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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Number 244 Based on data available through December 7, 1984

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IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The pace of the national economy showed further signs of slowing during October, reflecting sluggish consumer spending, reduced housing starts, and a profit squeeze that has slowed the uptrend of business outlays for new plant and equipment. Retail sales have been flat since June, contributing to rising inventories, reduced factory orders, and slippage of the nation's industrial production index.

Employment advanced to new highs in October and November and the nation's unemployment rate edged down to 7.2% in November, despite the lackluster performance of most business indicators. Joblessness has shown little improvement since May, however, and is likely to remain at close to its current level in the absence of a substantial acceleration of the economic pace.

Based on more complete information than was originally available, the U.S. Commerce Department has revised its estimate of third quarter growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) downwards from an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 2.7% to 1.9%. It has also reported a 7.3% drop in after-tax corporate profits during the third quarter, reflecting both weakened sales volumes and the price-depressing effects of stiff foreign competition.

The combination of low import prices, sluggish domestic demand and continued moderation of wage increases has helped sustain the most stable price situation in many years. Consumer prices advanced at a 4.3% annual rate in October, about the same as their increase over the last 12 months, and producers' prices of finished goods edged down for the third month in a row. The broader gauged GNP price deflator, which measures inflation for the economy as a whole, advanced at a 3.7% annual rate during the third quarter, about the same as its average over the past year and one-half.

There is a good deal of concern among economists regarding the nation's economic outlook, with nearly all prognosticators seeing troubles down the road if both the federal budget deficit and the foreign trade deficit are not brought under control. The most common view regarding the immediate future, however, is that the recent pause of business activity will probably be followed by renewed but moderate expansion at least through the first half of next year, spurred by a recent easing of interest rates, further gains of business investment, stepped up consumer spending, and the stimulative effects of the as yet unresolved federal budget deficit. If this occurs, interest rates could climb again in 1985 and cloud the economic picture later in the year.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of December 7, 1984. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy remained on its expansionary path during October and early November, with employment advancing to another record high and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting a drop of unemployment to 5.7% of the state's civilian labor force. Manufacturing activity strengthened, after slipping back somewhat in August and September, and construction remained its most buoyant in more than a decade. The state's economy was also bolstered by continued growth in the demand for business and personal services.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed by 7,600 in October and reached a record seasonally adjusted high of 3,288,900, according to the latest monthly survey of business establishments and government agencies conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor. Public sector payrolls edged down, reflecting a combination of strikes and atypical seasonal influences, but this was far more than offset by a gain of 12,300 jobs in the private sector.

October's gain brought the total increase of nonfarm jobs over the past 22 months of business expansion to 198,800, all but 8,000 of them in the private sector. Increases over this period totaled 28,500 in manufacturing, 22,600 in construction and 139,800 in private sector service-producing activities such as wholesale and retail trade, finance, transportation, utilities, medical care, recreation, restaurants and business services.

Consistent with expectations, factory hiring turned up in October, after edging down somewhat during the late summer months. Stepped-up hiring had been signaled by the fact that the use of overtime to satisfy rising demand was already pretty much at its limit in the manufacturing sector. October's increase of 4,800 jobs was spread over 14 of the 20 major industry groups. The biggest gains were recorded in stone, clay, and glass products and a "miscellaneous manufacturing" category that includes producers of toys, sporting goods, and costume jewelry.

Though October's upturn is encouraging, job expansion in manufacturing has been slim since the start of this year. Factory employment in the state is now 46% recovered from the drop that occurred during the 1981-1982 recession and 34% recovered from the cumulative losses incurred during the two recessions that spanned the 1979-82 period. Most of the improvement, however, occurred during 1983. Since January, manufacturing jobs have increased by only 5,200 on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Construction activity in New Jersey has yet to show significant signs of weakness, despite high interest rates that have dampened homebuilding nationally. Construction contractors employed a record 130,000 workers on New Jersey projects in October (seasonally adjusted), roughly the same number as during the building boom of 1973. Homebuilding has flattened out at a high level, after climbing steeply in 1982 and 1983, and both nonresidential building construction and infrastructure projects remain on rising trends.

According to the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill, construction contract awards in the state during the first ten months of 1984 totaled 1[illegible]8% more than during the same period a year earlier, with gains of 3.9% for housing, 22.7% for nonresidential building and 19.2% for heavy engineering projects such as roads and utilities. Given the normal lags between the time contracts are let and projects are completed, these trends bode well for the pace of construction activity in New Jersey during the period immediately ahead, except perhaps for homebuilding where some slowdown does seem likely in the absence of a significant easing of mortgage interest rates.

Consumer spending in New Jersey continued to keep pace with the nation as of August, the latest month for which state retail sales estimates are available from the U.S. Commerce Department. As of that time, cumulative year-to-date retail sales in the Garden State were running 11.1% ahead of their year earlier pace, compared with an 11.6% gain nationally.

Following substantial increases through June--fueled by strong demand for new cars, furniture, and appliances--retail sales growth in the state stalled during July and August, mirroring a national pattern that persisted into the fall. With national surveys indicating that consumer confidence is still strong, resumed expansion of retail activity is expected during the months ahead. There is every reason to expect New Jersey to fully share in this, especially considering the state's strong growth of employment and comparatively low unemployment.

For one retail segment, there is no question about 1984 being an outstanding year. The number of new passenger cars registered by the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles (an indicator of new car sales) totaled nearly 442,000 during the first ten months, an increase of 51% over the same period in 1983 and the most for any comparable period on record.

The continued improvement in the New Jersey economy has reduced unemployment insurance (UI) claims to their lowest percentage of covered employment since the Vietnam War period. The number of claimants under the regular State UI program averaged 92,000 per week (seasonally adjusted) in October, about the same as during the preceding five months. When expressed as a percentage of the number of workers covered by the UI law, this amounts to an insured unemployment rate of 3.0%. The rate has now been at 3.0% or 3.1% for six months and has not been lower since October 1966, when it dipped to 2.9%.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, total unemployment--which also includes jobless workers not collecting UI, such as new entrants and those who have exhausted their benefit entitlements--dropped in New Jersey from 6.2% in September to 6.0% in October and 5.7% in November. Based on partially available data for November, it would appear that N.J. Department of Labor unemployment estimates will show much the same pattern, after holding steady in the 6.2% to 6.5% range during the spring and early summer months. Labor market conditions have not been this favorable in more than a decade.

In marked contrast to the situation in New Jersey, the jobless rate for the nation as a whole was still 7.2% in November. Unemployment in New Jersey has been below the national average since 1980.

In sum, the New Jersey economy is approaching year's end on a rising curve, with labor market conditions the best in many years and prospects mostly favorable for the period ahead. The key factor determining the outlook for 1985 will be the behavior of the national economy. If the national economy pulls out of its current doldrums and resumes a moderate growth pattern, as most forecasters anticipate, the Garden State should experience continued job growth and unemployment remaining in the 5½% to 6% range.

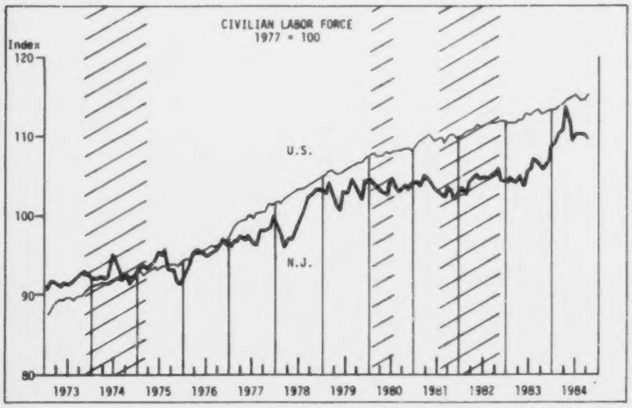
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

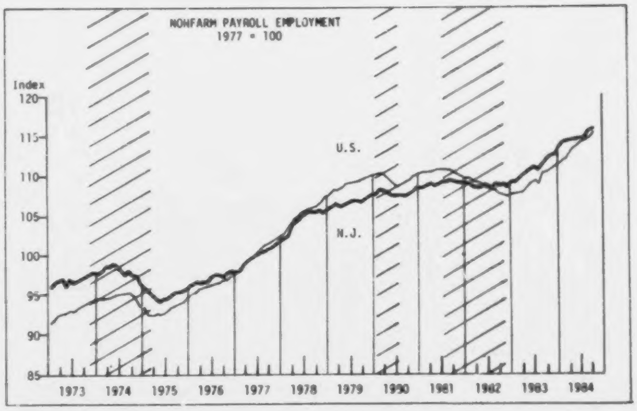
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 9585	$ 9475	$ 8851	Jul	Personal Income (millions)		+ 9.0	+ 9.9
$ 3779	$ 3713	$ 3367	Aug	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+11.1	+11.6
2641	2133	2398	Jul	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+10.2	INA
25	49	37	Jul'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 5.1	+43.6
99.0	97.8	117.4	Sep	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	- 3.5	+ 6.2
$ 628.5	$ 560.7	$ 436.5	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+12.8	+ 9.1
$ 290.8	$ 259.1	$ 176.6	Oct	Residential*	S-18	+ 3.9	+10.5
$ 252.3	$ 177.0	$ 169.5	Oct	Nonresidential*	S-18	+22.7	+18.5
$ 85.3	$ 124.6	$ 90.4	Oct	Nonbuilding*		+19.2	- 8.9
3288.9	3281.3	3186.9	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.9	+ 4.5
736.9	732.1	719.8	Oct	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 3.2	+ 6.4
2552.0	2549.2	2467.1	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.1	+ 4.1
228	235	256	Oct	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-18.4	-21.5
6.0	6.2	7.0	Oct	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
92.0	94.8	96.4	Oct	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	-18.0	INA
3.0	3.1	3.3	Oct	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.3	41.4	41.1	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 1.6	+ 1.7
$ 9.41	$ 9.39	$ 9.18	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.0	+ 4.0
$390.52	$388.75	$378.22	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.7	+ 5.7

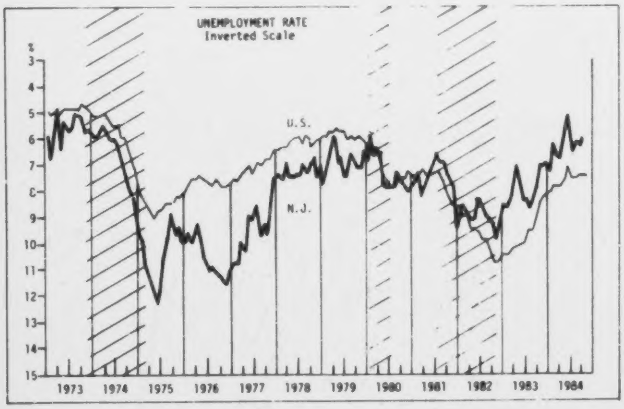
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

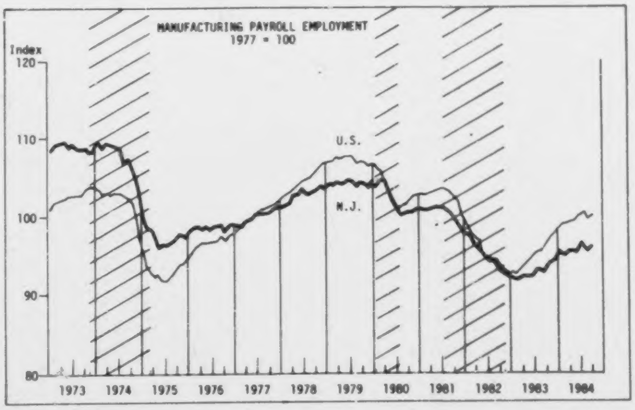
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

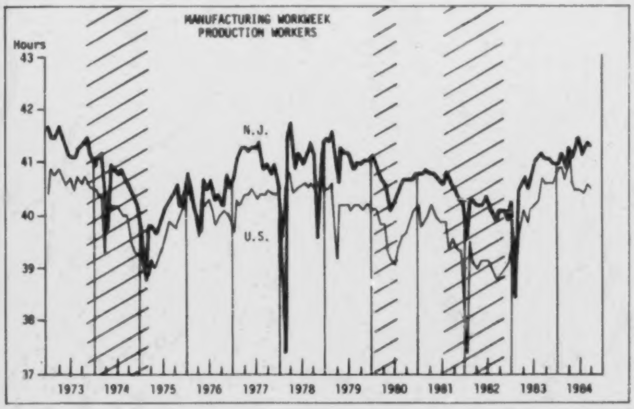
New Jersey and the United States

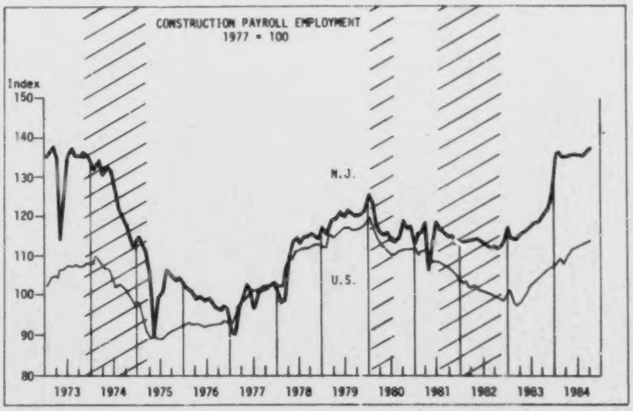




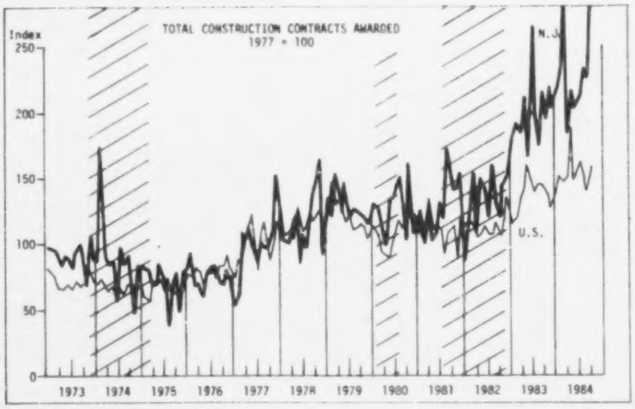


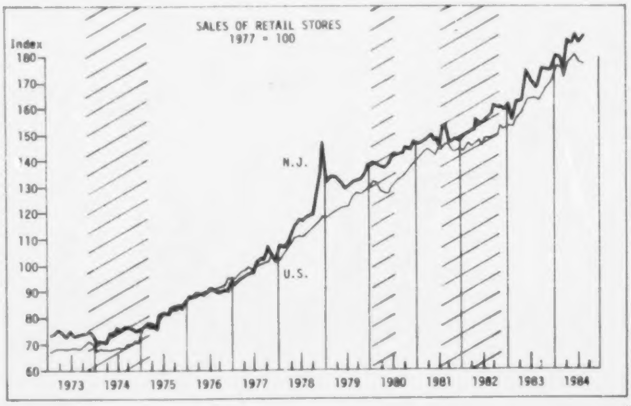


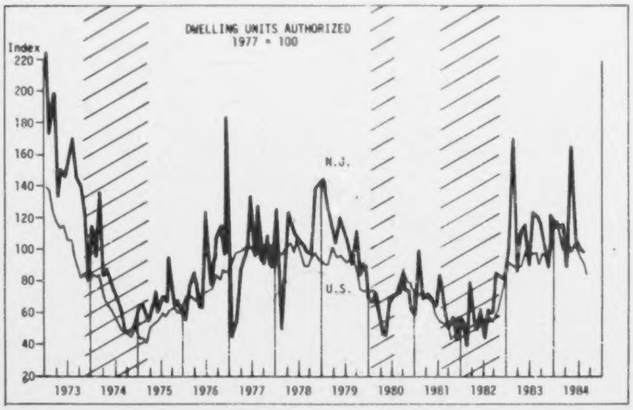


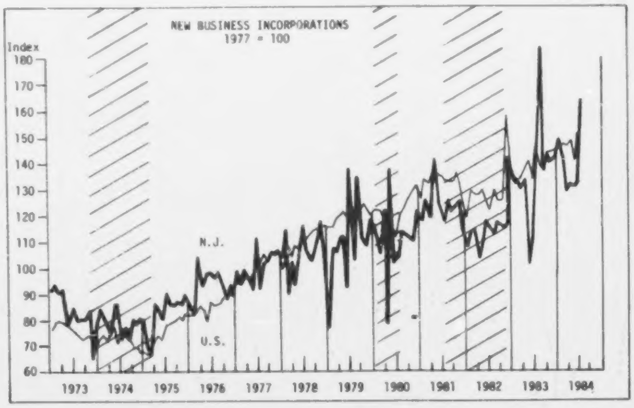


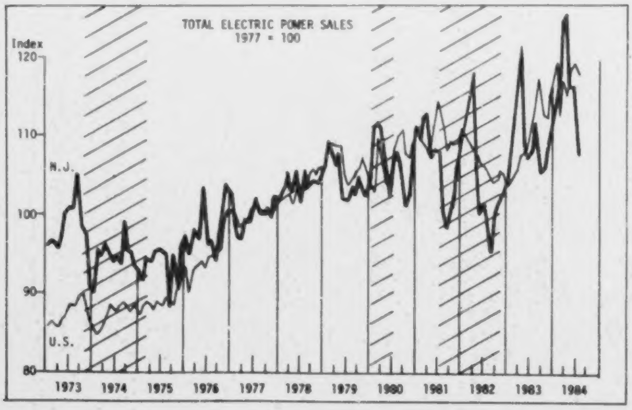
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

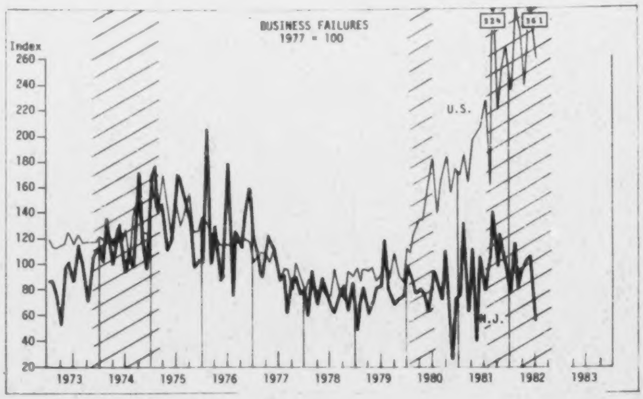












An Improvement in Planned Homebuilding

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

One sign of economic recovery during 1983 was that for the first time since 1978, the number of dwelling units authorized for construction in New Jersey exceeded 35,000. The 36,800 planned homes represented a 72% increase over 1982 and outpaced the 59% growth rate at the national level. All types of planned construction showed gains over the previous year and the number of units authorized was up for all 21 of the state's counties. (Preliminary data for the first eight months of 1984 indicate that New Jersey may have reached a plateau, but still apparently continues to outperform the nation.)

NEW JERSEY VS. THE NATION

As shown in Graph 1, overall building permit activity at the national level has been mirrored in New Jersey. There are two basic forces underlying the patterns of building permit activity in New Jersey over the past two decades. The first is that the housing industry is perhaps one of the most cyclical and volatile in the economy. The other is the shifting pattern of demand. (For a detailed analysis of the interaction of these factors at the national level, see: George Sternlieb and James W. Hughes, America's Housing II [New Brunswick, N.J.: Center for Urban Policy Research, forthcoming].)

One of the greatest periods of economic expansion was experienced during the 1960s. In fact, there was a record 106 months without a recession from the bottoming out in February 1961 to the next recession onset in December 1969. Concurrently, during this period New Jersey population growth was booming not only from a continuation of high birth rates, but from the massive suburbanization that was occurring. Thus, New Jersey planned residential construction kept pace with the nation and during the mid-1960s represented 5% of all national activity (versus 4% from 1960 to 1964, 3% from 1968 to 1973, and 2% since 1974).

New Jersey was affected by the 1969-1970 recession and not surprisingly reached an all time low (less than 40,000 units authorized) for the decade in building permit activity. However, in 1971 and 1972, planned homebuilding picked up and matched mid-1960 levels. These high levels may be misleading because in part they represent a surge in federally subsidized housing.

New Jersey was swept up in the 1973-1975 recession and as a state with an aging manufacturing base it was particularly hard hit. At the same time, the nation's population was shifting from the frostbelt to the sunbelt; thus, the demand for housing in the Northeast (and New Jersey) declined. During the 1970s, population growth slowed considerably in New Jersey; even after the 1973-1975 recession, the number of units authorized by building permits issued never exceeded 40,000.

The 1980s started with back-to-back recessions, but some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Although the rebound in housing starts was shaky at first, it picked up steam in the second half of the year as reduced credit demand and a more accommodative Federal Reserve policy triggered a decline in interest rates.

By 1983, planned homebuilding was clearly emerging from the doldrums, with building permits for new residential construction registering strong gains through much of the year. Without exception, each month in 1983 exceeded the levels for the same month in 1982. The annual increase and seasonal fluctuation in the number of dwelling units authorized in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are shown in Table 1.

According to preliminary data for the first two-thirds of 1984, New Jersey is attaining approximately the same level of planned residential building as in 1983. During this time period in both years, approximately 20,000 new units were authorized. Although, there may have been a slight slowdown in recent months, a real downturn in New Jersey has not yet occurred despite high interest rates which have eroded housing starts nationally.

SINGLE VS. MULTI-FAMILY UNITS

Following national trends, during the mid-1960s through the early 1970s, the number of multi-family units authorized for construction in New Jersey nearly matched or exceeded the number of single-family units planned. Five-or-more family dwellings have historically exceeded all other types of multi-family configurations. The peak years since 1960 of authorized multi-family building were 1964, when 35,000 five-or-more family units were authorized versus almost

TABLE 1

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY MONTH
New Jersey: 1982-1984

	1982	1983	1984 (P)
January	634	1,120	1,322
February	521	2,240	1,607
March	1,694	1,824	2,278
April	1,208	2,341	1,998
May	1,145	2,690	3,964
June	1,924	2,805	2,983
July	1,237	3,512	2,935
August	1,813	3,583	2,907
September	1,880	3,317	
October	2,829	2,941	
November	2,005	2,480	
December	2,174	2,994	
Sub-Total	19,064	31,797	
Undistributed*	2,240	4,994	
TOTAL	21,404	36,791	

NOTE: * Information received too late for tabulation on a monthly basis.
(P) Preliminary

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, 1982 and 1983 summaries.

28,000 single-family units, and 1972, when 30,000 five-or-more family units were authorized versus approximately the same number of single-family units.

Since 1974, however, there has been a considerable drop in the ratio of five-or-more family units to single-family units. At best only about half as many such multi-family units were authorized as compared to single-family units in New Jersey. Nationally the ratio has dropped below 1:3 at times.

Prior to 1974, two-family units ranged from a peak of 3,600 in 1972 to 2,100 in 1970. But from 1974 onward, the number of two-family units surpassed the 2,000 mark only once -- in 1978 (2,100). Three-or-four family units tend to represent the smallest proportion of total dwelling units authorized in any one year. Only six times in the past 23 years have more than 1,000 of these units been planned (1964, 1966, 1967, 1971, 1972, and 1973).

1983, in terms of residential building permit activity, represented a rebound after four years of decline. The mix of housing types paralleled that of the recent past. Single-family homes, again the primary new housing component in New Jersey, accounted for 64% of the total of 36,800 new units authorized in 1983. At the national level, single-family homes represented 56% of the total. Single units authorized totalled 23,700 in 1983 compared to 13,400 in 1982. Apartment construction activity rose sharply in the state to 10,500 units in 1983, an increase of 61% compared to the total 6,550 units in 1982; similarly there was a 56% increase across the nation. Planned construction in the other residential categories all showed substantial increases in 1983: two-family homes by 53%, three-or-four family by 102% and public housing units by 146%.

A continued emphasis on single-family construction was evidenced in the first eight months of 1984. In fact, 69% of the building permits issued were for single-family units, as opposed to 62% for the first two-thirds of 1983. Additionally, single-family units in 1984 exceeded similar authorizations for this time period in 1983 by 1,000, while apartment units have lagged by 1,800.

PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY COUNTY: 1983

Graph 3 illustrates residential construction authorized by building permits in 1983 by type for New Jersey's 21 counties. The rank of the top three counties for new homebuilding in the state over the past three years remained the same in 1983. Once again, Middlesex County was the overwhelming leader with 6,700 units. Ocean County was second with 4,900 units, and Monmouth County was third with 4,200 units. Middlesex County's total consisted of nearly an equal split between single-family and apartment units, while Ocean County approved 84% of their total units in single-family dwellings.

Overall, 12 of New Jersey's 21 counties surpassed the 1,000 mark in new unit authorizations in 1983 compared to 10 in 1982. In both Atlantic and Camden counties, half of their 2,400 totals was accounted for by one municipality. In Atlantic County, Atlantic City led the state with 1,300 new units authorized. In Camden County, Voorhees Township issued over 1,100 residential building permits in 1983. Almost 99% of Atlantic City's planned dwelling units were in apartment construction, while slightly less than 50% of the authorizations in Voorhees Township were for such units.

The central counties of Mercer, Morris, and Somerset all exceeded 1,000 units authorized in 1983, as did Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, and Gloucester. The counties which issued fewer than 1,000 permits tended to be either the older developed counties in the northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area (Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Union) or traditionally less densely settled counties (Cumberland, Hunterdon, Salem, Sussex, Warren).

In 1984, Middlesex, Ocean, and Monmouth counties continued to outstrip the other 18 counties in planned residential construction. It does not appear, however, that these three counties will meet their 1983 levels -- each have barely achieved 50% of their total 1983 activity. Most other counties seem to be performing at 1983 levels; eight months of preliminary data indicate that only Cape May and Warren counties may significantly surpass their 1983 totals.

Building activity for the short-term in the state and for its 21 counties will level off. This could change, however, depending upon the performance of interest rates over the next several months.

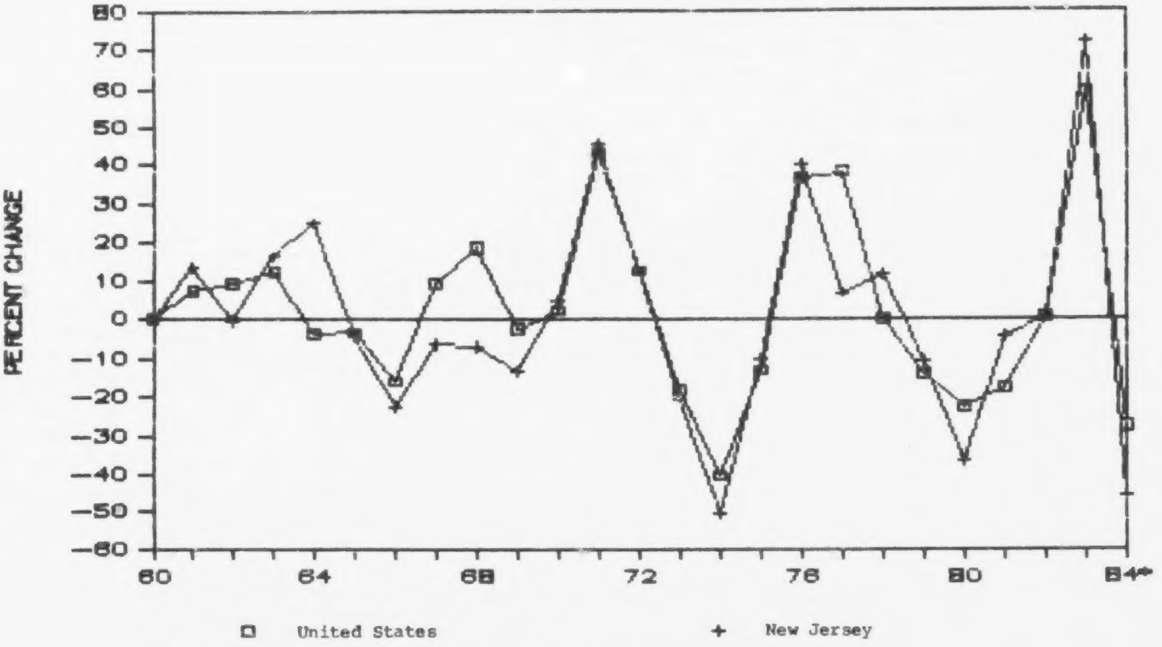
DATA AVAILABILITY

The statistics presented in this article are based on data derived from monthly reports submitted by local building inspectors in all New Jersey municipalities that issue building permits for residential construction. Three municipalities do not issue building permits -- Audubon Park (Camden County), Walpack Township (Sussex County), and Pahaquarry Township (Warren County). The Division of Planning and Research cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in this program.

More detailed data, including municipal data, average construction costs, and demolitions are published in *New Jersey Residential Building Permits 1983 Summary*. The tabulations in this publication are more complete than the sums of monthly data previously published and regularly included in *New Jersey Economic Indicators* since they include information obtained after follow-up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis. A copy of the 1983 summary and further information on building permit statistics can be obtained by contacting Rickey Sanchez, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388 (609-292-0076).

Graph 1

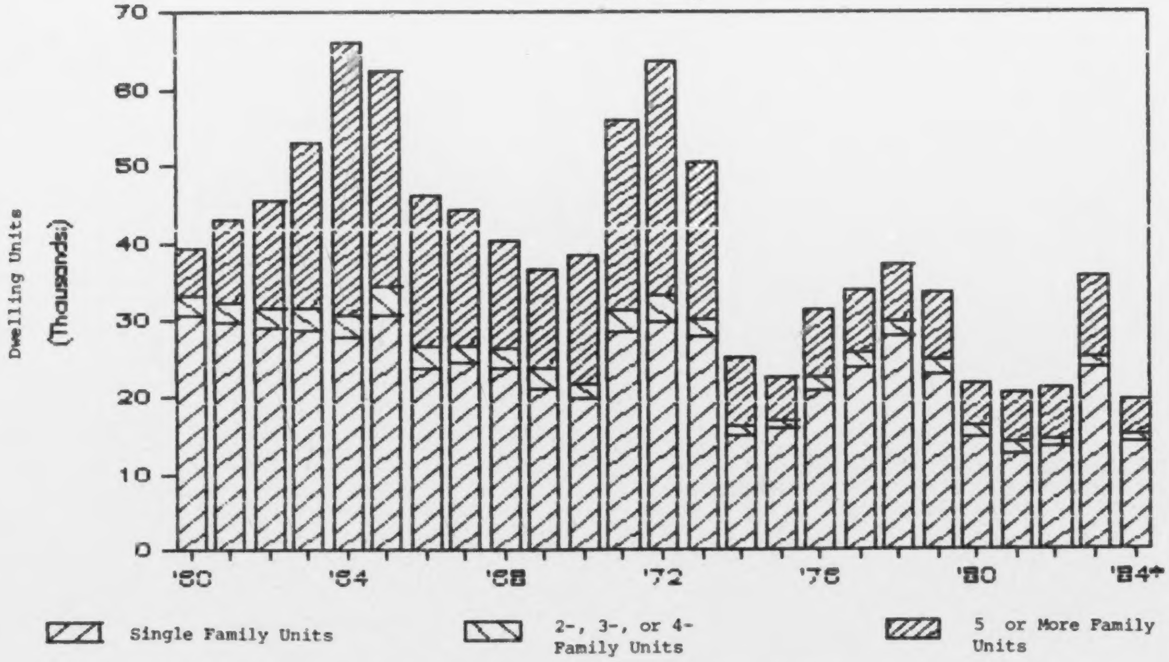
HOME CONSTRUCTION: 1960 - 1984*
(Percent Change in Units Authorized by Building Permits)
United States & New Jersey



Note: *Data for 1984 are for the first eight months only.
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits and Public Contracts, annual summaries.

Graph 2

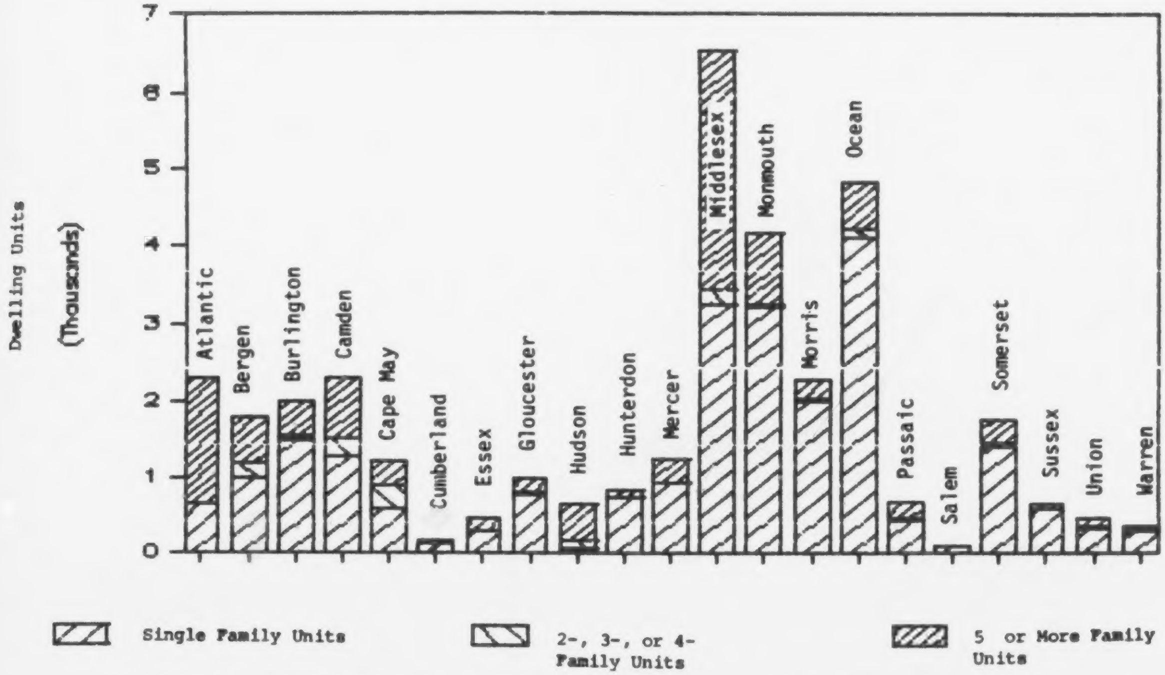
HOME CONSTRUCTION: 1960 - 1984*
(Units Authorized by Building Permits)
New Jersey



Note: *Data for 1984 are for the first eight months only.
Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, annual summaries.

Graph 3

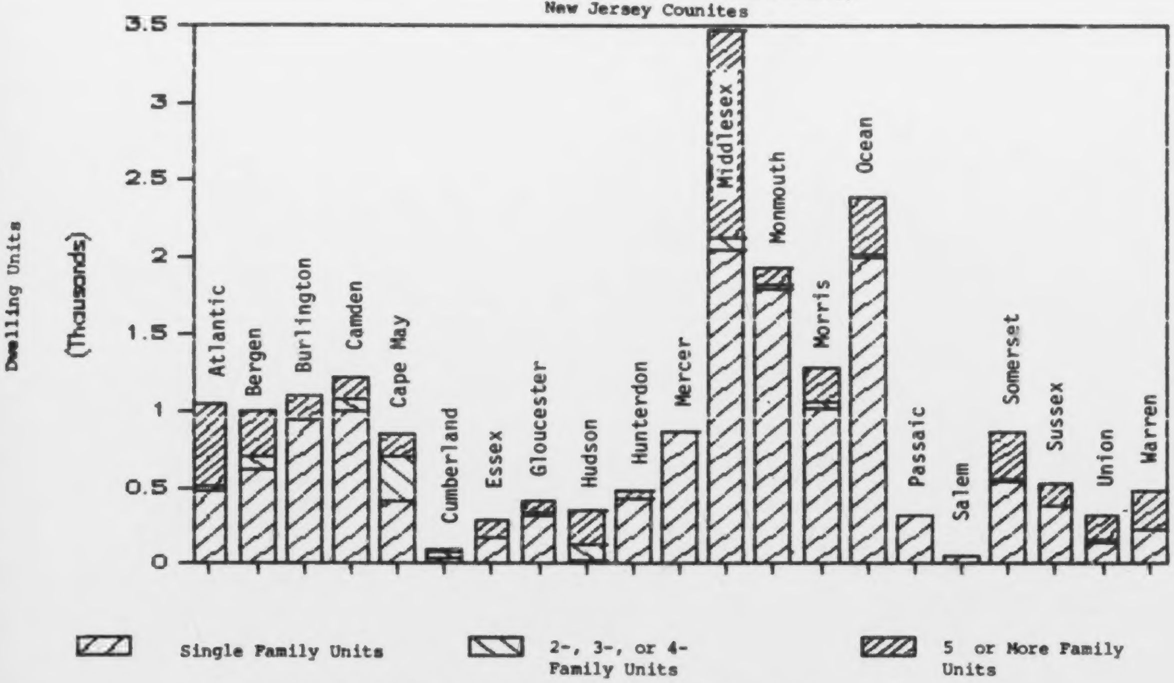
HOME CONSTRUCTION: 1983
(Units Authorized by Building Permits)
New Jersey Counties



Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, annual summary.

Graph 4

HOME CONSTRUCTION: 1984*
(Units Authorized by Building Permits)
New Jersey Counites



Note: *Data for 1984 are for the first eight months only.
Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, monthly preliminary data.

STATISTICAL SECTION

> Please Note:
>
> Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonally adjusted factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon popu-

lation estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1983 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The SESA agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1983 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING. WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjust-

ments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31-32 The variation in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service is due to the redirection of resources towards basic labor exchange services and cancelling (June 1983) of the Teacher Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,608	3,580	3,583	3,610	3,603	3,636	3,744	3,726
Feb	3,587	3,581	3,552	3,599	3,615	3,656	3,811	3,763
Mar	3,632	3,573	3,611	3,595	3,598	3,652	3,822	3,779
Apr	3,629	3,579	3,634	3,602	3,644	3,646	3,928	3,822
May	3,607	3,567	3,641	3,618	3,589	3,651	3,861	3,857
Jun	3,580	3,571	3,613	3,621	3,650	3,657	3,777	3,864
Jul	3,562	3,580	3,625	3,614	3,659	3,643	3,812	3,853
Aug	3,549	3,582	3,626	3,619	3,701	3,653	3,807	3,835r
Sep	3,535	3,588	3,634	3,635	3,695	3,655	3,804	3,833p
Oct	3,584	3,581	3,637	3,639	3,661	3,662	3,788	
Nov	3,569	3,589	3,664	3,652	3,685	3,681		
Dec	3,532	3,597	3,609	3,639	3,762	3,667		

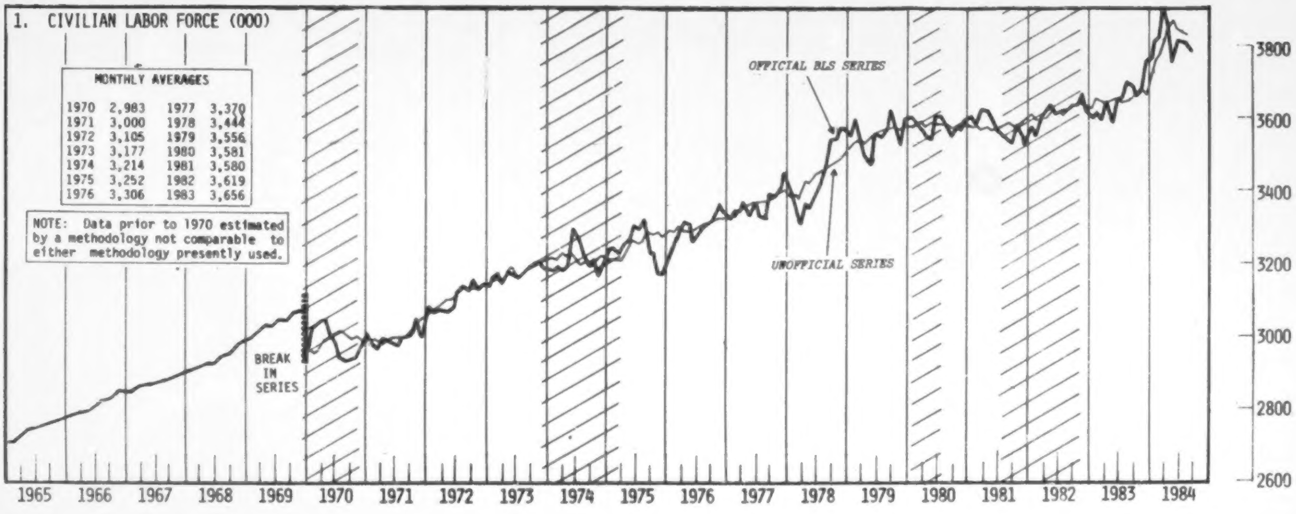
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,335	3,318	3,248	3,302	3,298	3,320	3,503	3,479
Feb	3,329	3,321	3,240	3,293	3,305	3,335	3,575	3,514
Mar	3,338	3,315	3,303	3,283	3,297	3,340	3,565	3,533
Apr	3,347	3,322	3,303	3,280	3,365	3,345	3,661	3,581
May	3,341	3,314	3,310	3,293	3,339	3,355	3,639	3,606
Jun	3,324	3,316	3,312	3,295	3,347	3,361	3,585	3,618
Jul	3,329	3,323	3,323	3,286	3,355	3,370	3,564	3,611
Aug	3,306	3,320	3,302	3,290	3,378	3,380	3,573	3,595r
Sep	3,296	3,324	3,308	3,296	3,398	3,389	3,569	3,589p
Oct	3,322	3,317	3,301	3,298	3,405	3,401	3,560	
Nov	3,302	3,315	3,305	3,304	3,428	3,414		
Dec	3,260	3,310	3,278	3,309	3,503	3,417		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	273	262	335	308	305	316	271	247
Feb	258	260	312	306	310	321	236	249
Mar	294	258	308	313	301	312	257	245
Apr	282	257	331	322	279	301	267	241
May	266	253	331	325	250	297	222	251
Jun	256	255	301	326	303	296	192	246
Jul	233	257	302	328	304	272	248	241
Aug	243	262	324	329	323	273	234	239r
Sep	239	264	326	339	297	266	235	244p
Oct	262	264	336	341	256	262	228	
Nov	267	274	359	347	257	267		
Dec	272	287	331	330	259	249		

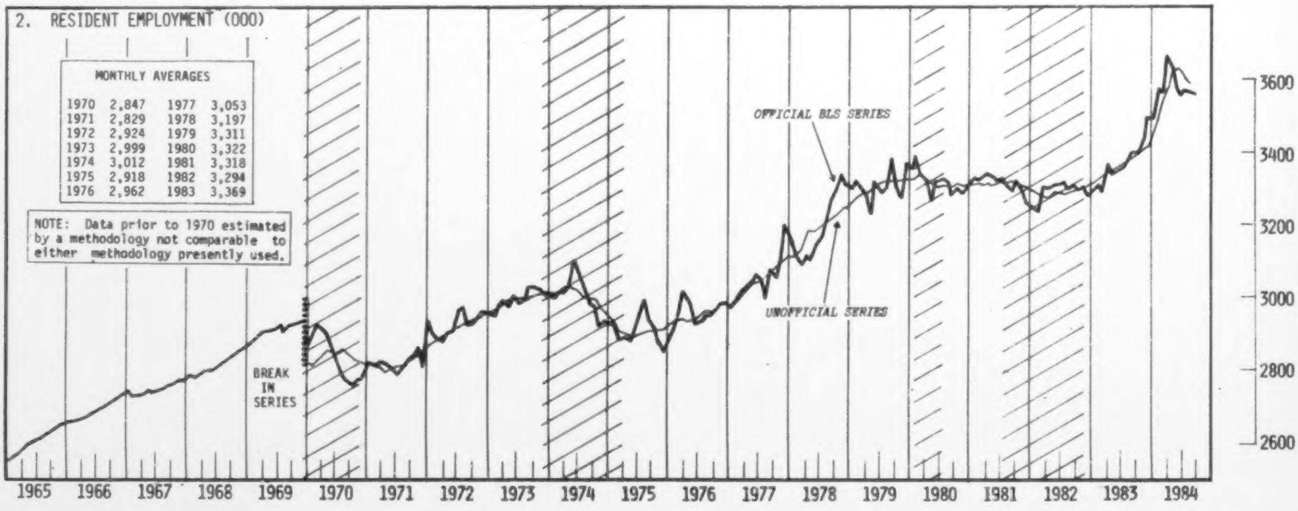
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,983	1977	3,370
1971	3,000	1978	3,444
1972	3,105	1979	3,556
1973	3,177	1980	3,581
1974	3,214	1981	3,580
1975	3,252	1982	3,619
1976	3,306	1983	3,656

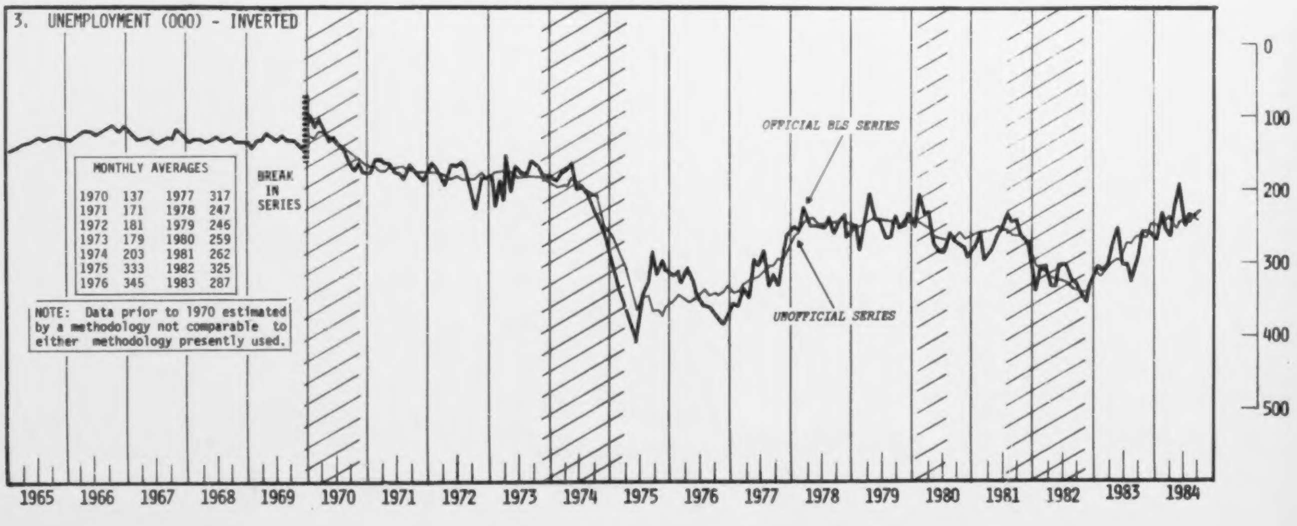
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,847	1977	3,053
1971	2,829	1978	3,197
1972	2,924	1979	3,311
1973	2,999	1980	3,322
1974	3,012	1981	3,318
1975	2,918	1982	3,294
1976	2,962	1983	3,369

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	137	1977	317
1971	171	1978	247
1972	181	1979	246
1973	179	1980	259
1974	203	1981	262
1975	333	1982	325
1976	345	1983	287

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.3	63.8	63.2	63.7	62.9	63.5	65.3	64.5
Feb	63.8	63.7	62.6	63.4	63.1	63.8	65.9	65.1
Mar	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.3	62.7	63.7	66.1	65.3
Apr	64.5	63.6	64.0	63.4	63.5	63.5	67.9	66.1
May	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.5	63.6	66.7	66.6
Jun	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.6	65.2	66.7
Jul	63.1	63.4	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.3	65.7	66.4
Aug	62.8	63.4	63.6	63.5	64.3	63.4	65.6	66.1r
Sep	62.5	63.5	63.7	63.7	64.1	63.4	65.5	66.0p
Oct	63.3	63.3	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.5	65.2	
Nov	63.0	63.4	64.1	63.9	63.9	63.8		
Dec	62.3	63.5	63.1	63.6	65.2	63.5		

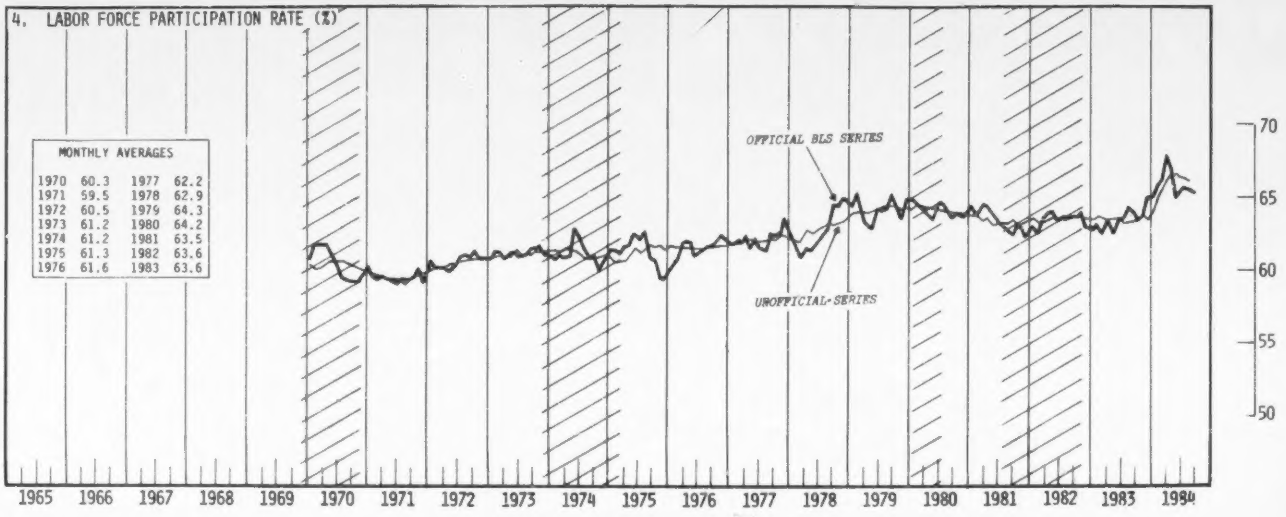
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.4	59.1	57.3	58.2	57.6	58.0	60.6	60.2
Feb	59.2	59.1	57.1	58.0	57.7	58.2	61.9	60.8
Mar	59.3	58.9	58.2	57.8	57.5	58.2	61.6	61.1
Apr	59.4	59.0	58.1	57.7	58.6	58.3	63.3	61.9
May	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	58.4	62.8	62.3
Jun	58.9	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.2	58.5	61.9	62.4
Jul	59.0	58.8	58.4	57.7	58.3	58.6	61.5	62.3
Aug	58.5	58.7	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.7	61.6	62.0
Sep	58.3	58.8	58.0	57.8	59.0	58.8	61.5	61.8
Oct	58.7	58.6	57.8	57.8	59.1	59.0	61.3	
Nov	58.3	58.5	57.8	57.8	59.4	59.2		
Dec	57.5	58.4	57.3	57.9	60.7	59.2		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

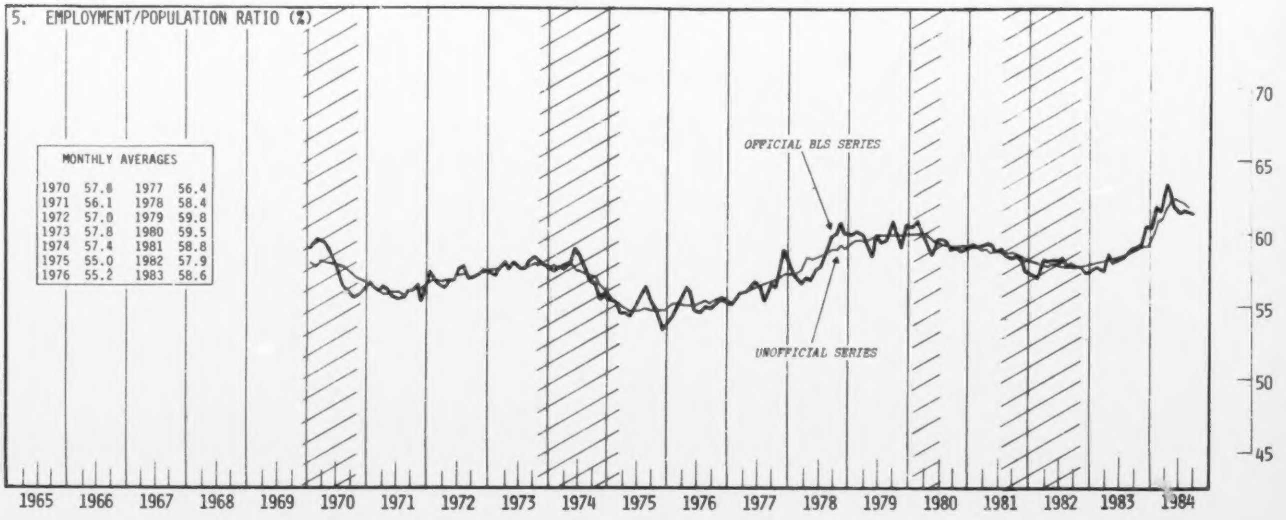
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.6	7.3	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.2	6.6
Feb	7.2	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	6.2	6.6
Mar	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	6.7	6.5
Apr	7.8	7.2	9.1	8.9	7.7	8.2	6.8	6.3
May	7.4	7.1	9.1	9.0	7.0	8.1	5.7	6.5
Jun	7.2	7.1	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.1	5.1	6.4
Jul	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.5	6.3
Aug	6.8	7.3	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.5	6.1	6.2
Sep	6.8	7.4	9.0	9.3	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.4
Oct	7.3	7.4	9.2	9.4	7.0	7.1	6.0	
Nov	7.5	7.6	9.8	9.5	7.0	7.2		
Dec	7.7	8.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.8		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



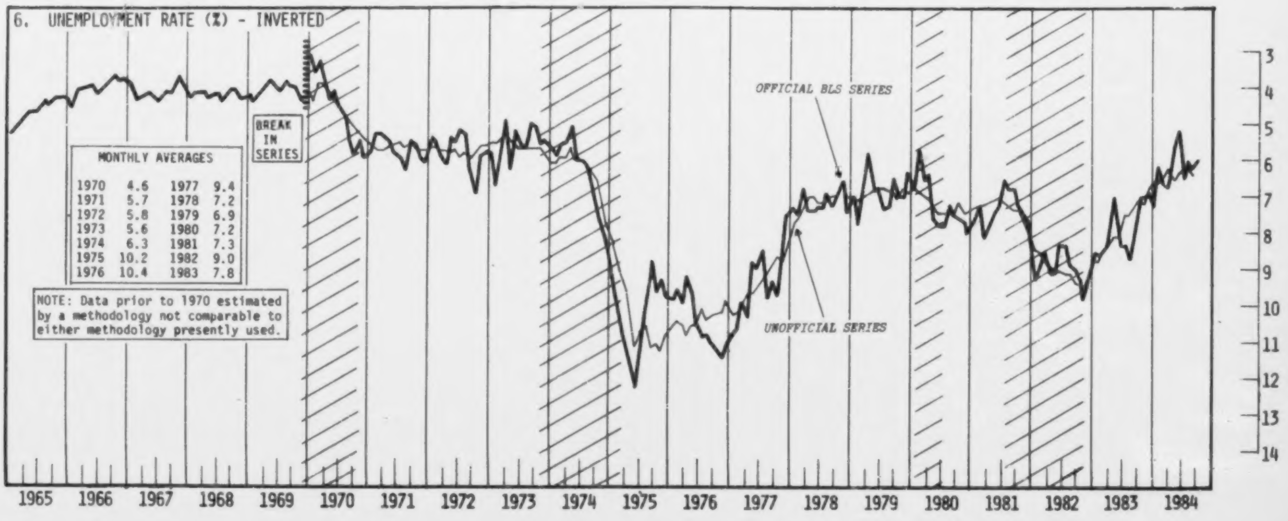
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	60.3	1977	62.2
1971	59.5	1978	62.9
1972	60.5	1979	64.3
1973	61.2	1980	64.2
1974	61.2	1981	63.5
1975	61.3	1982	63.6
1976	61.6	1983	63.6



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	57.8	1977	56.4
1971	56.1	1978	58.4
1972	57.0	1979	59.8
1973	57.8	1980	59.5
1974	57.4	1981	58.8
1975	55.0	1982	57.9
1976	55.2	1983	58.6



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.6	1977	9.4
1971	5.7	1978	7.2
1972	5.8	1979	6.9
1973	5.6	1980	7.2
1974	6.3	1981	7.3
1975	10.2	1982	9.0
1976	10.4	1983	7.8

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3018.1	3081.1	3035.7	3100.8	3037.5	3103.6	3168.8	3239.0
Feb	3018.6	3087.8	3020.7	3091.3	3030.5	3102.7	3170.0	3247.6
Mar	3044.1	3091.9	3037.2	3086.8	3061.4	3113.8	3191.8	3248.1
Apr	3081.4	3100.5	3064.4	3085.9	3106.0	3127.8	3231.0	3254.0
May	3094.8	3088.1	3092.1	3087.7	3137.7	3133.3	3260.4	3255.7
Jun	3147.3	3091.8	3144.4	3091.6	3200.1	3145.6	3317.5	3259.9
Jul	3148.2	3101.3	3134.5	3086.4	3202.8	3154.1	3316.9	3264.8
Aug	3146.2	3099.9	3138.5	3093.5	3191.5	3144.8	3314.9	3264.5
Sep	3126.5	3109.0	3113.0	3096.6	3190.7	3172.7	3301.9r	3281.3r
Oct	3120.9	3106.9	3104.5	3092.9	3199.9	3186.9	3308.3p	3288.9p
Nov	3119.6	3106.7	3102.2	3091.8	3211.1	3200.0		
Dec	3111.5	3102.8	3098.9	3090.1	3216.4	3207.3		

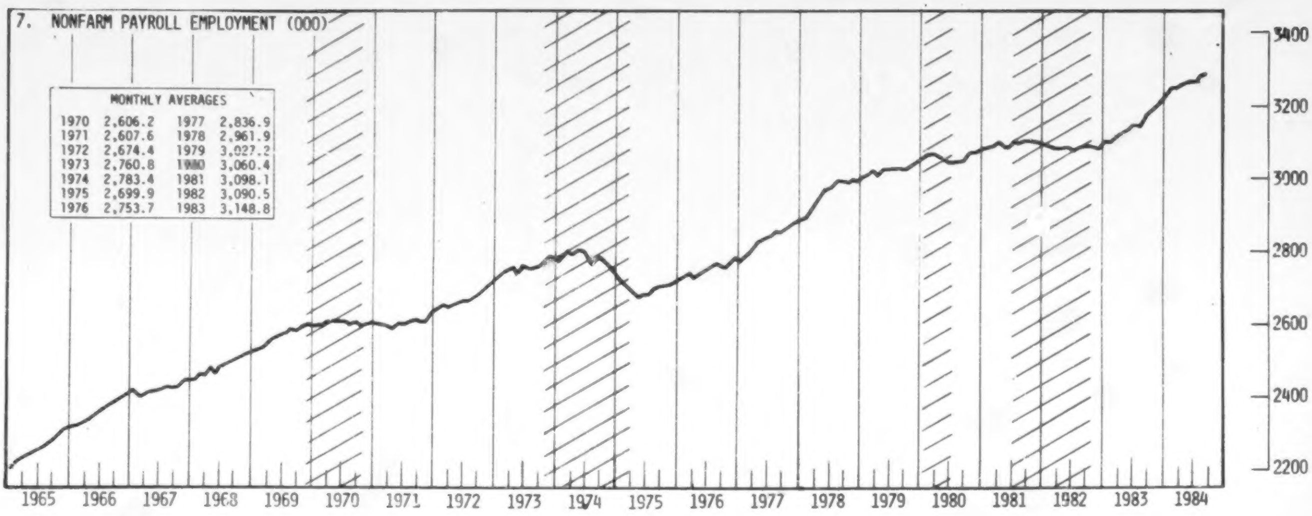
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2488.8	2549.7	2506.0	2568.6	2515.2	2579.0	2637.4	2705.1
Feb	2486.6	2556.5	2496.0	2567.1	2503.4	2576.4	2634.9	2713.2
Mar	2509.4	2560.0	2507.9	2560.1	2533.1	2587.9	2654.3	2713.3
Apr	2548.9	2570.5	2535.1	2558.6	2578.8	2602.5	2694.1	2719.0
May	2563.8	2559.5	2560.8	2558.6	2610.5	2608.3	2725.0	2722.5
Jun	2615.5	2565.7	2610.2	2563.3	2666.1	2617.6	2777.8	2726.3
Jul	2619.8	2579.8	2606.1	2563.9	2672.4	2629.3	2785.5	2738.9
Aug	2624.6	2577.1	2616.8	2570.0	2666.9	2618.0	2790.6	2738.0
Sep	2617.5	2581.9	2605.7	2571.7	2675.5	2639.8	2782.6r	2744.0r
Oct	2594.1	2577.0	2582.8	2568.2	2669.8	2653.8	2774.1p	2756.3p
Nov	2584.5	2574.2	2575.2	2567.7	2675.2	2666.8		
Dec	2575.4	2569.4	2571.4	2565.5	2680.5	2674.3		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

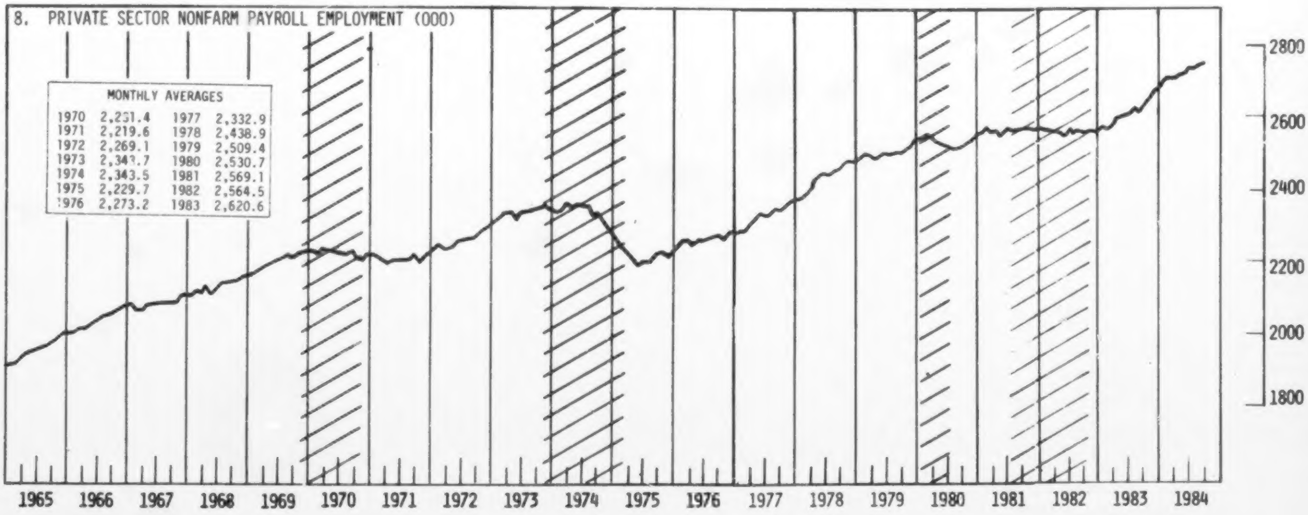
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.3	531.4	529.7	532.2	522.3	524.6	531.4	533.9
Feb	532.0	531.3	524.7	524.2	527.1	526.3	535.1	534.4
Mar	534.7	531.9	529.3	526.7	528.3	525.9	537.5	534.8
Apr	532.5	530.0	529.3	527.3	527.2	525.3	536.9	535.0
May	531.0	528.6	531.3	529.1	527.2	525.0	535.4	533.2
Jun	531.8	526.1	534.2	528.3	534.0	528.0	539.7	533.6
Jul	528.4	521.5	528.4	522.5	530.4	524.8	531.4	525.9
Aug	521.6	522.8	521.7	523.5	524.6	526.8	524.3	526.5
Sep	509.0	527.1	507.3	524.9	515.2	532.9	519.3r	537.3r
Oct	526.8	529.9	521.7	524.7	530.1r	533.1	534.2p	532.6p
Nov	535.1	532.5	527.0	524.1	535.9	533.2		
Dec	536.1	533.4	527.5	524.6	535.9	533.0		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

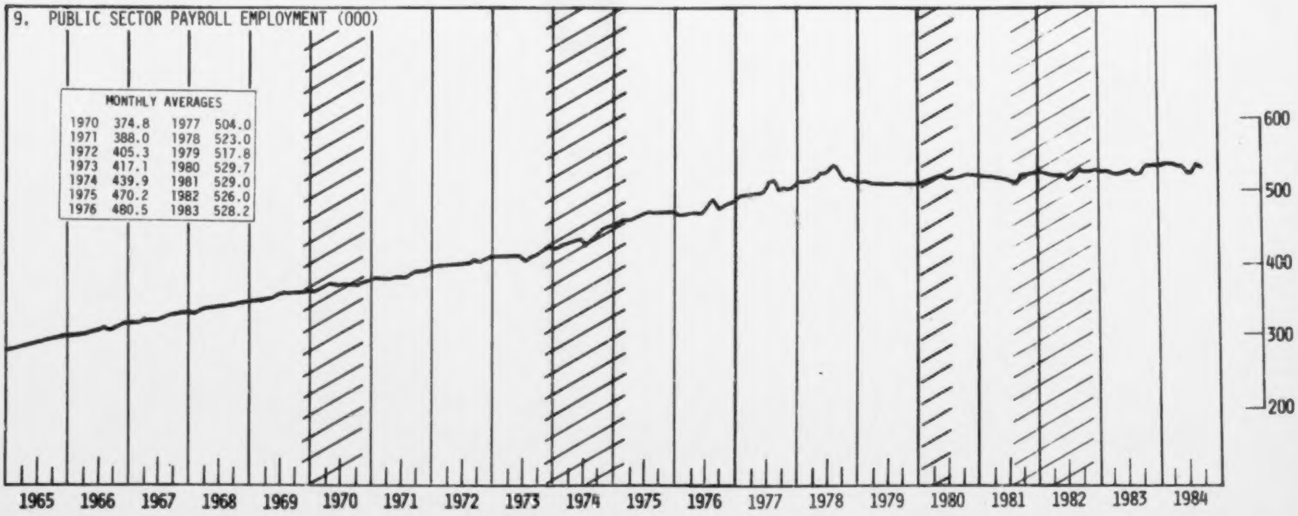
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1977	2,836.9
1971	2,607.6	1978	2,961.9
1972	2,674.4	1979	3,027.2
1973	2,760.8	1980	3,060.4
1974	2,783.4	1981	3,098.1
1975	2,699.9	1982	3,090.5
1976	2,753.7	1983	3,148.8


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1977	2,332.9
1971	2,219.6	1978	2,438.9
1972	2,269.1	1979	2,509.4
1973	2,343.7	1980	2,530.7
1974	2,343.5	1981	2,569.1
1975	2,229.7	1982	2,564.5
1976	2,273.2	1983	2,620.6


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1977	504.0
1971	388.0	1978	523.0
1972	405.3	1979	517.8
1973	417.1	1980	529.7
1974	439.9	1981	529.0
1975	470.2	1982	526.0
1976	480.5	1983	528.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	761.3	774.5	737.1	750.1	693.7	707.0	718.7	731.7
Feb	764.3	773.0	740.1	748.4	697.8	706.2	723.5	731.4
Mar	768.8	772.4	737.9	741.4	702.1	706.5	726.0	730.5
Apr	770.6	774.1	732.0	736.5	703.0	707.3	728.1	732.0
May	774.9	775.0	731.0	732.4	706.4	707.8	730.6	731.8
Jun	784.6	775.0	735.7	728.6	715.5	708.2	740.6	732.6
Jul	770.6	774.9	719.9	723.1	711.0	714.6	736.2	739.2
Aug	776.2	772.0	728.2	724.8	718.2	714.2	739.6	734.9
Sep	783.1	771.5	729.3	719.8	724.0	713.8	743.4r	732.1r
Oct	775.5	766.9	721.1	715.0	727.0	719.8	744.6p	736.9p
Nov	766.1	761.9	714.4	712.4	726.2	722.8		
Dec	751.9	755.5	704.2	708.4	720.8	724.4		

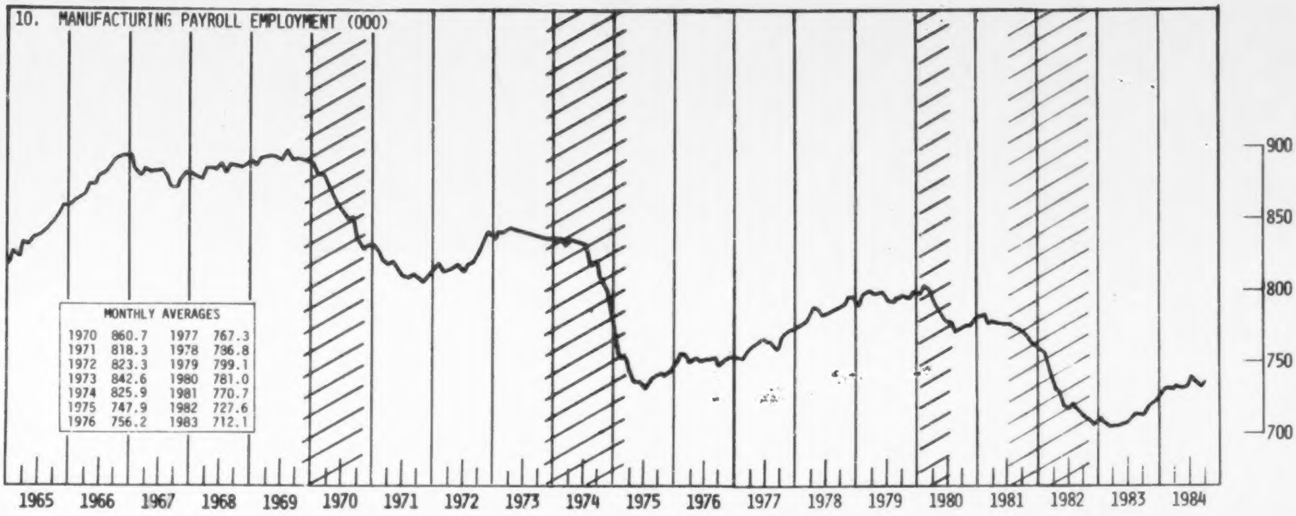
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.2	106.8	93.7	107.3	97.2	111.4	111.7	128.0
Feb	92.5	109.4	90.9	107.3	92.0	108.5	110.0	129.7
Mar	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.8	95.8	108.0	113.4	127.8
Apr	107.8	112.2	103.1	107.8	104.1	109.0	122.4	128.1
May	100.7	100.1	108.4	108.0	110.1	109.8	128.5	128.2
Jun	111.7	106.5	112.3	107.6	115.3	110.7	133.7	128.3
Jul	120.6	112.5	115.0	107.3	119.8	111.8	137.2	128.0
Aug	119.9	110.8	115.5	106.7	121.7	112.4	138.5	127.9
Sep	118.0	110.3	114.4	106.9	121.2	113.2	138.0r	128.9r
Oct	116.6	108.9	114.3	106.7	123.1	114.9	139.3p	130.0p
Nov	115.7	108.9	113.8	107.0	122.9	115.5		
Dec	110.3	107.5	110.7	107.4	121.8	118.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1632.1	1666.0	1673.2	1709.0	1722.5	1758.7	1805.2	1843.5
Feb	1627.6	1671.7	1663.1	1709.3	1711.8	1759.7	1799.6	1850.1
Mar	1640.9	1675.5	1672.3	1708.8	1733.3	1771.4	1813.1	1853.1
Apr	1668.3	1682.0	1697.8	1712.1	1769.7	1784.3	1841.6	1856.9
May	1686.0	1682.2	1719.2	1716.0	1792.1	1788.7	1863.9	1860.5
Jun	1716.9	1682.0	1759.9	1724.9	1833.3	1796.8	1901.5	1863.5
Jul	1726.1	1690.0	1769.1	1731.4	1839.5	1800.9	1910.1	1869.8
Aug	1726.1	1692.0	1770.9	1736.3	1824.9	1789.5	1910.6	1873.4
Sep	1713.9	1697.8	1759.8	1742.9	1828.2	1810.9	1899.2r	1881.1r
Oct	1699.8	1698.9	1745.2	1744.3	1817.7	1817.1	1888.2p	1887.4p
Nov	1700.5	1701.2	1744.8	1746.1	1824.1	1826.5		
Dec	1711.1	1704.3	1754.3	1747.6	1836.0	1829.8		

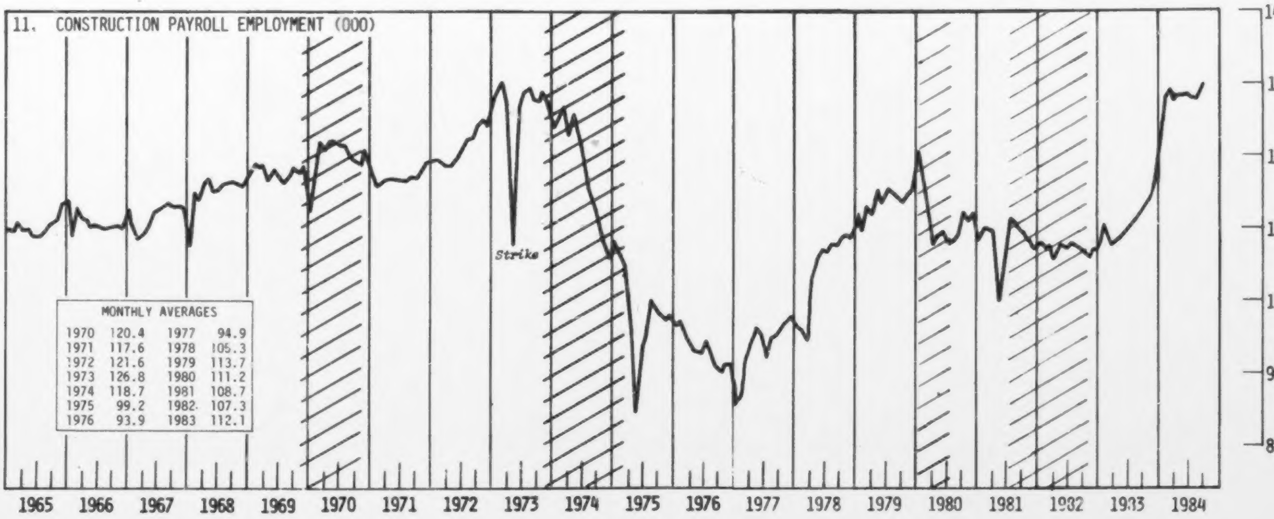
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

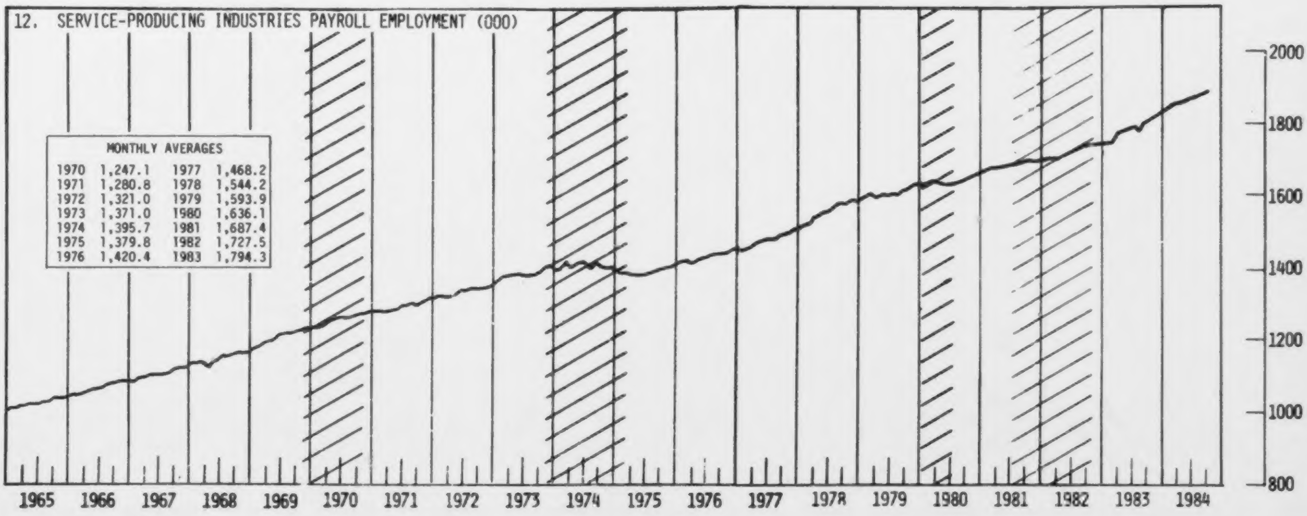
1970	860.7	1977	767.3
1971	818.3	1978	786.8
1972	823.3	1979	799.1
1973	842.6	1980	781.0
1974	825.9	1981	770.7
1975	747.9	1982	727.6
1976	756.2	1983	712.1



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1977	94.9
1971	117.6	1978	105.3
1972	121.6	1979	113.7
1973	126.8	1980	111.2
1974	118.7	1981	108.7
1975	99.2	1982	107.3
1976	93.9	1983	112.1



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1977	1,468.2
1971	1,280.8	1978	1,544.2
1972	1,321.0	1979	1,593.9
1973	1,371.0	1980	1,636.1
1974	1,395.7	1981	1,687.4
1975	1,379.8	1982	1,727.5
1976	1,420.4	1983	1,794.3

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	498.8	507.1	474.3	482.8	443.7	451.8	461.1	469.5
Feb	500.8	505.5	475.3	480.1	447.8	452.3	463.6	468.3
Mar	503.5	505.8	473.4	476.1	449.7	452.4	466.5	469.3
Apr	503.9	506.8	468.0	471.1	450.6	453.6	466.8	469.9
May	506.9	507.2	468.6	469.2	452.0	452.6	468.9	469.6
Jun	514.9	508.8	470.3	465.1	456.4	451.6	477.8	472.8
Jul	502.2	509.4	457.9	464.0	453.0	458.8	472.1	478.2
Aug	506.6	506.8	466.4	466.2	457.5	457.1	475.6	475.2
Sep	514.3	503.9	469.4	459.5	463.7	453.8	479.0r	468.8r
Oct	507.5	499.3	463.0	455.4	467.4	459.9	478.5p	470.8p
Nov	498.4	493.9	457.4	453.4	466.3	462.5		
Dec	478.9	480.5	450.3	452.1	461.1	463.4		

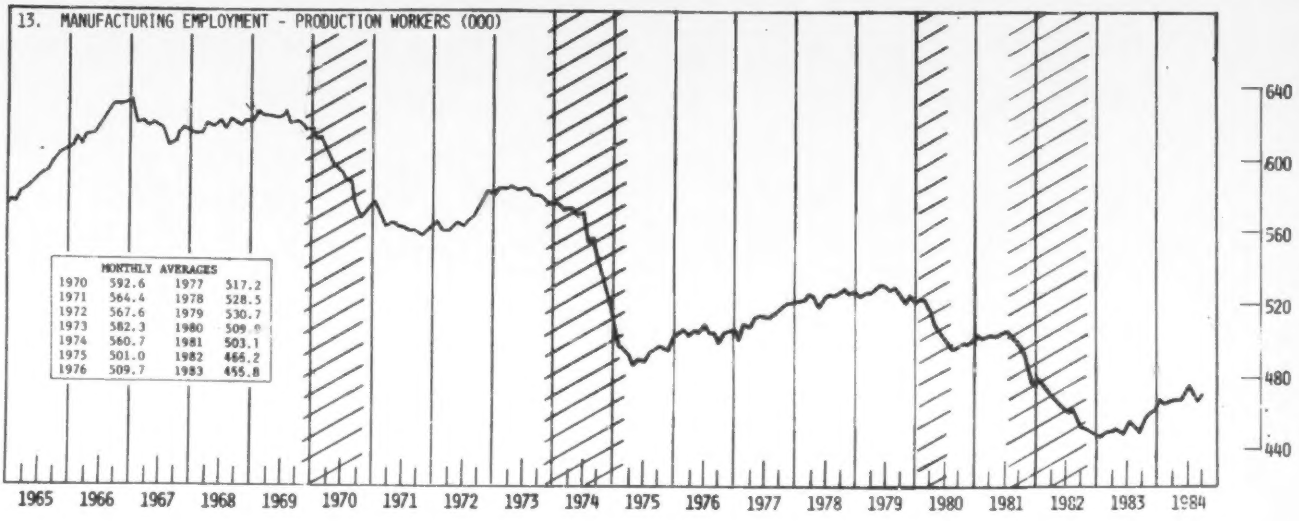
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	40.9	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.3	40.8	41.0
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.4	41.2	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.9
Apr	40.5	40.8	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.3
May	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.7	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3
Jul	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5
Aug	40.5	40.7	39.6	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2
Sep	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.7	41.2	41.2	41.4p	41.4r
Oct	40.6	40.5	40.0	39.9	41.2	41.1	41.5p	41.3p
Nov	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.8	41.5	41.1		
Dec	41.0	40.4	40.4	39.8	41.6	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

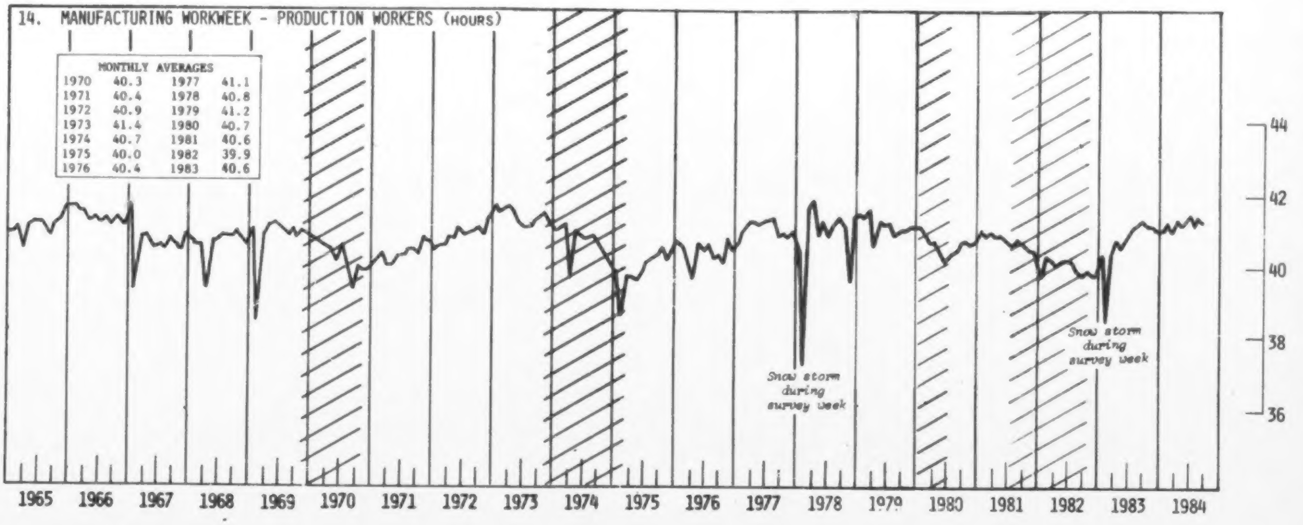
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,301	20,740	18,735	19,167	17,792	18,208	18,813	19,250
Feb	20,383	20,624	19,107	19,348	17,196	17,368	19,100	19,294
Mar	20,644	20,687	19,078	19,139	18,258	18,322	19,127	19,194
Apr	20,408	20,677	18,580	18,844	18,249	18,507	19,139	19,407
May	20,580	20,694	18,744	18,815	18,261	18,330	19,225	19,301
Jun	20,956	20,708	18,812	18,651	18,530	18,380	19,685	19,527
Jul	20,138	20,631	18,133	18,606	18,347	18,811	19,356	19,845
Aug	20,517	20,627	18,469	18,555	18,758	18,787	19,547	19,578
Sep	20,881	20,458	18,635	18,242	19.104	18,697	19,831r	19,408r
Oct	20,605	20,222	18,520	18,171	19,257	18,902	19,858p	19,444p
Nov	20,335	19,954	18,387	18,045	19,351	19,009		
Dec	19,635	19,412	18,192	17,994	19,182	18,999		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



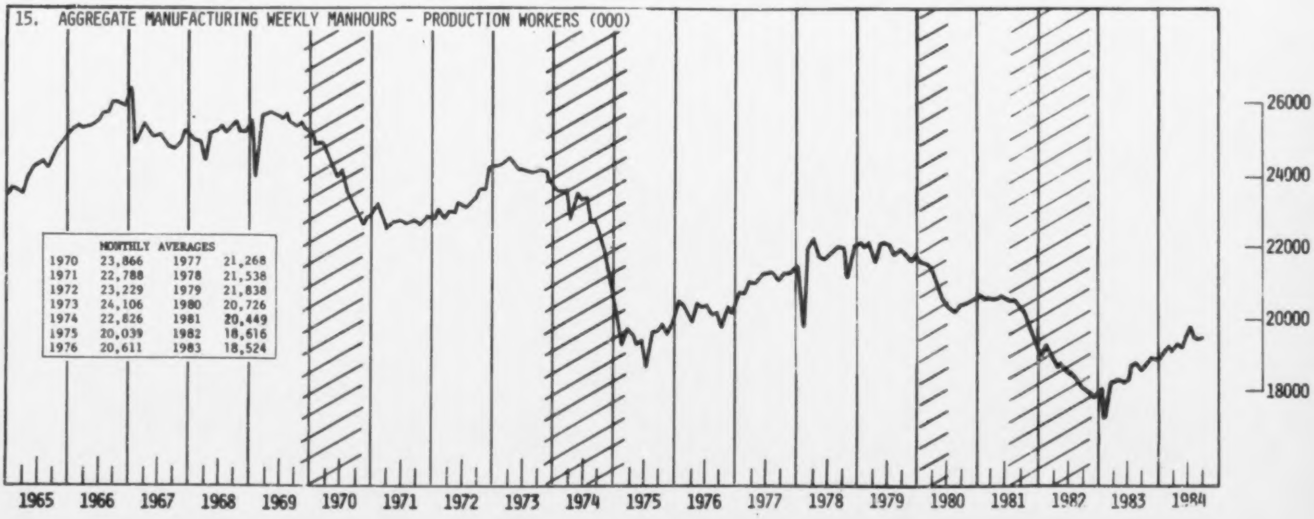
13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	592.6	1977	517.2
1971	564.4	1978	528.5
1972	567.6	1979	530.7
1973	582.3	1980	509.9
1974	560.7	1981	503.1
1975	501.0	1982	466.2
1976	509.7	1983	455.8



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	40.3	1977	41.1
1971	40.4	1978	40.8
1972	40.9	1979	41.2
1973	41.4	1980	40.7
1974	40.7	1981	40.6
1975	40.0	1982	39.9
1976	40.4	1983	40.6



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	23,866	1977	21,268
1971	22,788	1978	21,538
1972	23,229	1979	21,838
1973	24,106	1980	20,726
1974	22,826	1981	20,449
1975	20,039	1982	18,616
1976	20,611	1983	18,524

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted
Jan	319.09	335.75	358.90	381.07
Feb	319.09	340.90	346.37	383.57
Mar	321.85	342.95	366.62	381.71
Apr	321.16	340.63	365.53	383.35
May	323.58	344.80	366.02	382.94
Jun	326.01	343.60	368.24	383.98
Jul	323.61	342.54	370.17	383.76
Aug	326.83	344.12	373.51	383.46
Sep	332.11	346.98	376.98	388.75r
Oct	333.33	351.20	378.22	390.52p
Nov	335.78	356.17	382.63	
Dec	343.58	359.16	387.30	

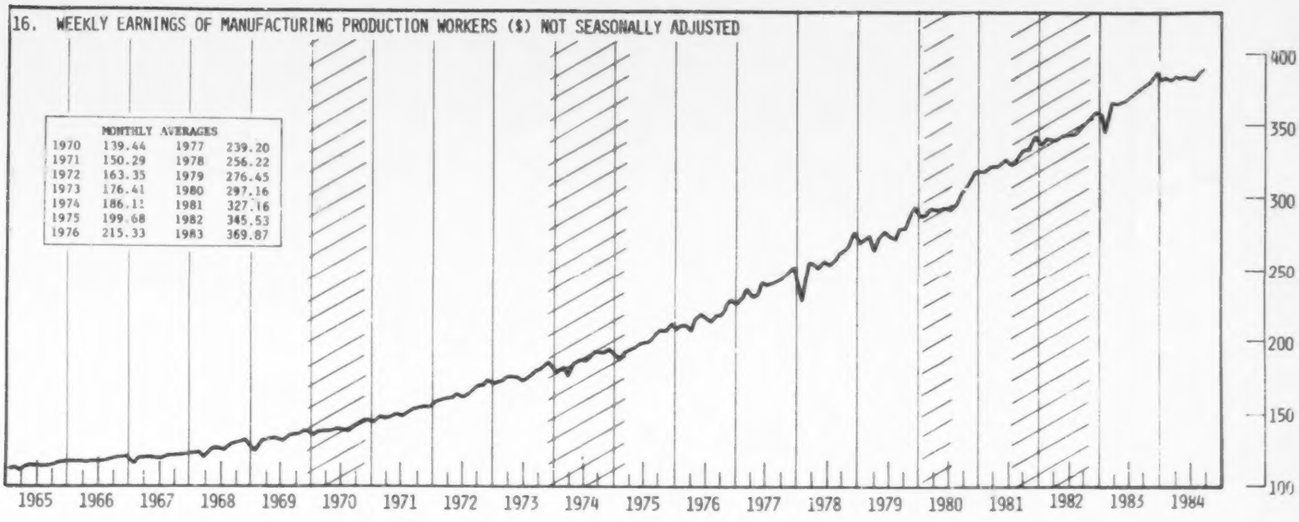
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1981			1982			1983			1984		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	206.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7
Feb	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5
Mar	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8
Apr	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0
May	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5
Jun	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7
Jul	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3
Aug	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1
Sep	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5
Oct	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7
Nov	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8			
Dec	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

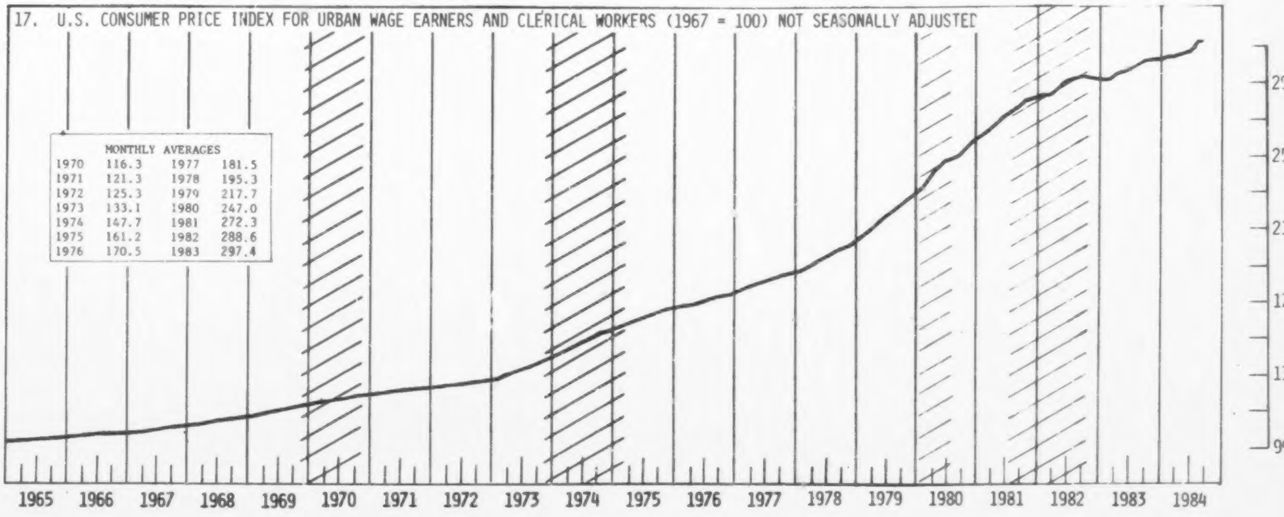
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	93.90	103.76	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	98.14	106.55
Feb	92.76	102.50	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	98.34	106.81
Mar	92.99	102.78	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	97.98	106.38
Apr	92.25	101.96	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	98.09	106.54
May	92.39	102.14	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	97.67	106.08
Jun	92.12	101.86	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	97.30	105.70
Jul	90.31	99.84	92.39	101.25	97.47	105.60	96.76	105.08
Aug	90.24	99.79	92.63	101.52	97.42	105.62	96.00	104.27
Sep	90.30	99.91	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	96.28r	104.64r
Oct	91.67	100.86	93.23	102.22	98.25	106.60	96.52p	104.93p
Nov	92.38	101.66	94.36	103.49	99.34	107.88		
Dec	94.26	103.80	95.48	104.74	100.28	108.97		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



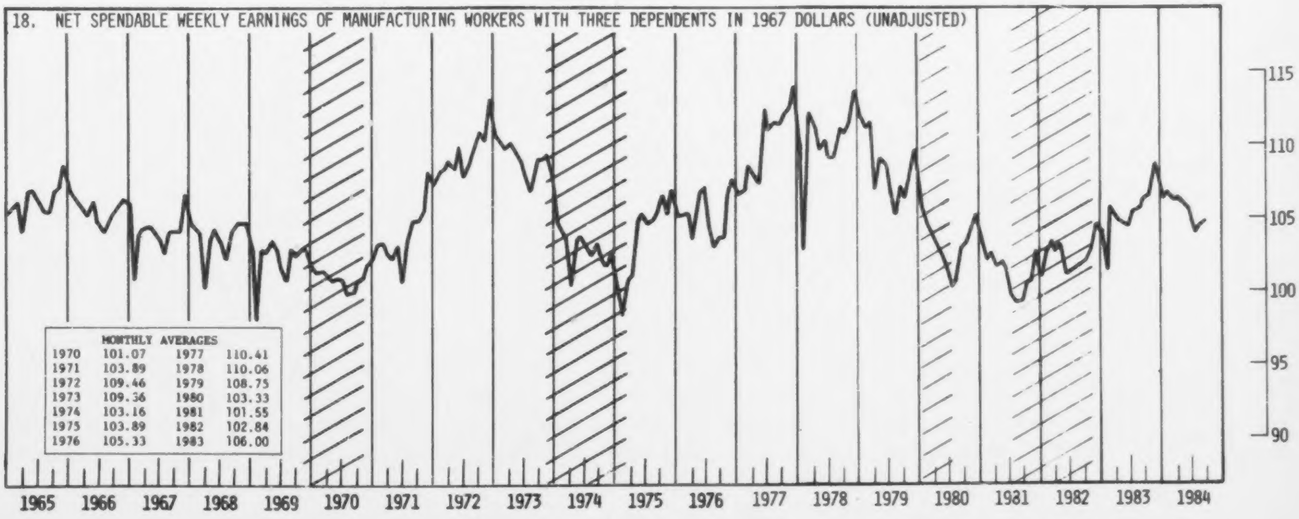
16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	139.44	1977	239.20
1971	150.29	1978	256.22
1972	163.35	1979	276.45
1973	176.41	1980	297.16
1974	186.11	1981	327.16
1975	199.68	1982	345.53
1976	215.33	1983	369.87



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	116.3	1977	181.5
1971	121.3	1978	195.3
1972	125.3	1979	217.7
1973	133.1	1980	247.0
1974	147.7	1981	272.3
1975	161.2	1982	288.6
1976	170.5	1983	297.4



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	101.07	1977	110.41
1971	103.89	1978	110.06
1972	109.46	1979	108.75
1973	109.36	1980	103.33
1974	103.16	1981	101.55
1975	103.89	1982	102.84
1976	105.33	1983	106.00

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1942	1912r	1746	1766r	2131	2166r	2444	2426r
Feb	1870	2032r	1695	1838r	1978	2132r	2289	2296r
Mar	2236	1925r	2273	1849r	2615	2097r	2445	2080r
Apr	2405	2174r	1792	1686r	2229	2154r	2176	2120r
May	2410	2295r	1884	1780r	1788	1642r	2469	2115r
Jun	2026	2013r	1984	1906r	1833	1760r	2084	2133r
Jul	1903	1894r	1752	1850r	2201	2398r	2469	2641
Aug	1838	2035r	1693	1824r	2925	2974r		
Sep	1904	1964r	1841	1899r	2068	2229r		
Oct	2000	2008r	1808	1870r	2201	2291r		
Nov	1749	2019r	1670	1891r	2098	2275r		
Dec	1830	1847r	2263	2294r	2148	2290r		

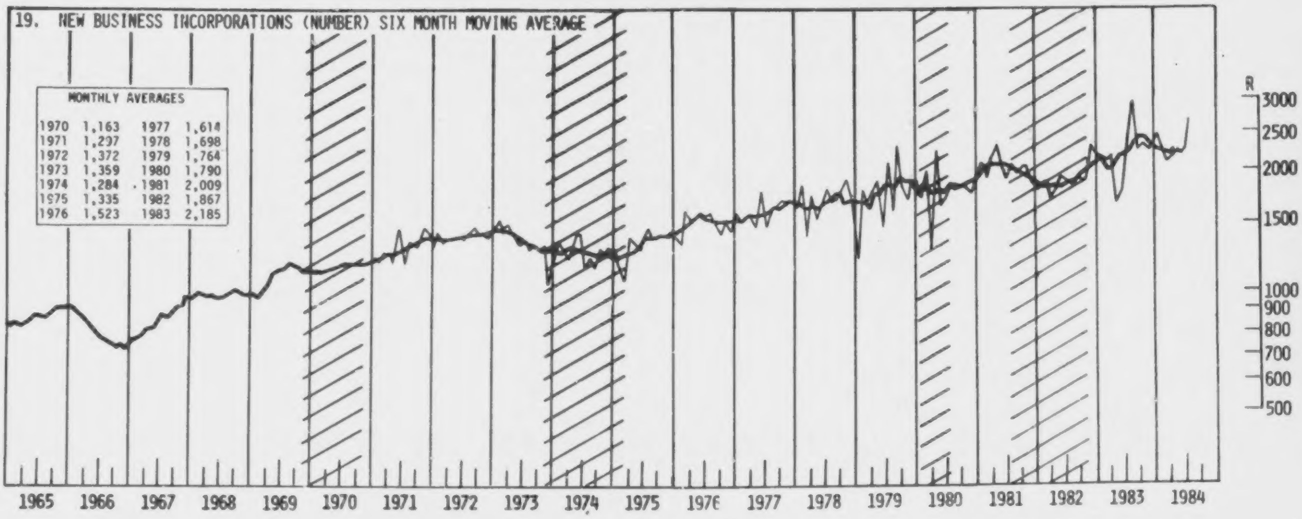
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	46	33	38	34	39		
Feb	29	37	42	53	37	47		
Mar	37	36	31	32	42	41		
Apr	42	38	58	50	46	42		
May	42	34	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	28	51	48	53	49		
Jul	40	43	35	37	23	25		
Aug	46	39	54	45				
Sep	30	34	64	67				
Oct	49	48	39	41				
Nov	11	12	50	54				
Dec	31	32	43	44				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

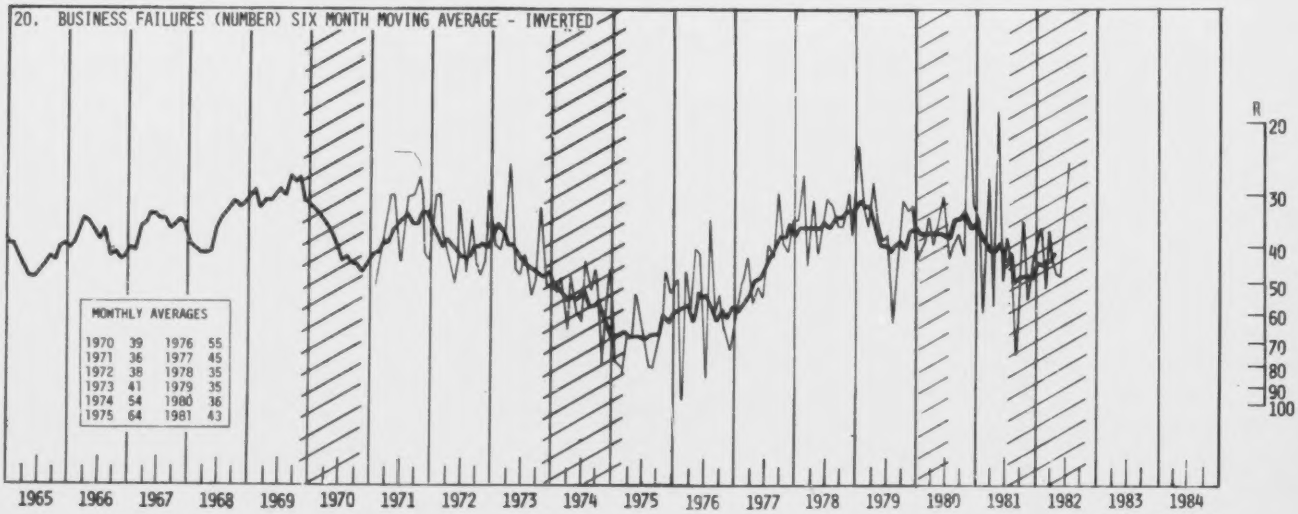
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1977	1,614
1971	1,297	1978	1,698
1972	1,372	1979	1,764
1973	1,359	1980	1,790
1974	1,284	1981	2,009
1975	1,335	1982	1,867
1976	1,523	1983	2,185



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

R = RATIO SCALE

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	227.6	254.9	183.1	202.0	348.9	381.9	459.0	502.4
Feb	185.7	291.3	184.2	280.5	266.8	399.5	363.5	544.3
Mar	207.5	235.7	311.0	354.4	373.7	427.4	590.4	675.2
Apr	307.1	295.8	263.0	251.8	521.9	497.3	448.1	427.0
May	264.2	238.4	375.6	348.6	414.2	386.7	534.1	498.5
Jun	311.7	249.5	420.8	331.2	764.5	603.7	595.6	470.3
Jul	312.4	305.4	288.1	277.2	524.5	501.5	515.2	492.7
Aug	344.6	278.4	453.8	367.5	493.5	402.7	664.2	542.0
Sep	424.0	403.1	322.0	303.0	531.9	496.7	560.7	523.5
Oct	327.7	324.5	271.0	278.6	436.5r	456.1r	628.5	656.7
Nov	335.5	332.3	341.2	339.3	510.7	504.0		
Dec	298.2	356.6	292.0	347.8	395.4	468.7		

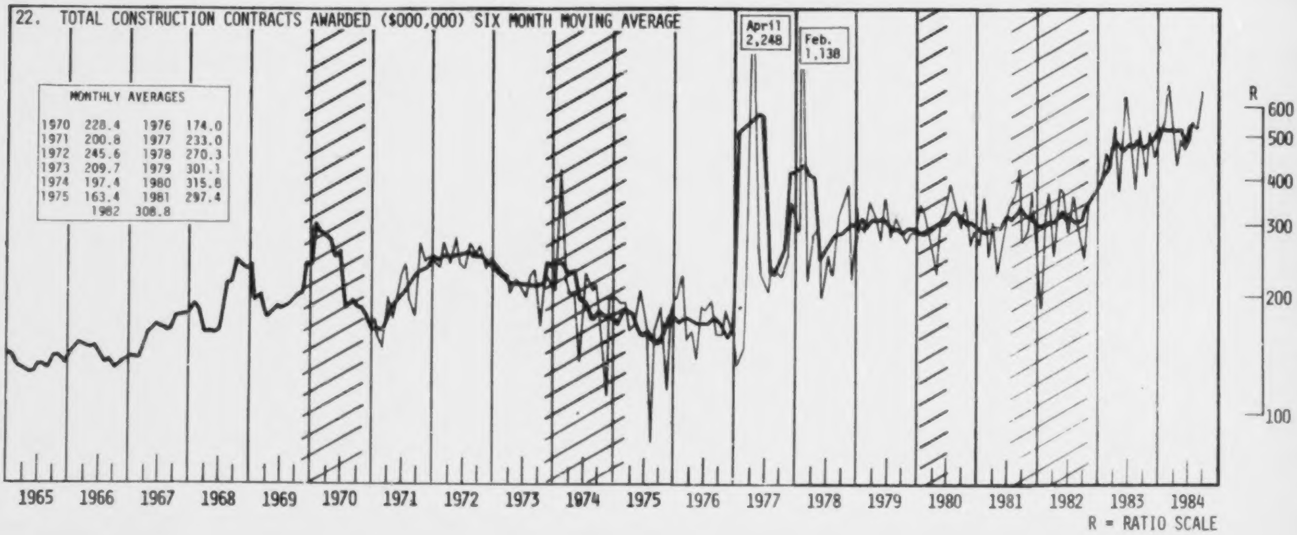
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	78.4	110.5	59.7	82.7	174.7	242.7	174.3	242.2
Feb	89.7	162.4	42.8	75.8	132.5	234.0	95.8	169.2
Mar	76.4	100.2	131.4	173.7	177.1	232.8	296.8	390.2
Apr	134.5	128.8	83.3	80.8	210.3	207.1	206.9	203.8
May	118.8	110.2	121.5	115.3	177.1	168.7	290.9	277.1
Jun	102.3	72.0	200.6	136.2	520.9	347.4	267.5	178.4
Jul	131.0	129.3	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.0	231.5	229.3
Aug	137.3	103.5	134.3	102.0	286.0	220.5	268.6	207.1
Sep	128.5	115.2	117.6	101.9	287.4	245.9	259.1	221.7
Oct	124.4	126.1	107.8	111.1	176.6r	183.8r	290.8	302.7
Nov	75.5	72.2	161.3	157.5	201.0	198.0		
Dec	106.8	114.8	127.5	136.8	174.9	186.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

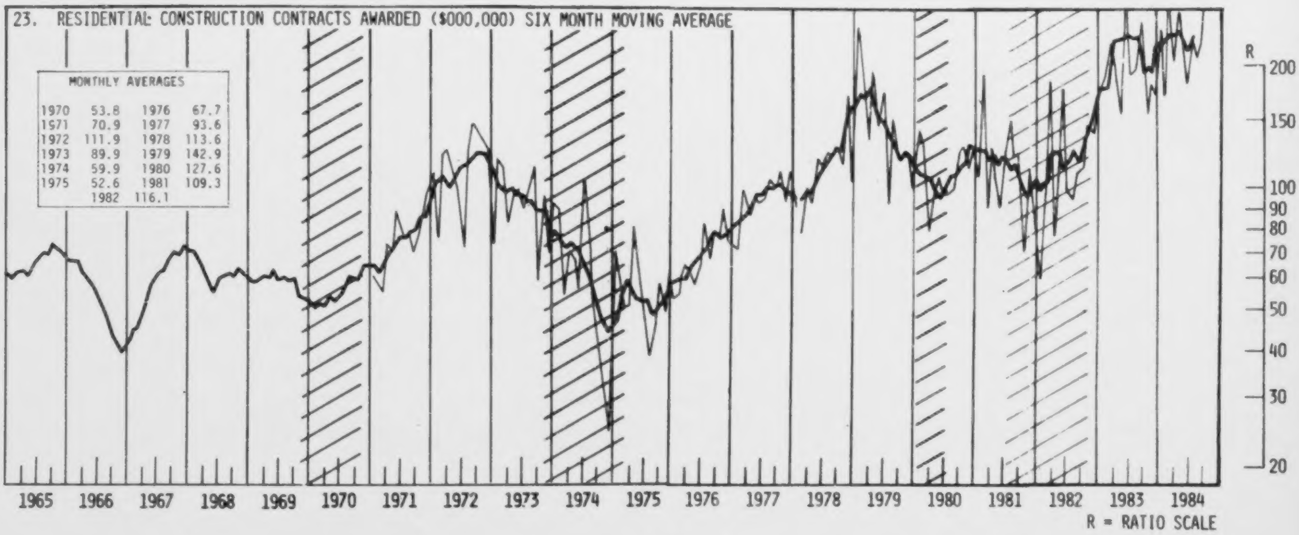
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	111.8	110.6	103.5	99.5	141.6	133.1	236.8	222.5
Feb	70.4	111.3	92.6	138.4	103.0	150.4	189.8	276.9
Mar	93.5	103.5	128.9	142.9	162.7	180.9	247.7	275.3
Apr	95.2	97.2	135.3	139.4	203.5	208.8	185.4	190.2
May	109.9	99.8	90.7	84.7	189.7	181.0	184.4	176.0
Jun	154.4	130.4	164.3	136.1	192.0	158.3	246.1	202.9
Jul	137.8	137.3	112.4	114.6	184.1	192.4	200.7	209.7
Aug	169.9	150.6	230.7	207.0	137.2	124.1	246.2	222.8
Sep	173.2	156.6	147.1	135.9	186.6	171.9	177.0	163.1
Oct	181.6	160.4	114.8	105.1	169.5r	158.4r	252.3	235.8
Nov	172.8	167.3	154.8	143.3	265.0	237.7		
Dec	123.2	161.6	118.0	151.4	165.9	210.8		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS


22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

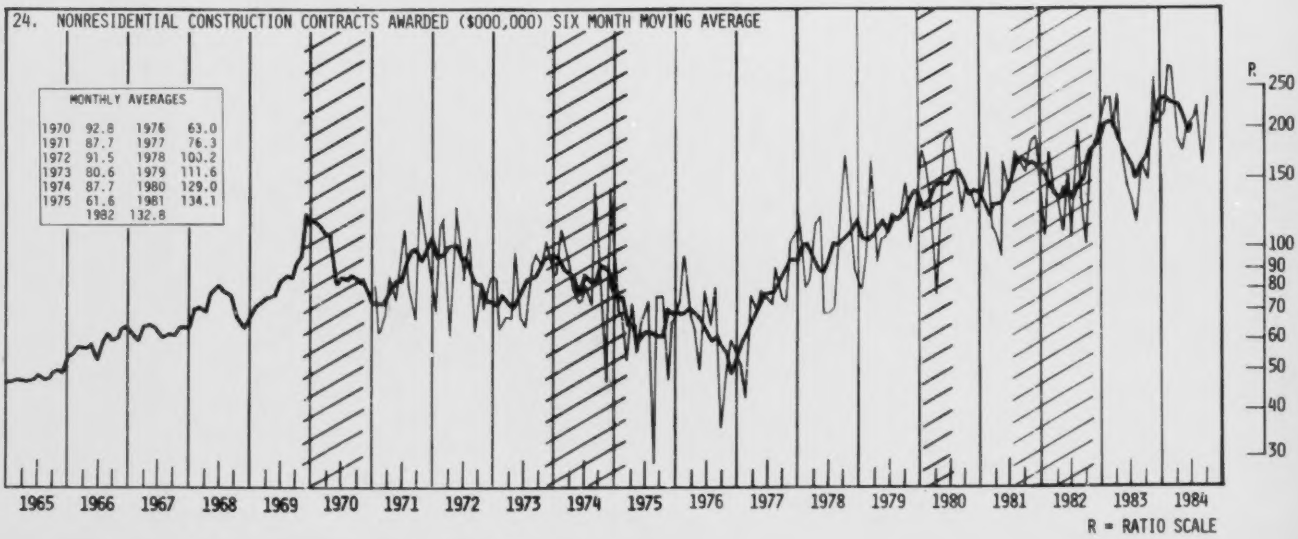
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4
	1982	308.8	


23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3
	1982	116.1	


24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1
	1982	132.8	

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	676	1419	634	1363	1120	2392	1322	2741
Feb	1292	2397	521	955	2240	4071	1607	2723
Mar	1454	1688	1694	1946	1824	2053	2277	2786
Apr	1668	1758	1208	1338	2341	2698	1998	2153
May	1585	1698	1145	1223	2690	2807	3959	3959
Jun	1967	1580	1924	1519	2805	2177	2983	2587
Jul	2474	2056	1237	1069	3512	3018	2941	2412
Aug	1645	1456	1818	1528	3583	2928	2907	2360
Sep	1562	1247	1880	1486	3317	2833	2744	2390
Oct	1891	1431	2829	2114	2941	2134		
Nov	1066	1047	2005	2072	2480	2506		
Dec	1551	1406	2174	2015	2944	2922		

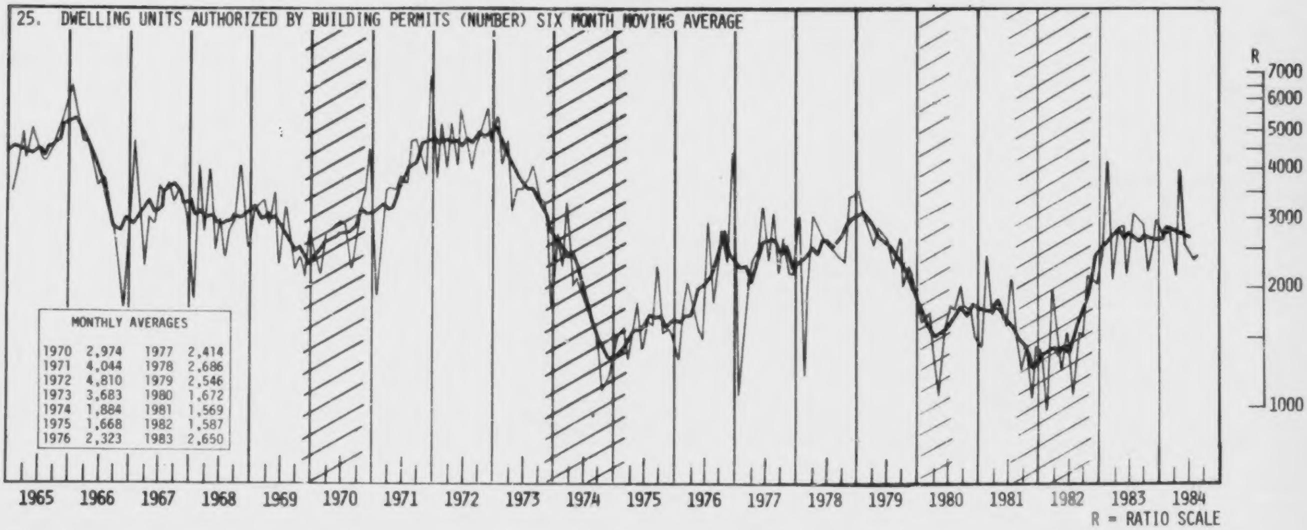
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	467	796	383	687	842	1453	827	1387
Feb	574	1166	311	658	642	1390	1005	2114
Mar	940	1055	834	912	1360	1477	1604	1800
Apr	1281	1145	968	863	1679	1540	1610	1453
May	1029	984	943	879	1851	1688	2053	1823
Jun	1018	894	1077	977	1954	1750	2267	2122
Jul	1150	1030	915	817	1981	1862	2213	1952
Aug	1071	904	1047	866	2177	1779	2288	1915
Sep	1018	824	1180	949	2158	1757	2060	1782
Oct	1161	988	1265	1132	1907	1637		
Nov	690	656	1550	1414	1539	1445		
Dec	638	641	1376	1407	1876	1731		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	119	363	215	629	178	503	374	1049
Feb	644	1945	169	436	1550	3698	421	899
Mar	416	514	772	970	280	343	455	612
Apr	160	263	155	275	494	887	266	468
May	324	503	169	257	640	925	1794	2497
Jun	843	493	733	450	565	356	533	357
Jul	898	636	268	177	1395	914	602	392
Aug	337	299	690	556	1224	937	509	366
Sep	336	271	557	457	986	854	558	475
Oct	507	327	1363	857	893	553		
Nov	248	279	285	381	759	1122		
Dec	792	604	594	479	904	800		

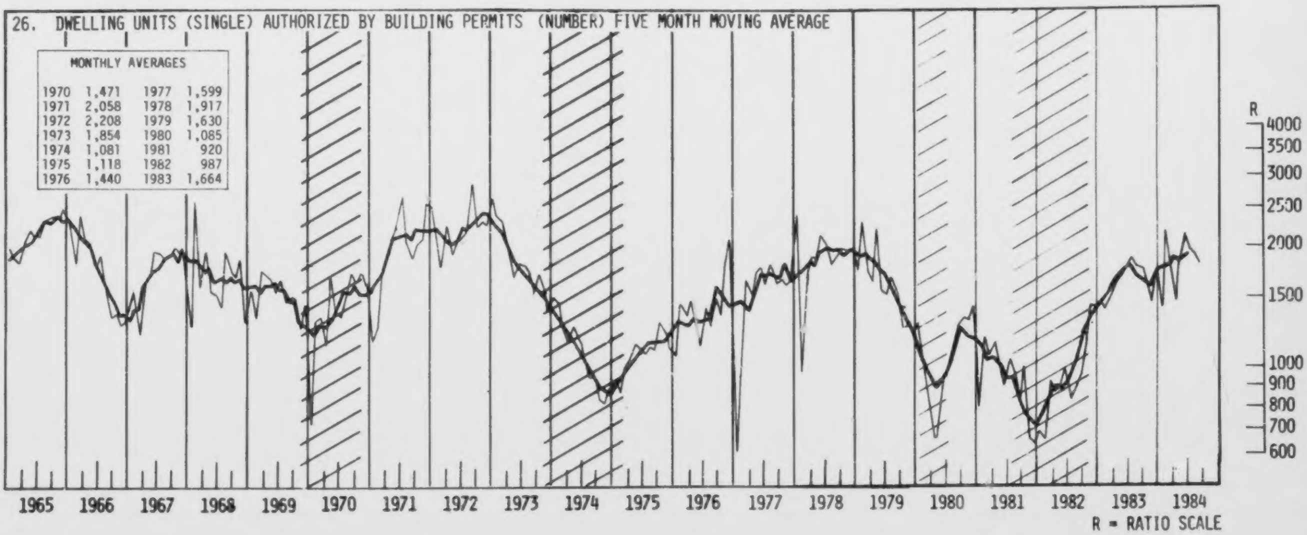
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

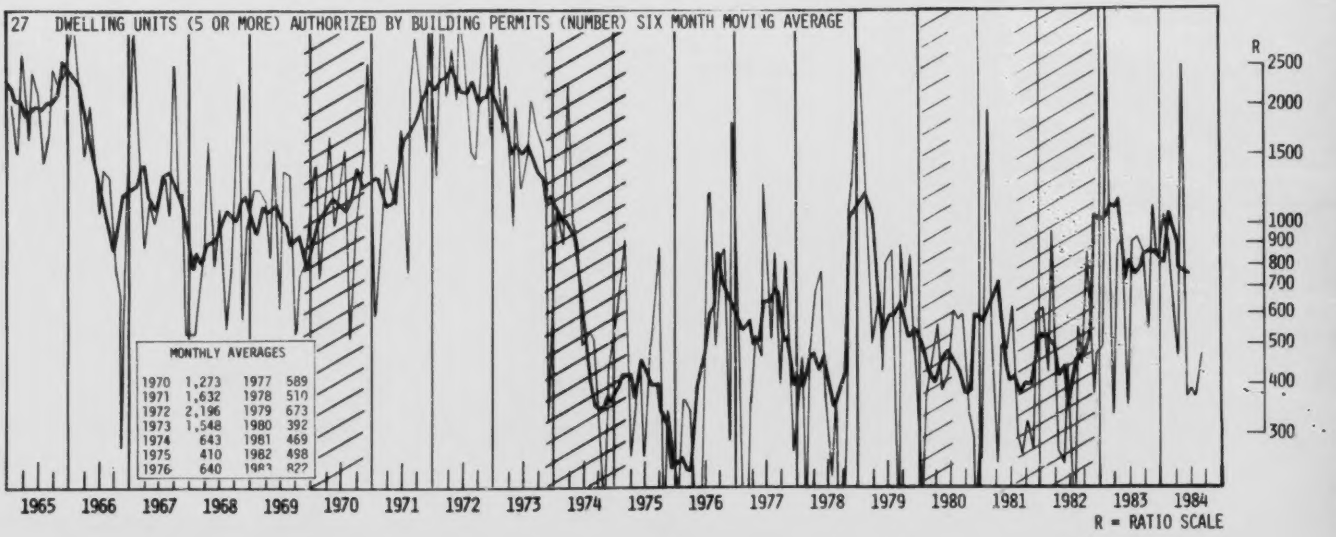
1970	2,974	1977	2,414
1971	4,044	1978	2,686
1972	4,810	1979	2,546
1973	3,683	1980	1,672
1974	1,884	1981	1,569
1975	1,668	1982	1,587
1976	2,323	1983	2,650



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1977	1,599
1971	2,058	1978	1,917
1972	2,208	1979	1,630
1973	1,854	1980	1,085
1974	1,081	1981	920
1975	1,118	1982	987
1976	1,440	1983	1,664



27 DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1977	589
1971	1,632	1978	510
1972	2,196	1979	673
1973	1,548	1980	392
1974	643	1981	469
1975	410	1982	498
1976	640	1983	822

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,775	2,934	2,763	2,984	2,973	3,245	3310	3630
Feb	2,621	2,957	2,662	3,007	2,734	3,092	3257	3558
Mar	2,892	2,978	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,265	3516	3505
Apr	2,946	3,033	2,978	3,037	3,194	3,251	3571	3760
May	3,010	2,984	3,110	3,111	3,340	3,353	3773	3718
Jun	2,951	2,999	3,028	3,088	3,451	3,510	3793	3798
Jul	2,878	2,917	3,127	3,139	3,353	3,429	3576r	3713r
Aug	2,907	3,032	3,010	3,159	3,263	3,367	3710p	3779p
Sep	2,903	3,088	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,438		
Oct	2,965	2,937	3,201	3,226	3,448	3,510		
Nov	3,082	2,974	3,400	3,220	3,697	3,508		
Dec	3,844	2,963	4,169	3,188	4,579	3,496		

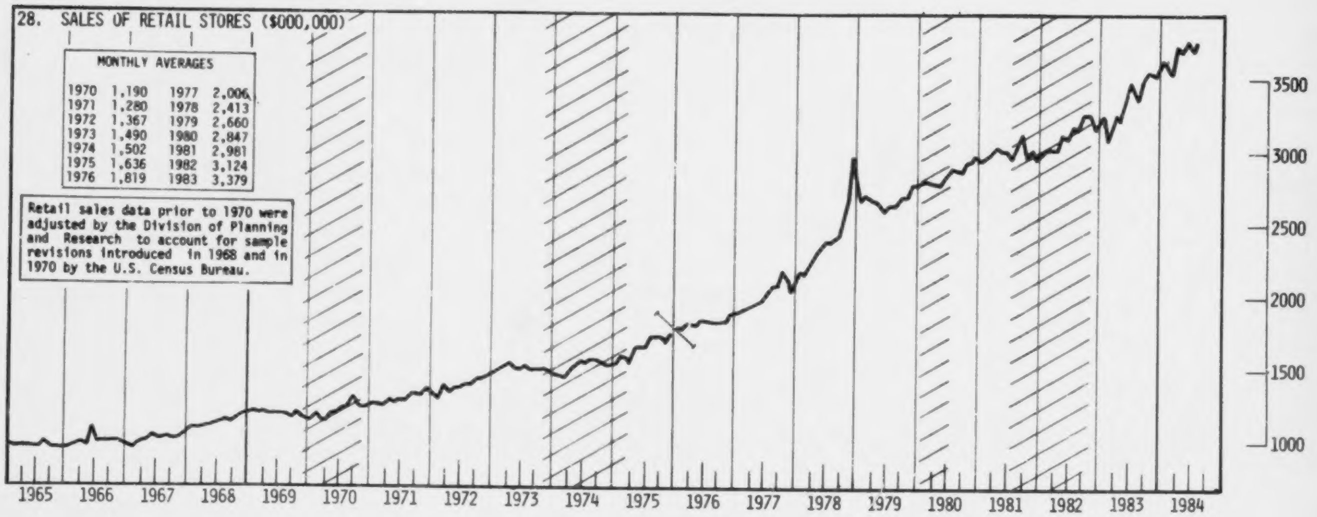
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted
Jan	1,219	1,172	1,241	1354
Feb	1,211	1,178	1,183	1304
Mar	1,214	1,192	1,248	1284
Apr	1,231	1,200	1,235	1378
May	1,209	1,222	1,272	1364
Jun	1,206	1,192	1,328	1391
Jul	1,166	1,209	1,292	1359r
Aug	1,202	1,216	1,262	1375p
Sep	1,211	1,243	1,279	
Oct	1,153	1,229	1,307	
Nov	1,171	1,228	1,306	
Dec	1,165	1,219	1,303	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,079	27,886	24,492	25,846	27,399	26,715	38,462	37,895
Feb	23,732	27,200	25,072	28,878	19,571	22,558	48,843	55,194
Mar	31,180	28,508	31,491	26,551	26,413	23,036	49,367	42,114
Apr	29,314	30,084	25,183	25,703	21,768	22,634	44,202	47,376
May	24,929	27,064	25,082	25,386	26,245	26,785	44,211	43,561
Jun	30,523	24,839	30,940	27,678	23,107	20,168	41,606	36,553
Jul	29,656	26,703	28,181	24,909	26,548	26,471	40,425	37,942
Aug	28,465	26,246	24,557	23,080	47,600	41,893	44,382	40,522
Sep	31,599	35,469	21,209	22,684	37,626	39,440	33,188	38,864
Oct	27,683	26,205	23,095	24,455	36,959	36,369	57,282	53,002
Nov	17,477	22,928	19,575	23,813	29,026	38,457		
Dec	23,414	23,673	26,691	27,063	32,437	32,140		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

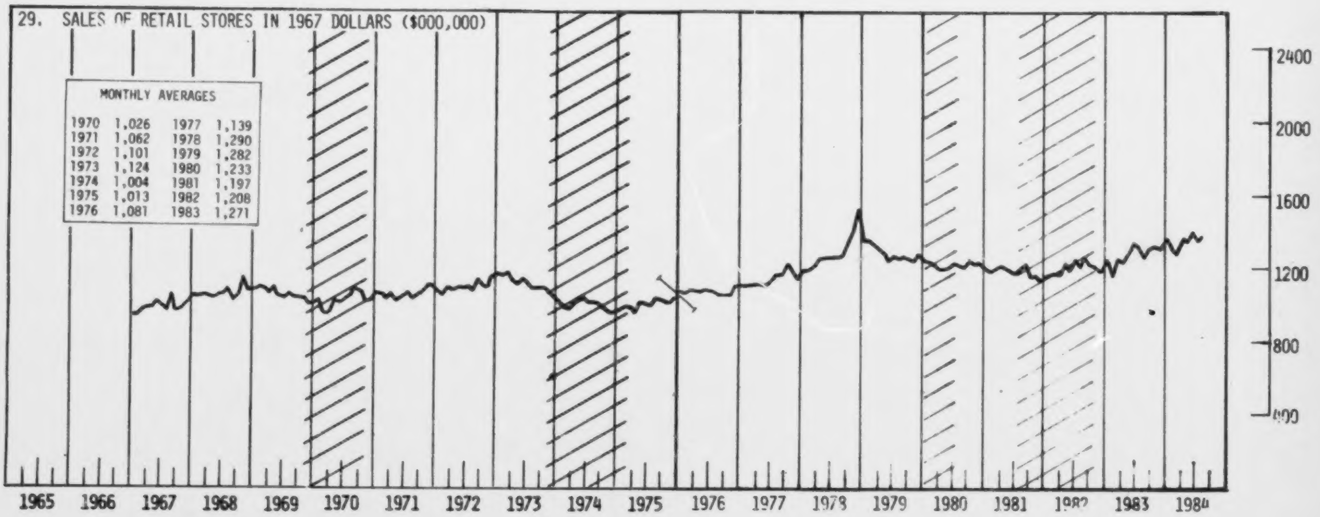


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1977	2,006
1971	1,280	1978	2,413
1972	1,367	1979	2,660
1973	1,490	1980	2,847
1974	1,502	1981	2,981
1975	1,636	1982	3,124
1976	1,819	1983	3,379

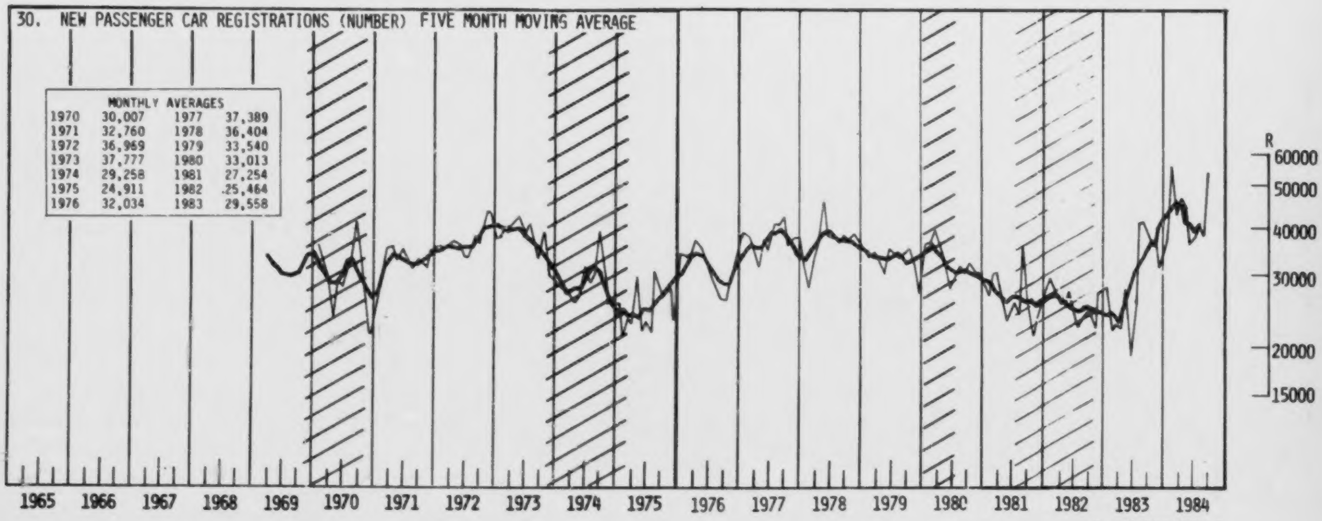
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1977	1,139
1971	1,062	1978	1,290
1972	1,101	1979	1,282
1973	1,124	1980	1,233
1974	1,004	1981	1,197
1975	1,013	1982	1,208
1976	1,081	1983	1,271



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1977	37,389
1971	32,760	1978	36,404
1972	36,969	1979	33,540
1973	37,777	1980	33,013
1974	29,258	1981	27,254
1975	24,911	1982	25,464
1976	32,034	1983	29,558

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,617	17,763	10,178	11,742	12,350	14,572	7,299	8,425
Feb	14,092	17,263	10,515	12,791	11,947	14,413	6,997	7,968
Mar	19,788	16,988	16,187	13,230	17,765	14,227	8,347	6,945
Apr	17,465	17,036	12,399	12,340	13,537	13,613	8,799	9,022
May	18,850	15,636	16,617	13,548	18,548	14,603	12,722	9,567
Jun	14,713	15,069	13,581	13,336	13,939	13,766	11,466	11,649
Jul	14,862	15,488	10,714	11,634	9,481	10,490	10,893	11,974
Aug	13,502	13,183	12,774	12,551	12,637	12,169	18,137	17,394
Sep	15,391	13,524	15,604	13,956	11,374	10,367	20,449	19,184
Oct	15,295	14,394	12,754	12,124	11,132	10,730		
Nov	11,284	13,103	12,961	14,784	7,412	8,186		
Dec	12,908	15,293	11,374	13,757	5,990	7,543		

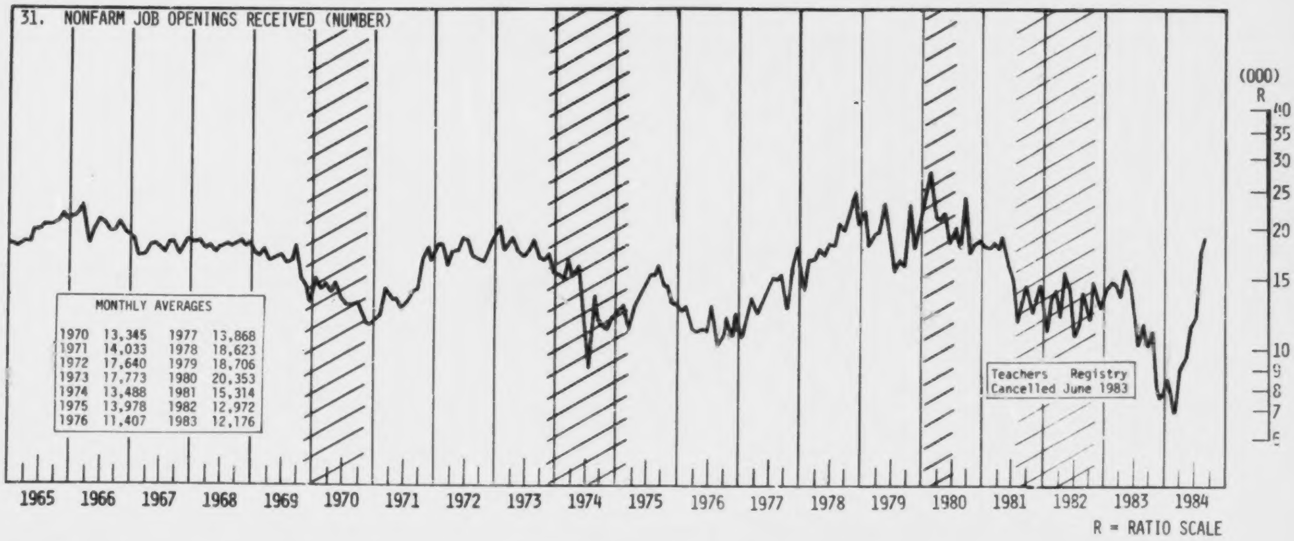
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,281	12,428	8,167	9,209	9,871	11,321	3,106	3,497
Feb	11,086	12,469	8,520	9,538	9,402	10,493	3,243	3,433
Mar	15,017	12,764	12,572	10,077	13,273	10,354	3,941	3,163
Apr	10,594	10,943	9,253	9,723	9,562	10,194	3,545	3,917
May	12,271	10,935	12,275	10,806	13,582	11,635	4,926	3,991
Jun	10,735	11,241	9,755	9,902	8,491	8,677	4,098	4,283
Jul	9,824	11,404	7,381	9,061	5,435	6,965	5,691	7,268
Aug	10,046	10,465	7,551	7,870	7,802	7,852	13,079	13,065
Sep	11,647	9,101	14,113	11,093	6,819	5,413	14,465	11,995
Oct	11,917	11,546	9,721	9,678	3,281	3,314		
Nov	8,969	10,288	10,169	11,418	3,268	3,604		
Dec	10,728	11,348	9,424	9,964	3,118	3,346		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

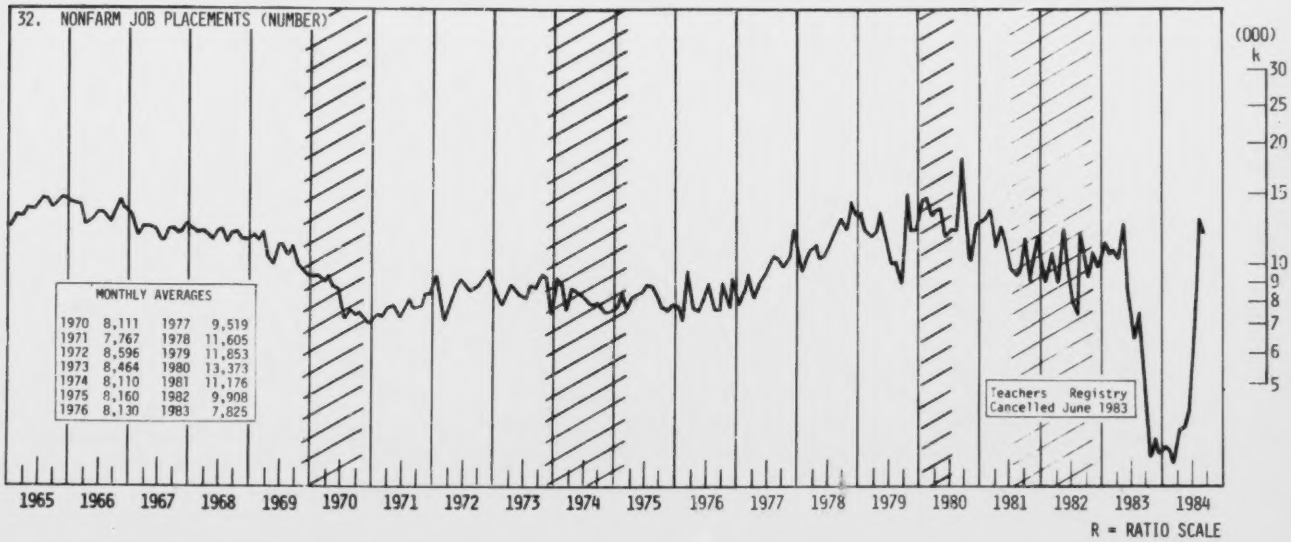
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	158.4	130.1	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4	119.0	97.9
Feb	154.2	125.3	170.9	139.2	160.5	130.8	121.0	98.7
Mar	147.2	126.6	159.3	137.3	146.0	126.1	110.5	95.4
Apr	127.7	123.7	148.8	143.6	127.9	123.2	97.7	94.1
May	115.1	123.6	132.5	142.2	108.9	116.9	86.6	92.9
Jun	108.4	122.3	125.8	141.5	100.6	113.0	79.5	89.4
Jul	121.0	124.6	134.6	138.7	103.3	106.5	89.5	92.3
Aug	117.9	125.2	128.5	136.9	96.4	102.9	86.7	92.6
Sep	105.8	126.2	115.5	137.7	84.2	100.5	79.4	94.8
Oct	103.6	123.0	117.6	139.8	81.1	96.4	77.3	92.0
Nov	116.8	129.2	125.6	139.0	86.9	96.3		
Dec	141.9	135.5	141.2	134.6	99.0	94.2		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

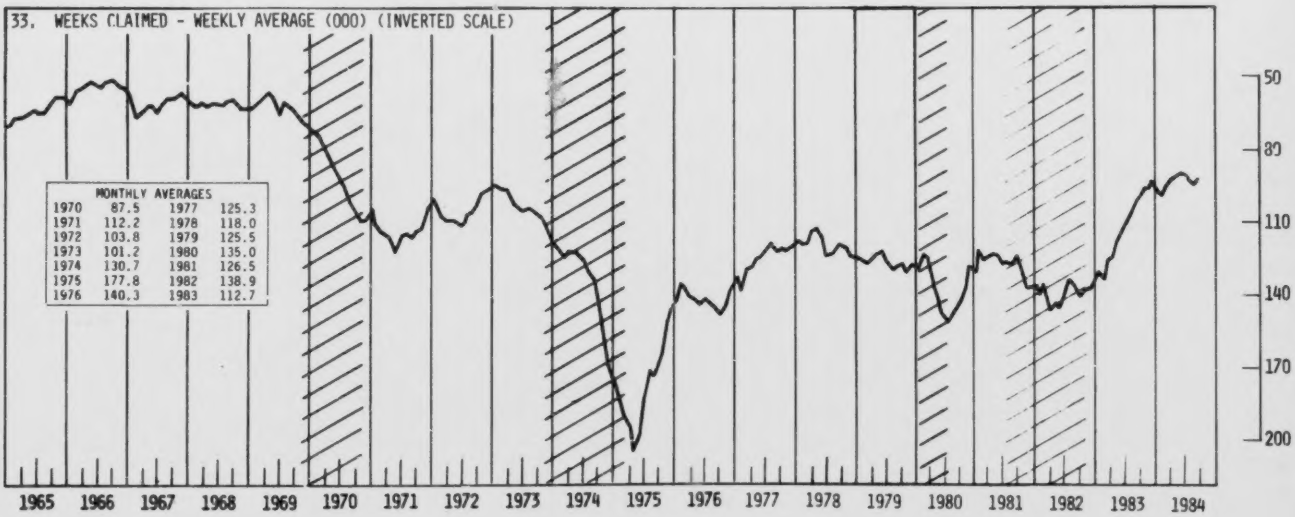
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1977	13,868
1971	14,033	1978	18,623
1972	17,640	1979	18,706
1973	17,773	1980	20,353
1974	13,488	1981	15,314
1975	13,978	1982	12,972
1976	11,407	1983	12,176


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1977	9,519
1971	7,767	1978	11,605
1972	8,596	1979	11,853
1973	8,464	1980	13,373
1974	8,110	1981	11,176
1975	8,160	1982	9,908
1976	8,130	1983	7,825


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1977	125.3
1971	112.2	1978	118.0
1972	103.8	1979	125.5
1973	101.2	1980	135.0
1974	130.7	1981	126.5
1975	177.8	1982	138.9
1976	140.3	1983	112.7

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3
Feb	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.4
Mar	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2
Apr	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.2
May	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1
Jun	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0
Jul	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.1
Aug	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1
Sep	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.1
Oct	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.0
Nov	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3		
Dec	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.2		

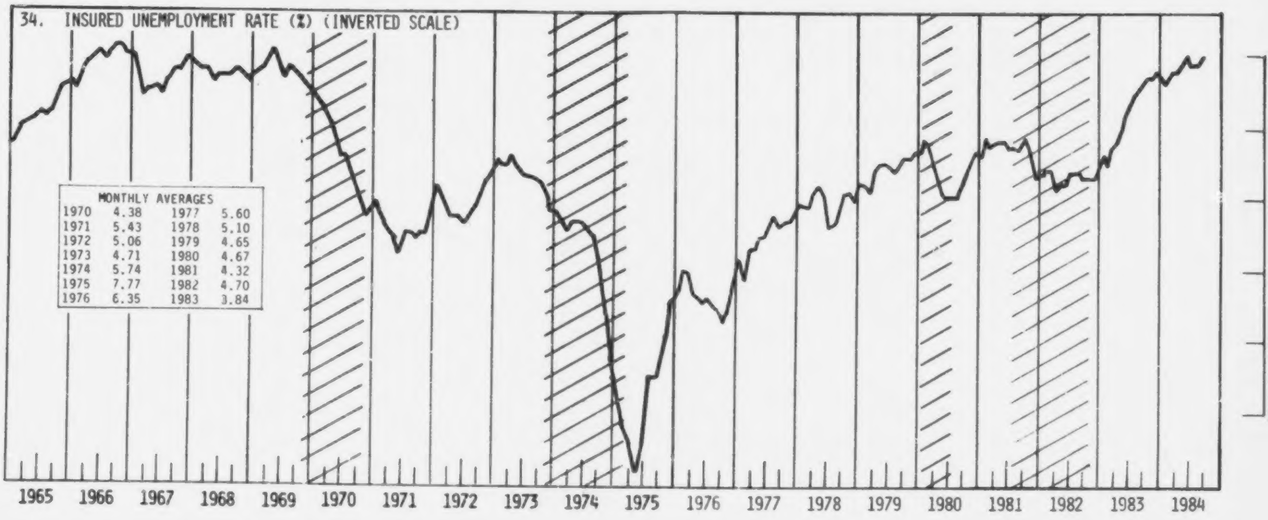
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,272	15,406	21,466	16,338	20,107	14,646	16,791	12,152
Feb	14,297	14,159	16,689	16,576	14,453	14,383	11,909	11,631
Mar	13,126	14,053	14,425	15,702	13,090	14,905	9,939	11,217
Apr	12,587	14,329	13,754	15,472	11,824	13,584	10,785	11,630
May	11,821	14,932	12,586	15,223	10,904	13,119	10,042	12,837
Jun	15,512	14,108	16,037	15,532	13,267	12,773	11,472	11,060
Jul	15,719	14,630	17,694	16,599	12,607	11,797	11,571	10,303
Aug	11,650	14,010	13,409	16,093	9,872	12,078	9,528	12,065
Sep	12,200	15,645	13,033	16,502	9,294	11,568	8,476	10,704
Oct	13,485	15,199	14,790	16,607	10,945	11,753	10,193	11,058
Nov	16,740	16,191	15,668	15,218	12,019	12,367		
Dec	22,934	16,920	20,556	14,928	16,320	11,836		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

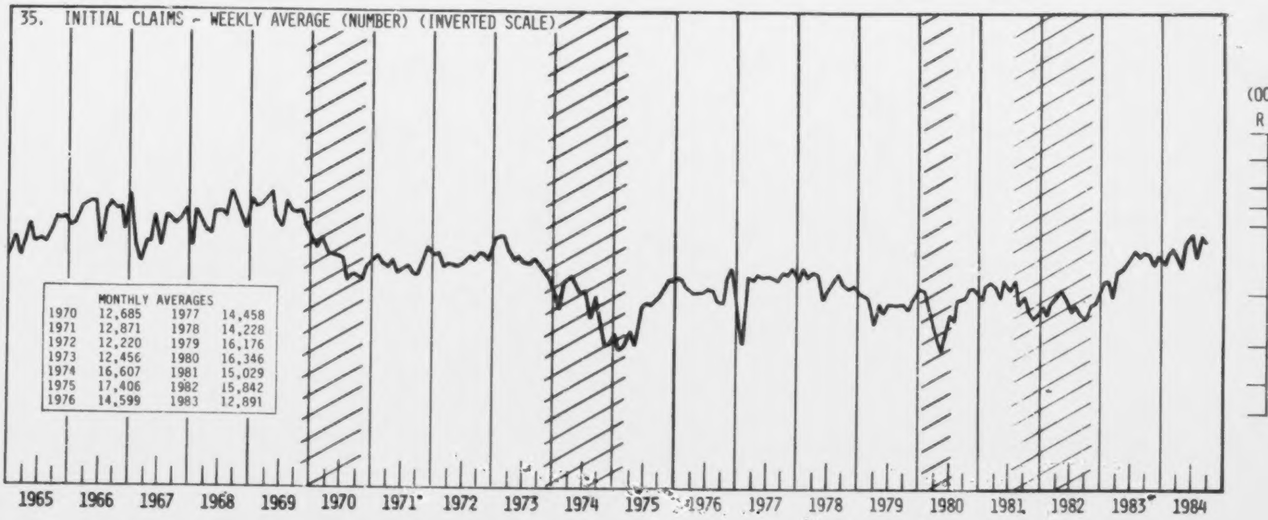
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,458	13,917	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395
Feb	14,121	13,862	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009
Mar	17,165	13,597	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732
Apr	16,897	14,136	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007		
May	14,009	13,050	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377		
Jun	12,543	13,344	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126		
Jul	13,349	13,695	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442		
Aug	11,760	12,850	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097		
Sep	11,624	13,758	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785		
Oct	11,831	13,810	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679		
Nov	11,387	13,179	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970		
Dec	15,087	14,806	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

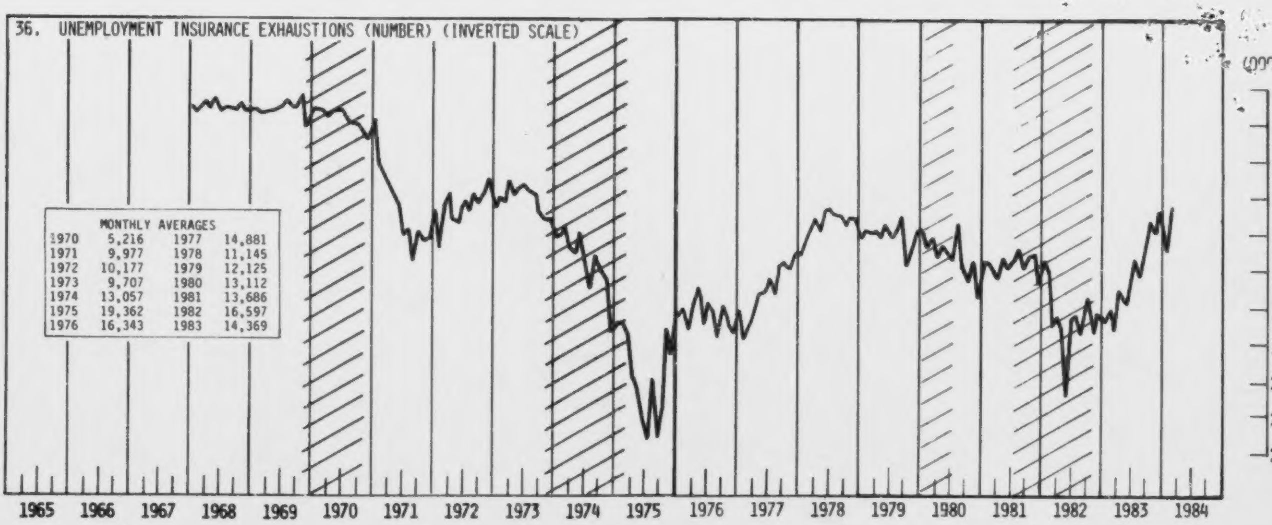
1970	4.38	1977	5.60
1971	5.43	1978	5.10
1972	5.06	1979	4.65
1973	4.71	1980	4.67
1974	5.74	1981	4.32
1975	7.77	1982	4.70
1976	6.35	1983	3.84


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1977	14,458
1971	12,871	1978	14,228
1972	12,220	1979	16,176
1973	12,456	1980	16,346
1974	16,607	1981	15,029
1975	17,406	1982	15,842
1976	14,599	1983	12,891

R = RATIO SCALE


36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1977	14,881
1971	9,977	1978	11,145
1972	10,177	1979	12,125
1973	9,707	1980	13,112
1974	13,057	1981	13,686
1975	19,362	1982	16,597
1976	16,343	1983	14,369

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.8	47.0	67.5	53.0	62.7	49.2	37.9	29.7
Feb	52.3	44.8	63.1	53.9	59.7	50.7	39.2	33.3
Mar	50.0	45.5	61.0	55.2	52.2	47.1	35.9	32.4
Apr	45.3	43.1	60.0	57.2	46.5	44.3	32.8	31.2
May	40.0	40.7	54.6	55.4	43.8	44.5	33.9	34.5
Jun	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3	29.1	31.4
Jul	39.5	40.1	52.6	53.8	37.0	38.0	31.7	32.5
Aug	40.8	43.7	47.3	50.7	33.1	35.4	31.9	34.2
Sep	32.1	40.1	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	37.5
Oct	34.2	40.7	50.6	60.6	27.5	33.0	32.8	39.4
Nov	38.7	43.7	49.1	55.5	28.9	32.6		
Dec	50.7	48.3	51.6	49.1	34.7	33.1		

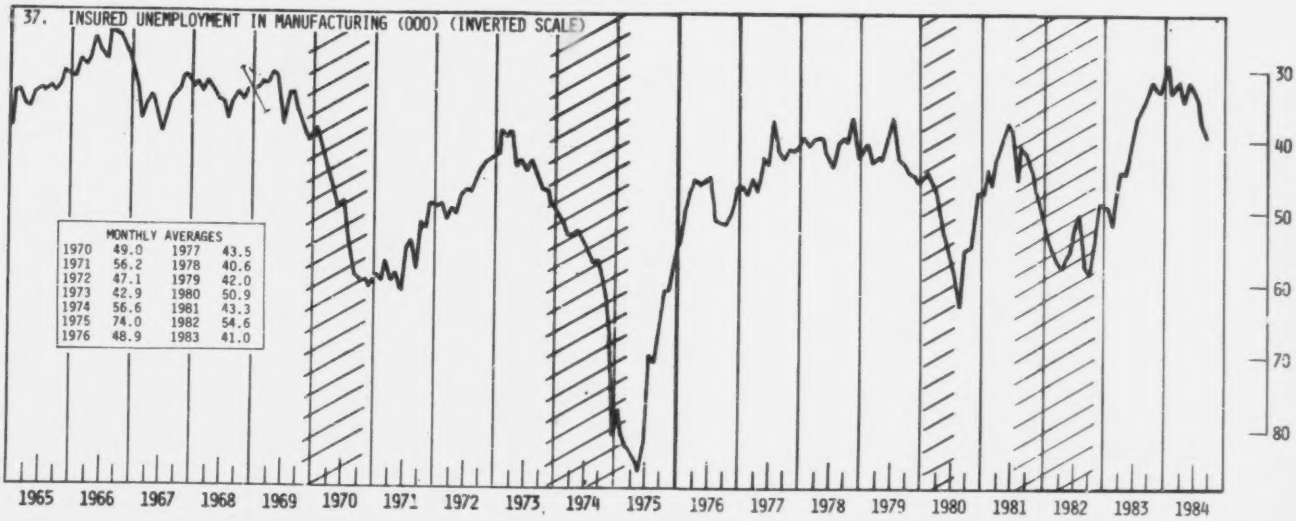
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.5	16.9	12.9	13.5	10.3
Feb	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.6	19.2	10.0
Mar	22.4	11.7	23.8	12.7	23.5	12.7	19.0	10.3
Apr	16.2	11.2	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5
May	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.7	8.6	8.1
Jun	8.9	11.6	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.7	5.1	6.5
Jul	7.9	12.1	8.7	13.4	7.2	11.0	4.5	6.9
Aug	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8	6.0	11.0	4.7	8.5
Sep	6.4	11.8	7.9	14.4	5.9	10.7	3.6	6.5
Oct	6.6	12.0	8.2	15.0	5.5	10.1	3.2	5.8
Nov	7.0	12.2	8.8	15.1	5.6	9.6		
Dec	10.0	13.3	11.5	15.4	6.5	8.7		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	67.0	59.5	71.8	63.6	68.4	60.2	50.5	44.6
Feb	67.8	60.9	68.4	61.0	70.3	62.6	51.3	45.2
Mar	63.3	59.6	66.0	61.8	63.9	60.0	48.6	45.7
Apr	57.5	58.8	62.4	63.6	54.8	55.9	41.8	42.5
May	52.9	57.8	57.7	63.2	49.2	54.0	38.7	42.4
Jun	51.0	57.0	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.6	39.6	44.9
Jul	62.0	60.0	63.9	61.8	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.1
Aug	62.4	58.2	63.7	60.1	53.6	50.8	44.1	41.7
Sep	55.8	61.7	53.6	59.1	45.7	50.4	40.5	44.6
Oct	52.4	58.4	54.5	61.0	45.0	50.4	38.7	43.3
Nov	57.6	60.1	62.1	64.1	50.1	51.5		
Dec	64.0	61.7	60.6	58.6	51.9	50.4		

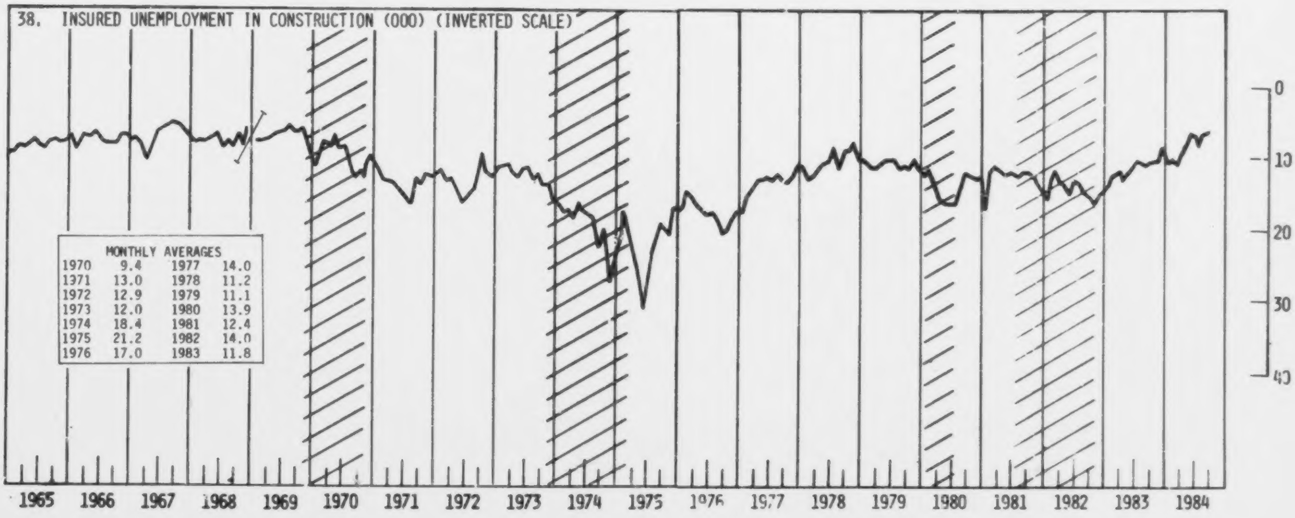
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II



37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

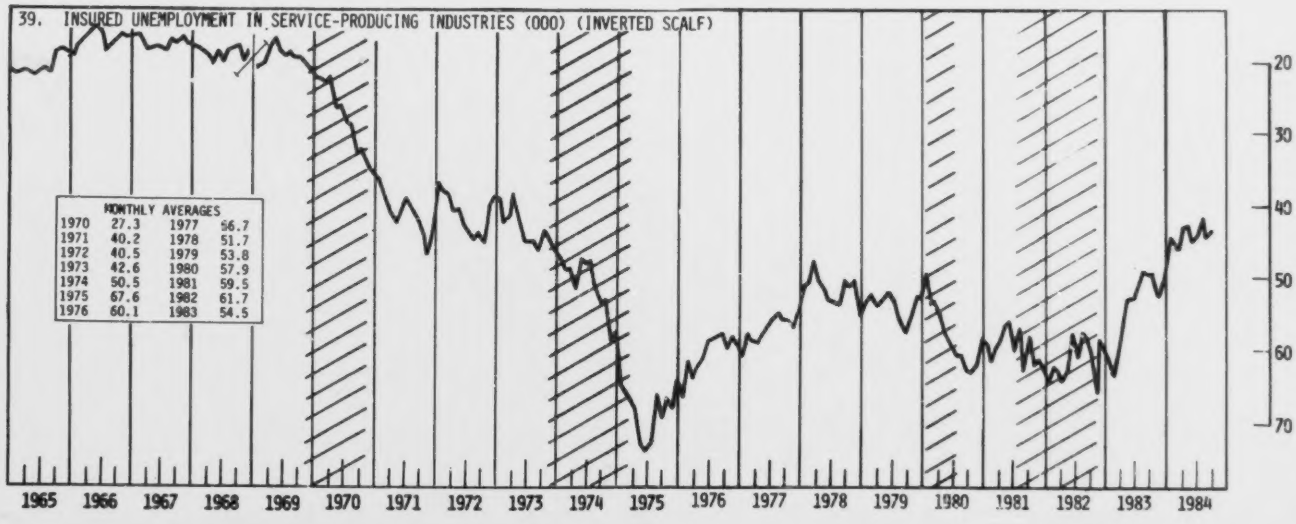
1970	49.0	1977	43.5
1971	56.2	1978	40.6
1972	47.1	1979	42.0
1973	42.9	1980	50.9
1974	56.6	1981	43.3
1975	74.0	1982	54.6
1976	48.9	1983	41.0



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1977	14.0
1971	13.0	1978	11.2
1972	12.9	1979	11.1
1973	12.0	1980	13.9
1974	18.4	1981	12.4
1975	21.2	1982	14.0
1976	17.0	1983	11.8



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1977	56.7
1971	40.2	1978	51.7
1972	40.5	1979	53.8
1973	42.6	1980	57.9
1974	50.5	1981	59.5
1975	67.6	1982	61.7
1976	60.1	1983	54.5

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983 Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3186.9	3200.0	3207.3	3239.0	3247.6	3248.1	3254.0	3255.7	3259.9	3264.8	3264.5	3281.3	3266.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	2653.8	2666.8	2674.3	2705.1	2713.2	2713.3	2719.0	2722.5	2726.3	2738.9	2738.0	2744.0	2755.6
GOODS PRODUCING	836.7	840.3	844.5	861.6	863.1	860.2	862.1	862.0	862.8	869.1	864.6	862.9	868.2
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1817.1	1826.5	1829.8	1843.5	1850.1	1653.1	1856.9	1860.5	1863.5	1869.8	1873.4	1881.1	1887.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	533.1	533.2	533.0	533.9	534.4	534.8	535.0	533.2	533.6	525.9	526.5	537.3	532.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3199.9	3211.1	3216.4	3168.8	3170.0	3191.8	3231.0	3260.4	3317.5	3316.9	3314.9	3301.9	3308.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	852.1	851.1	844.6	832.2	835.3	841.2	862.5	861.1	876.3	875.4	880.0	883.4	885.2
Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Construction	123.1	122.9	121.8	111.7	110.0	113.4	122.4	128.5	133.7	137.2	136.5	138.0	139.3
MANUFACTURING	727.0	726.2	720.8	718.7	723.5	726.0	728.1	730.6	740.6	736.2	739.6	743.4	744.6
Durable Goods	345.5	345.7	345.0	343.7	345.3	347.5	348.6	349.3	353.6	351.6	348.9	351.6	353.4
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Furniture & Fixtures	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2
Stone, Clay & Class Products	28.2	27.9	27.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.6	28.1	27.9	26.6	27.5	27.7
Glass & Classware/pressed, blown	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.5
Pottery & related products	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.0	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.8
Primary Metal Industries	20.9	20.7	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.5	21.4
blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Iron & steel foundries	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	52.9	53.3	53.5	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.7	54.5	54.5	55.4	55.8
Metal cans	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.6
Metal stampings	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.8	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	61.9	61.3	62.2	61.8	62.2	62.7	62.8	62.5	63.0	62.3	62.0	61.7	62.1
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Metalworking machinery	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8
Special industry machinery	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
General industry machinery	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2
Service industry machinery	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.7
Other machinery, except elec.	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.4	23.1	23.3	23.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	90.7	91.3	91.2	91.0	91.7	92.0	92.1	92.6	93.9	93.1	91.9	91.8	92.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.6
Communication equipment	39.6	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.8	39.9	39.4
Electronic components & access.	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.7	20.1
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3
Transportation Equipment	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.5
Motor vehicles	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7
Aircraft & parts	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.9	34.6	34.5	34.3	33.9
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.9	28.6	28.5	28.3	27.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	25.3	25.3	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.6	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.9	27.5
Nondurable Goods	381.5	380.5	375.8	375.0	378.2	376.5	379.5	381.3	387.0	384.6	390.7	391.8	391.2
Food & Kindred Products	48.3	48.7	48.2	47.8	48.9	48.9	48.3	49.0	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.2	50.0
Canned, cured & froze	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.3
Grain mill & bakery products	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.8
Beverages	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8
Other food & kindred products	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.6	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	19.1
Tobacco Manufactures	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Textile Mill Products	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5
Broad woven fabric mills	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Other textile mill products	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1983 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983 Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Apparel & Other Textile Products	55.1	54.0	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.2	51.3	53.7	55.7	54.3	58.7	58.9	58.0
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Women's & misses' outerwear	28.3	27.2	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.2	26.6	28.3	27.4	30.7	30.8	30.1
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other apparel & related products	16.1	16.1	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.5
Paper & Allied Products	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.9	31.2	31.7	31.8	32.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.0
Other paper & allied products	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.3
Printing & Publishing	58.1	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.6	59.1	59.2	59.0	59.6	59.9
Newspapers	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.3
Commercial printing	17.5	17.7	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.1
Other printing & publishing	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	120.3	119.8	120.0	119.6	119.8	119.9	120.2	119.1	120.7	121.5	121.6	121.7	121.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Drugs	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.1	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.0	43.5	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.9	22.6	22.9	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.2	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.0
Paints & allied products	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5
Petroleum refining	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.1	37.2	36.8	37.2	37.7	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	37.7	38.4	38.7	38.5
Rubber & rubber products	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.6
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Other leather & leather products	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2347.8	2360.0	2371.9	2336.6	2334.7	2350.6	2378.5	2399.3	2441.2	2441.5	2434.9	2416.5	2422.4
Private-Sector Producing	1817.7	1824.1	1836.0	1805.2	1799.6	1813.1	1841.6	1863.9	1901.5	1910.1	1910.6	1899.2	1888.2
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	206.5	207.1	205.8	205.1	206.2	207.4	207.5	208.1	210.2	207.7	208.3	211.4	212.2
Railroad transportation	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4
Other transportation	115.0	115.0	113.9	114.0	114.9	116.1	116.3	116.8	117.9	115.0	115.4	118.8	119.7
Communications	57.5	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.0	57.9
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.2	28.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	737.2	746.9	761.7	739.0	732.0	736.7	753.0	764.4	782.6	785.0	785.5	783.8	776.9
Wholesale trade	225.4	225.3	226.5	226.4	227.0	228.1	230.1	230.3	233.5	234.6	235.7	235.6	235.7
Retail trade	511.8	521.6	535.2	512.6	505.0	508.6	522.9	534.1	549.1	550.4	549.8	548.2	541.2
Retail general merchandise	73.8	82.7	91.0	83.2	79.0	79.0	79.5	80.0	81.0	80.5	80.3	81.4	84.6
Food stores	89.8	90.6	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	92.2	93.0	94.4	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.4
Auto dealers & service sta.	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.4	50.3	50.5	51.9	52.5	53.2	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.2
Apparel & accessories	44.6	45.7	47.9	44.2	43.0	42.7	43.8	43.8	44.3	44.1	44.0	44.7	45.3
Eating & drinking places	142.8	139.7	139.1	134.3	133.7	137.3	145.6	153.7	163.5	164.8	165.1	160.9	148.9
Other retail stores	110.4	112.8	116.1	109.8	108.2	108.4	109.9	111.1	112.7	112.3	111.6	112.3	113.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	173.6	173.6	174.1	173.8	173.4	174.5	175.5	176.2	179.4	180.8	180.5	178.4	178.1
Banking	47.5	47.5	47.9	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.2	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.0	49.2
Insurance agents & carriers	69.8	69.7	69.9	69.9	69.9	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.1	69.8	69.9
Other fin., insur. & real estate	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.0	55.9	56.5	57.3	57.9	59.5	60.6	60.7	59.6	59.0
Services	700.4	696.6	694.3	687.3	688.0	694.5	705.6	715.2	729.3	736.6	736.3	725.6	721.0
Medical & other health services	192.6	192.4	192.6	193.5	193.3	193.5	194.0	194.2	196.0	196.5	196.9	197.2	197.7
Hospitals	103.4	103.2	103.0	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.4	103.5	104.8	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.6
Educational services	48.5	48.4	47.9	47.0	47.6	48.5	48.7	48.1	46.2	43.5	43.2	46.5	49.9
Other services	459.3	455.8	453.8	446.8	447.1	452.5	462.9	472.9	487.1	496.6	496.2	481.9	473.4
Casinos	31.9	31.7	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	36.2	38.1	39.1	38.9	37.3	36.7
Public Sector	530.1	535.9	535.9	531.4	535.1	537.5	536.9	535.4	539.7	531.4	524.3	519.3	534.2
Federal	72.4	72.5	73.0	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.7	73.2	73.8	74.1	74.0	73.1	73.6
Local	353.0	357.3	358.2	356.0	357.5	359.1	358.8	357.6	361.8	354.8	348.7	343.5	354.2
State*	104.6	106.2	104.8	102.9	105.2	106.0	105.4	104.6	104.1	102.5	101.6	102.7	106.4
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	66.4	66.9	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7

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* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1983
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	881.6	374.2	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,090.5	837.0	348.0	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	526.0
1983	3,148.8	826.2	338.7	373.4	2.0	112.1	1,794.3	201.3	728.3	172.3	692.4	528.2

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	348.0	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	88.8	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	338.7	6.0	10.3	26.7	20.5	51.9	61.7	89.1	14.3	34.6	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.4	47.6	0.2	15.5	50.5	31.2	57.6	119.8	10.1	36.2	4.8

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	378.22	382.63	387.30	381.07	383.57	381.71	383.35	382.94	393.98	383.67	383.46	388.75	390.52
Durable Goods	387.90	391.53	396.77	389.46	394.70	390.62	392.92	392.40	394.70	388.86	389.27	395.54	399.11
Lumber & Wood Products	258.26	232.32	242.59	232.64	239.94	230.95	241.74	244.73	243.43	253.84	255.82	265.32	265.72
Furniture & Fixtures*	307.84	298.89	296.74	288.32	286.13	289.56	296.45	303.02	299.13	319.18	313.22	311.26	319.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	399.50	410.13	408.75	399.42	402.70	407.26	409.92	417.85	416.56	424.02	424.97	421.28	422.14
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	409.16	414.81	418.73	410.66	412.68	420.23	424.54	434.58	435.16	450.00	448.76	441.50	455.49
Pottery & related products	366.62	369.55	381.63	373.03	383.57	386.24	369.87	375.71	363.33	364.02	357.35	376.00	381.35
Primary Metal Industries	402.75	404.11	416.36	391.98	407.53	394.32	404.49	398.61	398.79	405.48	407.34	406.41	409.03
Blast furn. & basic steel pro.	441.77	434.64	461.70	453.38	472.88	455.79	480.69	460.26	443.61	462.59	478.43	489.25	475.23
Iron & steel foundries	398.41	410.70	399.81	401.21	405.65	414.84	420.20	422.76	423.58	418.13	401.45	384.22	390.15
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	609.77	619.00	648.80	624.01	643.06	584.80	595.38	585.66	591.56	592.02	582.54	594.95	619.62
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	344.37	349.67	358.75	329.43	348.20	343.21	345.24	340.65	344.63	348.25	352.72	353.76	358.83
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	396.44	404.27	407.46	409.28	406.62	398.58	396.90	400.90	392.92	390.10	395.01	396.40	395.32
Metal cans*	415.49	415.83	412.34	412.55	398.35	407.63	404.67	412.98	424.77	432.42	431.20	424.84	400.57
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	505.20	552.57	543.02	580.73	558.41	518.74	534.25	543.58	505.36	527.81	566.36	543.99	568.11
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	375.29	376.99	387.49	384.55	384.13	383.68	370.64	383.66	376.28	371.51	369.36	373.22	371.47
Metal Stampings	374.10	382.41	387.09	381.23	370.94	373.82	368.42	370.00	380.15	376.44	376.14	389.37	384.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	411.60	414.96	430.43	422.52	430.84	424.58	423.95	423.61	426.30	422.84	422.24	425.98	423.74
Construction & related machinery	363.65	386.56	405.60	362.52	380.44	383.57	387.87	386.88	389.21	394.54	382.24	386.12	379.05
Metalworking machinery	423.27	440.51	464.10	455.68	458.93	451.99	469.34	460.27	462.60	462.49	466.81	467.12	462.02
Special industry machinery	458.79	449.82	462.93	467.83	468.85	466.14	434.92	460.96	466.08	466.03	450.50	464.40	467.80
General industry machinery	431.26	435.20	436.30	423.85	436.90	420.68	427.13	425.12	429.09	437.15	419.92	426.62	418.80
Service industry machinery*	384.37	368.05	368.40	379.75	380.40	367.06	370.51	376.20	384.31	366.15	377.33	386.51	398.80
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	375.24	381.97	387.16	386.37	388.83	382.03	379.45	381.92	381.51	378.43	376.58	388.54	379.64
Elec. test & distribution equip*	301.86	320.29	325.07	306.18	297.75	310.86	311.63	307.94	308.80	298.60	302.95	335.72	322.94
Elec lighting & wiring equip	290.24	299.30	303.46	298.22	307.65	310.25	318.43	312.98	315.82	308.45	310.65	327.99	321.10
Radio & TV receiving equipment	341.97	352.54	344.00	324.36	330.72	322.82	329.54	336.80	330.59	332.42	341.07	330.87	341.51
Communication equipment	475.73	479.54	478.84	501.50	515.66	499.38	485.81	490.79	488.36	492.80	482.47	501.34	474.91
Electronic components & access.	291.85	305.78	308.32	305.42	301.85	293.49	292.74	301.25	308.25	299.20	294.75	299.20	296.00
Transportation Equipment	549.75	527.03	536.35	481.65	514.52	539.50	556.38	522.86	582.75	481.13	474.71	483.15	601.01
Motor vehicles & equipment	591.36	565.94	578.14	533.41	575.52	605.54	628.83	586.96	646.82	501.80	494.84	498.05	670.71
Instruments & Related Products	397.17	401.86	407.53	403.27	401.88	405.25	413.76	408.12	413.09	412.23	407.13	420.51	421.34
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	295.54	300.53	293.13	301.32	304.29	298.80	300.15	300.25	301.49	298.80	308.70	319.82	309.86
Nondurable Goods	368.65	374.64	377.40	373.18	373.93	373.30	375.72	374.51	374.74	378.27	378.10	383.35	382.42
Food & Kindred Products	406.23	409.91	409.60	404.78	417.91	408.65	409.05	406.63	415.52	409.65	411.67	417.33	425.34
Canned, cured & frozen foods	397.80	387.62	404.50	413.86	389.06	388.14	393.30	391.56	397.93	381.07	383.06	397.67	392.96
Grain mill & bakery products	362.56	375.33	376.16	380.87	412.30	420.85	409.21	406.58	423.12	420.86	439.35	440.00	459.90
Beverages	518.62	518.99	534.21	461.35	503.06	488.93	535.79	507.22	511.50	500.08	499.90	517.44	488.06
Textile Mill Products	325.16	323.25	326.78	314.58	325.74	326.75	327.00	322.34	325.38	315.14	324.97	327.33	324.78
Apparel & Other Textile Products	212.10	211.56	207.40	205.36	205.10	207.47	205.97	207.26	206.86	209.90	215.63	220.22	219.65
Men's and boys' suits & coats	205.41	214.60	213.55	191.48	202.00	198.55	200.93	198.80	195.71	221.13	226.74	224.64	229.28
Men's & boys' furnishings	203.82	201.49	195.51	196.56	205.91	207.51	215.16	214.76	223.28	219.19	224.10	228.76	241.72
Women's & children's undergarm.	244.63	241.14	226.80	227.47	239.03	247.68	242.64	231.70	218.69	220.04	223.36	222.69	215.34
Paper & Allied Products	418.69	421.36	422.75	421.88	421.00	422.14	415.15	416.88	425.83	421.61	427.68	427.05	427.05
Paperboard containers & boxes	392.93	404.55	392.86	375.78	397.27	389.05	387.54	377.04	397.06	401.12	404.17	396.10	388.50
Printing & Publishing*	362.87	362.09	368.28	365.10	367.30	359.44	365.82	369.26	364.91	379.89	383.80	385.97	375.60
Newspapers	386.62	402.21	402.96	387.55	386.18	377.88	396.72	390.95	394.45	397.76	398.03	387.04	384.64
Commercial printing*	397.17	383.23	387.00	373.75	389.99	361.09	385.02	391.14	381.24	414.17	428.16	425.57	414.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	457.95	471.97	473.86	469.03	467.50	469.63	476.27	479.83	478.67	483.51	476.58	482.66	479.97
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	488.49	509.97	509.33	496.93	489.05	505.04	503.43	510.19	525.70	524.72	508.13	509.35	508.30
Plastic materials & synthetics	465.70	495.87	466.31	480.34	472.36	486.18	498.39	500.41	498.18	505.91	512.26	515.65	520.58
Drugs*	436.60	441.21	448.36	429.51	435.12	428.68	449.40	448.78	441.41	445.59	433.61	432.64	433.61
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	416.73	439.88	449.79	438.18	412.51	402.93	403.19	401.49	394.81	406.36	408.84	438.42	435.12
Paints and allied products*	424.27	435.74	433.56	427.46	436.48	443.16	455.52	465.31	454.67	461.12	456.83	470.08	467.62
Industrial organic chemicals	513.36	528.75	527.92	536.36	545.71	553.39	555.48	564.61	573.34	577.72	562.90	562.47	549.93
Petroleum & Coal Products*	623.89	658.16	630.24	627.66	617.40	631.79	640.22	641.02	645.77	669.01	675.22	754.04	748.26
Petroleum refining*	664.02	703.13	672.99	680.21	662.58	684.13	689.04	688.54	701.32	724.58	727.26	830.59	825.65
Rubber & Plastic Products	318.02	323.17	324.59	313.33	319.50	312.66	317.34	312.83	318.19	324.19	328.26	323.67	324.61
Rubber and rubber products*	345.69	366.21	372.30	371.49	370.65	358.68	355.31	347.62	350.49	354.28	353.96	353.10	347.31
Miscellaneous plastic products	312.15	314.16	315.17	301.67	309.40	303.99	309.44	305.95	311.54	317.90	322.71	317.69	320.25
Leather & Leather Products*	220.44	211.23	213.71	210.56	211.63	221.60	220.70	218.44	231.66	230.45	241.19	238.14	243.98

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983			1984									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.2	41.5	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.5
Durable Goods	41.8	42.1	42.3	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	42.1
Lumber & Wood Products	40.8	38.4	39.9	38.2	38.7	38.3	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.6	39.6	40.2	40.2
Furniture & Fixtures*	41.1	40.5	40.1	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.6	39.2	39.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	43.4	43.3	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.7	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.9
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	42.4	43.3	43.8	42.6	42.5	43.1	43.1	44.3	44.0	45.0	44.3	43.8	44.7
Pottery & related products	40.2	40.3	41.8	39.6	41.2	40.7	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.1	38.8	40.0	40.1
Primary Metal Industries	43.4	43.5	44.2	41.7	43.4	42.4	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.7
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	46.6	45.8	47.5	46.5	48.7	46.7	49.0	47.5	46.5	47.3	47.7	47.5	46.5
Iron & Steel foundries	43.4	44.4	43.6	42.1	42.7	42.9	44.0	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	41.9	42.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	43.9	43.5	44.9	44.7	45.9	43.0	43.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	43.8	44.3	46.0
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	43.1	43.6	44.4	39.5	41.7	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.0	41.7
Metal cans*	41.8	41.5	41.4	42.4	40.6	41.3	41.0	41.8	43.3	43.9	43.6	43.0	41.0
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	42.1	44.1	43.2	44.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	42.5	40.3	41.3	43.3	42.4	43.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	44.1	44.3	44.9	43.6	43.9	44.0	43.4	44.2	43.4	42.9	42.8	43.6	43.6
Metal Stampings	40.4	40.9	41.4	40.6	39.8	40.5	39.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	40.1	40.9	40.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.0	42.3	43.0	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.3
Construction & related machinery	38.4	40.1	41.6	38.0	39.1	39.3	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.8	39.9	39.4	38.6
Metalworking machinery	42.2	43.4	45.5	44.5	44.6	44.4	45.7	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.5	44.7	44.9
Special industry machinery	44.5	44.1	44.3	43.6	43.9	44.1	41.5	43.0	43.6	43.8	42.5	43.0	42.8
General industry machinery	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.3	43.3	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.9	41.7	41.5	40.7
Service industry machinery*	42.1	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.2	38.3	38.9	39.2	40.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.1	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	42.1	43.4	43.4	41.6	40.9	42.7	42.6	42.3	41.9	41.3	41.5	44.0	43.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip.	40.2	41.0	41.4	40.3	41.8	41.7	42.8	41.4	41.5	40.8	41.2	43.1	43.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	42.8	44.4	43.0	40.8	42.4	41.6	41.4	42.1	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.0	41.8
Communication equipment	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.9	43.7	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.7	42.2	40.8
Electronic components & access.	39.6	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.3	39.5	39.4	39.9	40.4	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0
Transportation Equipment	43.7	42.4	42.5	39.0	40.9	41.5	42.7	41.3	45.0	39.5	39.2	39.7	45.6
Motor vehicles & equipment	44.8	43.4	43.6	41.0	43.6	44.2	45.8	44.0	46.5	38.6	38.3	38.4	47.4
Instruments & Related Products	41.2	41.6	42.1	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.0	41.8	41.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.1	41.0	40.1	39.7	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	42.0	42.7	42.1
Nondurable Goods	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.7	41.0	40.9
Food & Kindred Products	41.2	41.7	41.5	40.6	41.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.7
Canned, cured & frozen food	44.2	43.7	44.5	43.2	41.7	40.9	41.4	41.7	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.7	42.9
Grain mill & bakery products	41.2	42.7	42.6	41.9	43.4	42.9	42.1	41.7	43.0	43.3	44.2	44.0	45.0
Beverages	36.6	36.6	37.7	33.7	36.8	36.9	39.6	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.5	37.2
Textile Mill Products	44.0	44.1	44.4	42.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.5	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.6	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.9	35.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	36.1	37.0	37.4	34.5	37.2	36.1	36.4	35.5	35.2	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	34.9	34.8	34.3	33.6	34.9	34.7	36.1	36.4	37.4	36.9	37.6	38.0	38.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	35.3	35.1	33.8	33.5	35.1	36.0	36.0	35.0	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.9	33.7
Paper & Allied Products	44.4	44.4	44.5	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.5	44.9	43.7	41.8	43.8	42.8	42.4	41.8	43.3	43.6	43.6	42.5	42.0
Printing & Publishing*	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.0
Newspapers	36.2	36.9	36.5	35.2	35.3	34.7	36.0	35.0	35.0	34.8	35.1	34.1	33.8
Commercial printing*	38.9	38.4	38.7	37.3	37.9	36.4	37.6	41.0	40.3	41.5	42.1	41.6	40.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.6	43.3	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.6	42.4
Industrial inorganic chemical*	42.7	44.5	44.6	43.4	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.2	44.4	43.8	42.7	42.2	42.5
Plastic materials & synthetics	43.2	46.3	44.2	44.6	43.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.7	44.8	44.8
Drugs*	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.7	42.0	41.7	42.8	42.7	42.2	41.8	41.1	40.7	40.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	43.5	43.9	43.5	42.5	41.5	40.7	40.4	39.4	39.6	39.8	40.6	42.4	42.0
Paints & allied products*	41.8	43.1	42.8	41.3	42.5	42.9	43.8	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.8	44.6	45.4
Industrial organic chemicals	41.4	42.3	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.2	43.3	42.4
Petroleum & Coal Products*	41.9	43.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.9	44.9	45.5	48.9	48.4
Petroleum refining*	42.0	43.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.5	43.8	44.5	45.6	46.0	50.4	50.1
Rubber & Plastic Products,	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.5	42.6	41.8	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6
Rubber & rubber products*	41.8	43.7	43.8	43.5	43.3	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.8	42.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.1	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.7
Leather & Leather Products*	40.3	38.9	38.3	37.4	38.2	39.5	39.2	38.8	40.5	40.5	41.3	40.5	40.8

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.18	9.22	9.31	9.34	9.31	9.31	9.35	9.34	9.32	9.36	9.33	9.39	9.41
Durable Goods	9.28	9.30	9.38	9.43	9.42	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.37	9.38	9.44	9.48
Lumber & Wood Products	6.33	6.05	6.06	6.09	6.20	6.03	6.12	6.16	6.21	6.41	6.46	6.60	6.61
Furniture & Fixtures*	7.49	7.38	7.40	7.45	7.51	7.60	7.68	7.73	7.67	7.92	7.85	7.88	7.99
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.40	9.45	9.44	9.51	9.52	9.56	9.60	9.65	9.71	9.77	9.86	9.82	9.84
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.65	9.58	9.56	9.64	9.71	9.75	9.85	9.81	9.89	10.00	10.13	10.08	10.19
Pottery & related products	9.12	9.17	9.13	9.42	9.31	9.49	9.27	9.44	9.34	9.31	9.21	9.40	9.51
Primary Metal Industries	9.28	9.29	9.42	9.40	9.39	9.30	9.32	9.27	9.21	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.36
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.48	9.49	9.72	9.75	9.71	9.76	9.81	9.69	9.54	9.78	10.03	10.30	10.22
Iron and Iron foundries	9.18	9.25	9.17	9.53	9.50	9.67	9.55	9.63	9.54	9.46	9.25	9.17	9.18
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.*	13.89	14.23	14.45	13.96	14.01	13.60	13.75	12.90	13.03	13.04	13.30	13.43	13.47
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.99	8.02	8.08	8.34	8.35	8.29	8.22	8.13	8.09	8.08	8.09	8.04	8.23
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.35	9.49	9.52	9.63	9.59	9.49	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.40	9.45	9.44	9.48
Metal cans*	9.94	10.02	9.96	9.73	9.59	9.87	9.87	9.88	9.81	9.85	9.89	9.88	9.77
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.00	12.53	12.57	13.05	12.72	12.53	12.66	12.79	12.54	12.78	13.08	12.83	13.09
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	8.51	8.51	8.63	8.82	8.75	8.72	8.54	8.68	8.67	8.66	8.63	8.56	8.52
Metal stampings	9.26	9.35	9.35	9.39	9.32	9.23	9.28	9.32	9.48	9.53	9.38	9.52	9.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.80	9.81	10.01	10.06	10.09	9.99	10.07	10.11	10.15	10.14	10.15	10.24	10.26
Construction & related machinery	9.47	9.64	9.75	9.54	9.73	9.76	9.77	9.60	9.61	9.67	9.58	9.80	9.82
Metalworking machinery	10.03	10.15	10.20	10.24	10.29	10.18	10.27	10.32	10.28	10.44	10.49	10.45	10.29
Special industry machinery	10.31	10.20	10.45	10.73	10.68	10.57	10.48	10.72	10.69	10.64	10.60	10.80	10.93
General industry machinery	10.22	10.24	10.29	10.02	10.09	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.12	10.19	10.07	10.28	10.29
Service industry machinery*	9.13	8.89	8.92	9.47	9.51	9.34	9.38	9.50	9.56	9.56	9.70	9.86	9.97
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.13	9.16	9.24	9.31	9.28	9.25	9.21	9.27	9.26	9.23	9.23	9.34	9.17
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	7.17	7.38	7.49	7.36	7.28	7.28	7.32	7.28	7.37	7.23	7.30	7.63	7.39
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.22	7.30	7.33	7.40	7.36	7.44	7.44	7.56	7.61	7.56	7.54	7.61	7.45
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.99	7.94	8.00	7.95	7.80	7.76	7.96	8.00	7.89	8.01	8.14	8.07	8.17
Communication equipment	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.69	11.80	11.75	11.65	11.63	11.60	11.65	11.57	11.88	11.64
Electric components & access.	7.37	7.48	7.52	7.56	7.49	7.43	7.43	7.55	7.63	7.48	7.50	7.48	7.40
Transportation Equipment	12.58	12.43	12.62	12.35	12.58	13.00	13.03	12.66	12.95	12.18	12.11	12.17	13.18
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.20	13.03	13.26	13.01	13.20	13.70	13.73	13.34	13.91	13.00	12.92	12.97	14.15
Instruments & Related Products	9.64	9.66	9.68	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.97	9.93	9.93	10.03	9.93	10.06	10.08
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.37	7.33	7.31	7.59	7.35	7.27	7.25	7.27	7.30	7.27	7.35	7.49	7.36
Nondurable Goods	9.08	9.16	9.25	9.26	9.21	9.24	9.30	9.27	9.23	9.34	9.29	9.35	9.35
Food & Kindred Products	9.86	9.83	9.87	9.97	10.07	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.11	10.09	10.09	10.13	10.20
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.00	8.87	9.09	9.58	9.33	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.19	9.03	8.95	9.10	9.16
Grain mill & bakery products	8.80	8.79	8.83	9.09	9.50	9.81	9.72	9.75	9.84	9.72	9.94	10.00	10.22
Beverages	14.17	14.18	14.17	13.69	13.67	13.25	13.53	13.49	13.39	13.16	13.26	13.44	13.12
Textile Mill Products	7.39	7.33	7.36	7.35	7.42	7.46	7.50	7.41	7.48	7.45	7.54	7.63	7.66
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.13	6.15	6.10	6.13	6.05	6.12	6.13	6.15	6.12	6.21	6.25	6.31	6.24
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.69	5.80	5.71	5.55	5.43	5.50	5.52	5.60	5.56	5.65	5.92	5.85	5.94
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.84	5.79	5.70	5.85	5.90	5.98	5.96	5.90	5.97	5.94	5.96	6.02	6.23
Women's & children's undergarm.	6.93	6.87	6.71	6.79	6.81	6.88	6.74	6.62	6.47	6.51	6.55	6.51	6.39
Paper & Allied Products	9.43	9.49	9.50	9.61	9.59	9.66	9.61	9.65	9.70	9.67	9.72	9.75	9.75
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.83	9.01	8.99	8.99	9.07	9.09	9.14	9.02	9.17	9.20	9.27	9.32	9.25
Printing & Publishing*	9.21	9.19	9.30	9.29	9.37	9.24	9.38	9.14	9.10	9.38	9.43	9.46	9.39
Newspapers	10.68	10.90	11.04	11.01	10.94	10.89	11.02	11.17	11.27	11.43	11.34	11.35	11.38
Commercial printing*	10.21	9.96	10.00	10.02	10.29	9.92	10.24	9.54	9.46	9.98	10.17	10.23	10.22
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.75	10.90	11.02	11.01	11.00	11.05	11.18	11.29	11.21	11.35	11.24	11.33	11.32
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	11.44	11.46	11.42	11.45	11.48	11.61	11.79	11.81	11.84	11.98	11.90	12.07	11.96
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.78	10.71	10.55	10.77	10.76	10.95	11.10	11.22	11.17	11.42	11.46	11.51	11.62
Drugs*	10.42	10.53	10.65	10.30	10.36	10.28	10.50	10.51	10.46	10.66	10.53	10.63	10.68
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.58	10.02	10.34	10.31	9.94	9.90	9.98	10.19	9.97	10.21	10.07	10.34	10.36
Paints & allied products*	10.15	10.11	10.13	10.35	10.27	10.33	10.40	10.48	10.31	10.48	10.43	10.54	10.30
Industrial organic chemicals	12.40	12.50	12.65	12.68	12.81	12.96	13.07	13.10	13.15	13.16	13.03	12.99	12.97
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.89	15.13	14.97	14.98	14.70	14.90	14.82	14.77	14.71	14.90	14.84	15.42	15.46
Petroleum refining*	15.81	16.09	15.91	15.93	15.59	15.91	15.84	15.72	15.76	15.89	15.81	16.48	16.48
Rubber & Plastic Products,	7.59	7.64	7.71	7.55	7.50	7.48	7.52	7.52	7.54	7.61	7.67	7.58	7.62
Rubber & rubber products*	8.27	8.38	8.50	8.54	8.56	8.40	8.38	8.16	8.17	8.22	8.28	8.25	8.23
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.45	7.48	7.54	7.34	7.28	7.29	7.35	7.39	7.40	7.48	7.54	7.44	7.50
Leather & Leather Products*	5.47	5.43	5.56	5.63	5.54	5.61	5.63	5.63	5.72	5.69	5.84	5.88	5.98

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Oct 1984	Sep 1984	Oct 1983	Net change from	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,771	3,751	3,652	20.0	119.0
Total Employment	3,579	3,532	3,435	47.0	144.0
Total Unemployment	192	218	218	-26.0	- 26.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	228	235	256	- 7.0	- 28.0
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.8	6.0	- 0.7	- 0.9
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	7.0	- 0.2	- 1.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Oct 1984	Sep 1984	Oct 1983	Net change from	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	78,968	79,644	82,078	- 676	-3,110
Federal Employees' Program	604	524	769	+ 80	- 165
Veterans' Program	368	317	786	+ 51	- 418
Extended Benefits[1]	0	0	47	0	- 47
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	9,464	10,028	12,741	- 564	-3,277
TOTAL	89,404	90,513	96,421	-1,109	-7,017

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Oct 1984	Sep 1984	Oct 1983	Net change from	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	79.0	79.6	82.1	-0.6	-3.1
Male	41.9	38.9	43.4	+3.0	-1.5
Female	37.1	40.7	38.7	-3.6	-1.6
White, not Hispanic	46.7	49.0	55.0	-2.3	-8.3
Black, not Hispanic	19.5	18.7	15.7	+0.8	+3.8
Hispanic	12.0	11.1	10.1	+0.9	+1.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.3
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	32.8	30.0	27.5	+2.8	+5.3
Durable Goods	15.2	14.8	13.5	+0.4	-1.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.3	2.0	2.7	+0.3	-0.4
Machinery except electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+0.2
Electrical machinery	3.6	3.5	2.1	+0.1	+1.5
Nondurable Goods	17.6	15.1	14.0	+2.5	+3.6
Food & kindred products	1.7	1.2	1.9	+0.5	-0.2
Textile mill products	1.0	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-0.2
Apparel & other textile products	7.9	5.9	4.2	+2.0	+3.7
Printing & publishing	1.5	1.4	1.8	+0.1	-0.3
Chemicals & allied products	2.0	1.8	1.8	+0.2	+0.2
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.6	1.5	1.4	+0.1	+0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	45.6	48.4	54.4	-2.8	-8.8
Contract construction	3.2	3.6	5.5	-0.4	-2.3
Transportation & public utilities	3.9	5.7	4.6	-1.8	-0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	15.0	15.8	19.1	-0.8	-4.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.3	2.4	3.3	-0.1	-1.0
Services	17.5	16.6	18.0	+0.9	-0.5
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	15.8	14.0	16.6	+1.8	-0.8
25 through 34	27.0	25.8	26.1	+1.2	+0.9
35 through 44	16.0	16.4	16.5	-0.4	-0.5
45 through 54	10.7	12.2	11.4	-1.5	-0.7
55 through 64	8.0	9.1	9.3	-1.1	-1.3
65 and over	1.6	2.1	2.2	-0.5	-0.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	9.1	7.7	8.9	+1.4	+0.2
3 to 4 weeks	11.9	9.5	11.0	+2.4	+0.9
5 through 14 weeks	36.3	40.9	39.0	-4.6	-2.7
15 weeks and over	21.7	21.6	23.1	+0.1	-1.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Aug 1984[1]	Jul 1984[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1984	1983	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,907	2,935	19,994	20,115	- 0.6
Private Units	2,907	2,935	19,633	19,921	- 1.4
Single Family	2,288	2,207	13,865	12,486	+11.0
Two-Family	74	80	912	816	+11.8
Three-or-Four Family	36	46	263	383	-31.3
Five or More Family	509	602	4,593	6,236	-26.3
Public Units	0	0	361	194	+86.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$194,314	$173,353	$1,324,238	$1,211,767	+ 9.3
New Buildings	$164,105	$138,274	$1,088,098	$1,008,124	+ 7.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 30,209	$ 35,079	$ 236,140	$ 203,643	+16.0

[1] Based on reports received from 381 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 407 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,407	±55	1.6%	319	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,370	±55	1.6%	280	±24	8.6%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,433	±55	1.6%	218	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,444	±55	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,512	±54	1.5%	246	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,464	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,508	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,518	±54	1.5%	282	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,636	±53	1.5%	256	±23	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,643	±53	1.5%	243	±22	9.1%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,623	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,635	±53	1.5%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,596	±54	1.5%	233	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,532	±54	1.5%	218	±21	9.6%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,579	±54	1.5%	192	±20	10.4%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1983 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,581.0	99,303	3,322.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,580.0	100,397	3,318.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,619.0	99,526	3,294.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,656.0	100,834	3,369.0	10,717	287.0	9.6	7.8
1983								
Jan	110,677	3,603.0	99,154	3,298.0	11,523	305.0	10.4	8.5
Feb	110,688	3,615.0	99,172	3,305.0	11,516	310.0	10.4	8.6
Mar	110,735	3,598.0	99,316	3,297.0	11,419	301.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,975	3,644.0	99,606	3,365.0	11,369	279.0	10.2	7.7
May	110,950	3,589.0	99,762	3,339.0	11,188	250.0	10.1	7.0
Jun	111,905	3,650.0	100,743	3,347.0	11,162	303.0	10.0	8.3
Jul	111,825	3,659.0	101,225	3,355.0	10,600	304.0	9.5	8.3
Aug	112,117	3,701.0	101,484	3,378.0	10,633	323.0	9.5	8.7
Sep	112,229	3,695.0	101,876	3,398.0	10,353	297.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,866	3,661.0	101,976	3,405.0	9,896	256.0	8.8	7.0
Nov	112,035	3,685.0	102,606	3,428.0	9,429	257.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,136	3,762.0	102,941	3,503.0	9,195	259.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,215	3,774.0	103,190	3,503.0	9,026	271.0	8.0	7.2
Feb	112,693	3,811.0	103,892	3,575.0	8,801	236.0	7.8	6.2
Mar	112,912	3,822.0	104,140	3,565.0	8,772	257.0	7.8	6.7
Apr	113,245	3,928.0	104,402	3,661.0	8,843	267.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,803	3,861.0	105,288	3,639.0	8,514	222.0	7.5	5.7
Jun	113,877	3,777.0	105,748	3,585.0	8,130	192.0	7.1	5.1
Jul	113,938	3,812.0	105,395	3,564.0	8,543	248.0	7.5	6.5
Aug	113,494	3,807.0	104,969	3,573.0	8,526	234.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,699	3,804.0	105,239	3,569.0	8,460	235.0	7.4	6.2
Oct	114,017	3,788.0	105,586	3,560.0	8,431	228.0	7.4	6.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Please note: Series 19 on page S-16 has been revised due to seasonal adjustment factors.

1/24/85 55425-1 A

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 245 Based on data available through January 4, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION...S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

National business barometers registered some improvement with the approach of year's end, offering hope that the economy's sluggish pace of late summer and autumn may quicken somewhat during the months ahead. Though housing starts remained in the doldrums as of November, retail sales and industrial production turned up, reversing their slowdowns of the preceding several months. There also was a jump in the U. S. Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators, following a slackening between May and October, and department stores were heartened by a healthy pace of holiday season shopping, especially during the week before Christmas.

According to a very preliminary estimate by the U. S. Commerce Department (based on incomplete data), Gross National Product (GNP) advanced at about a 2.8% annual rate during the fourth quarter. If this is borne out when all the data are in, it will represent a weak performance when compared with the hefty increases recorded during the first half of the year but a modest improvement over the 1.6% growth rate of the third quarter. Fourth quarter growth was enough to raise employment to another high and lower the unemployment rate to 7.2% of the civilian labor force as of November. Joblessness had been stuck in the 7.4% to 7.5% range since May.

Inflationary pressures remain subdued, thanks to stiff foreign competition, sluggish domestic demand, and continued wage restraint on the part of organized labor. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of only 2.7% in November, slightly less than their average gain of 4.3% during the preceding 12 months, and are generally expected to hold to a moderately rising course during the year ahead.

The most common view among business forecasters is that the national economy will continue to expand during 1985, but at a significantly slower rate than in 1984, when the GNP grew at about a 6.6% rate for the year as a whole thanks to its very strong performance in the first half.

This view is shared by the N. J. Economic Policy Council, which recently advised Governor Kean that it expects inflation-adjusted GNP to grow at an annual rate of 2.5% during 1985, with inflation holding at about 4% and unemployment edging fractionally higher to 7.5% by year's end. While, the council does not expect a recession in 1985, it sees only modest expansion of consumer spending, a reduced pace of inventory building, reduced housing starts, smaller increases of business investment in new plant and equipment, continued import penetration due to the high value of the dollar, and a reversal of the recent downward trend of interest rates. (See page 6 for a full reprint of the N. J. Economic Policy Council report.)

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of January 4, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey's business expansion continued in November, spurred by rising consumer demand and sustained strength of business investment in new facilities. Wholesalers and retail establishments stepped up their hiring and further employment gains were recorded in health services, business services, and the financial sectors of the economy. Construction activity remained at a record high and manufacturing jobs held steady following a sharp increase a month earlier. The result was another record high for total nonfarm wage and salary employment and a drop in the state's unemployment rate to 5.7%.

Nonfarm jobs in New Jersey totaled 3,300,900 during the November survey week, an increase of 100,900 from a year earlier and a gain of 210,800 since December 1982, when the last recession was at its trough. This exceptionally strong pace of employment growth has both accommodated the needs of the state's expanding labor force and reduced New Jersey's unemployment rate by more than four percentage points to its lowest level since 1973.

The strong performance of the New Jersey economy during 1984 is reflected not only in labor market statistics but also in a broad range of other indicators. Retail sales during the first ten months exceeded their year earlier volume by 10% (6.6% after allowing for inflation) and new passenger car registrations soared by 47% between the first 11 months of 1983 and the comparable period this year to reach a record level. Construction contracts climbed by 12% over the same period, with particularly sizeable increases recorded for nonresidential building and infrastructure projects. Also, new business incorporations were running 10% ahead of their 1983 pace as of July, the latest month for which data are available.

Labor market conditions have now been better in New Jersey than nationally for four consecutive years, in marked contrast with the 1970s when Garden State joblessness consistently exceeded the national average. Unemployment declined somewhat more at the national level than in New Jersey during 1984, but this can be attributed to the fact that the recession had been comparatively mild in New Jersey, leaving less room for improvement during the expansionary phase of the business cycle. Despite the resulting difference in employment trends, the state's unemployment rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national average during the first 11 months of 1984.

The reason is not hard to find. Since mid-1979, nonfarm jobs have increased by 9% in New Jersey and only 6% nationally. Over this 5 1/2-year period, New Jersey's employment growth has surpassed national trends in all major service sectors and in construction while its factory job losses have been only fractionally greater than those for the nation as a whole. This has occurred despite the fact that the state's working age population has been increasing only about two-thirds as fast as nationally.

The New Jersey economy can be expected to keep growing in 1985, though the pace of advance is likely to slacken consistent with the more sluggish performance anticipated for the national economy. Homebuilding is likely to decline somewhat, following an excellent year in 1984, but other types of construction should fill the gap and hold building trades employment at close to its present level. Factory hiring could contribute modestly to the state's employment growth during the period ahead, but most new jobs will be in trade, finance, and business and personal service activities. Aggregate employment gains are not likely to exceed the state's labor force growth, however, leaving the state's joblesss rate at close to its present level--somewhere between 5 1/2% and 6%.

A more comprehensive and independent analysis of New Jersey's performance in 1984, recently prepared by the N. J. Economic Policy Council, appears starting on page 6 of this issue of *Economic Indicators*. The council's expectations for 1985 roughly parallel those expressed above.

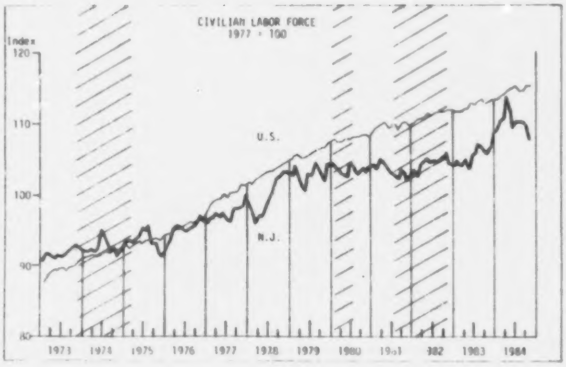
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

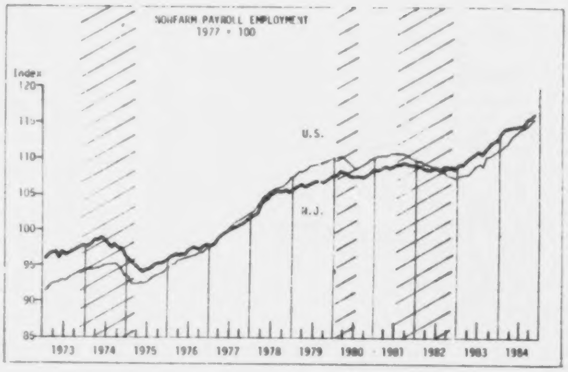
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 9654	$ 9585	$ 8937	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 8.9	+ 9.9
$ 3709	$ 3737	$ 3510	Oct	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+10.0	+10.8
2641	2133	2398	Jul	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+10.2	+ 7.8
25	49	37	Jul'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 5.1	+43.6
81.1	99.0	88.4	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	- 3.8	+ 4.1
$ 536.4	$ 628.5	$ 516.0	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+12.1	+ 8.9
$ 227.6	$ 290.8	$ 204.0	Nov	Residential*	S-18	+ 4.6	+ 9.3
$ 240.0	$ 252.3	$ 267.4	Nov	Nonresidential*	S-18	+18.2	+17.9
$ 68.8	$ 85.3	$ 44.7	Nov	Nonbuilding*		+22.9	- 6.6
3300.9	3294.8	3200.0	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.8	+ 4.5
737.5	737.4	722.8	Nov	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 3.1	+ 6.1
2563.4	2557.4	2477.2	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.0	+ 4.1
213	228	257	Nov	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-18.3	-20.9
5.7	6.0	7.0	Nov	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
92.5	92.0	96.3	Nov	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	-16.9	--
3.0	3.0	3.3	Nov	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.1	41.2	41.1	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
$ 9.49	$ 9.43	$ 9.22	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.0	+ 3.9
$393.84	$390.40	$388.54	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.5	+ 5.5

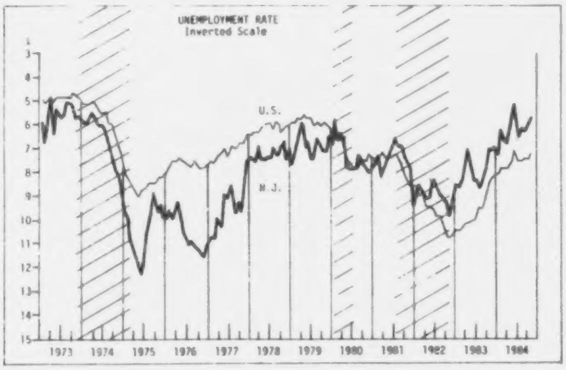
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

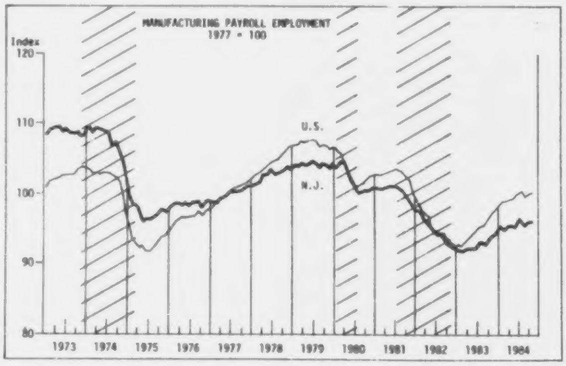
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

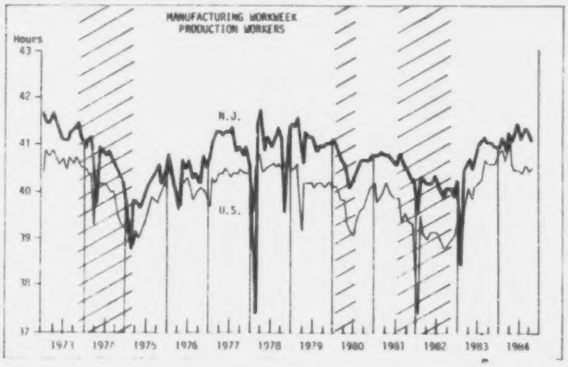
New Jersey and the United States

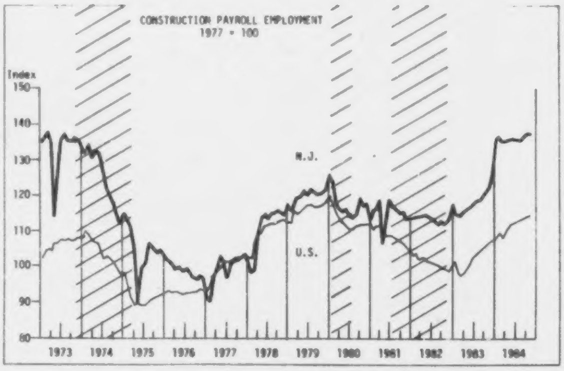




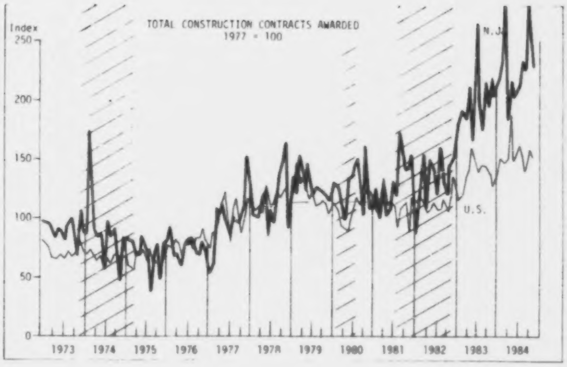


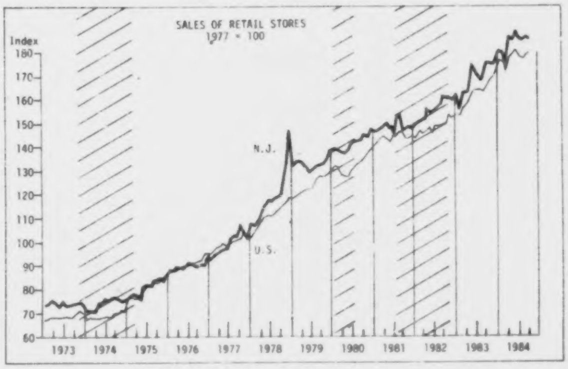


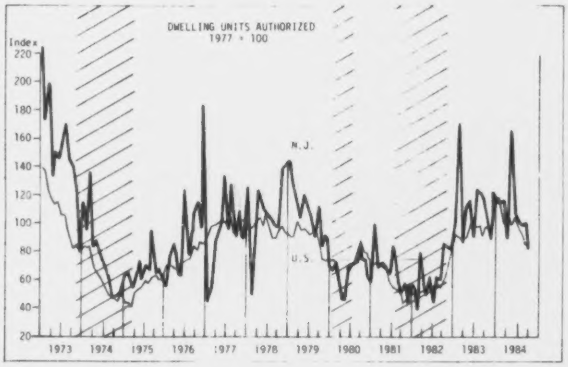


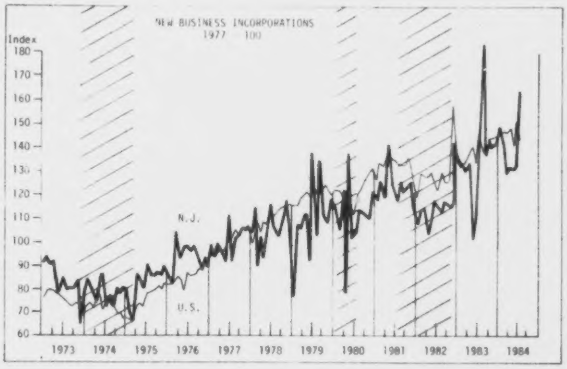


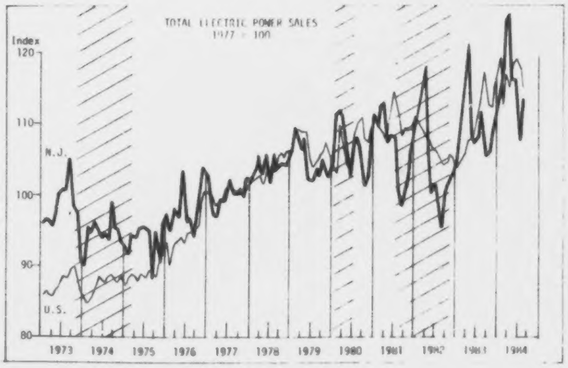
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

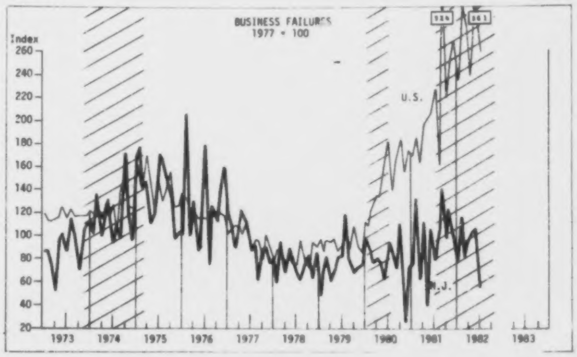












This report is a reprint of the statement issued by the Governor's Economic Policy Council at the end of 1984.

Annual Statement of the Economic Policy Council

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The analyses and forecasts in this outlook are based on the following sources:

1. Economic Indicators -- *various issues, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisors*
2. Survey of Current Business -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Commerce)*
3. Consumer Price Index -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Labor)*
4. New Jersey Economic Indicators -- *various issues (N.J. Department of Labor)*
5. Chase Econometrics -- *national and state econometric models and data bases*

The Council and the Office are pleased to respond to any inquiries about this Outlook and related economic issues.
Please contact:

Dr. Adam Broner, Director
Office of Economic Policy
142 West State Street
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INTRODUCTION

Last year's economic performance will be recorded as one of the best in the annals of New Jersey. The gains in employment, income, and other measures of economic activity were impressive. Comparisons of New Jersey with neighboring states in the region, as well as with the nation, continue to be favorable. By the end of 1984, New Jersey's performance is still relatively better than the national average -- a relationship that has held true since the last recession.

This statement by the Economic Policy Council and the Office of Economic Policy provides a comprehensive analysis of those accomplishments and an outlook for 1985. In Section I it reviews the New Jersey economy in 1984 compared to the recent past. This provides a perspective of the state's relative economic performance during the current business cycle. Section II focuses on the outlook for the national and state economies in 1985. It takes notice of the abrupt national economic slowdown observed since the third quarter of 1984 and makes predictions of the likely developments of fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government. The national economy is the engine that drives the state economy. Even if state performance is better than the nation, New Jersey cannot be entirely immune from the fluctuations of the U.S economy.

The analysis of the causes of the current slowdown facilitates next year's prognostication. Although we do not see a recession in 1985, we think that circumstances will lead to slower performances of the national and state economies compared with last year.

We concentrate in this section on a number of economic indicators that describe the behavior of the New Jersey economy relative to the United States. Employment, personal income, retail sales, new car registrations and housing starts are the statistical indicators reviewed for 1984. The 1984 performance is compared with the previous year, and the period since 1980 is also examined to provide a longer perspective.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Employment in New Jersey nonagricultural establishments increased by 116,000 or 3.7% during 1984. This was a remarkable growth rate, and reflected the strong recovery experienced nationwide and in New Jersey.

Since 1980, the year prior to the recent recession, nonagricultural employment increased in New Jersey by 6.67%. Over 200,000 new jobs were created during this time. Most of the increase took place in 1983 and 1984, however, since in the previous two years employment increased by only 30,000.

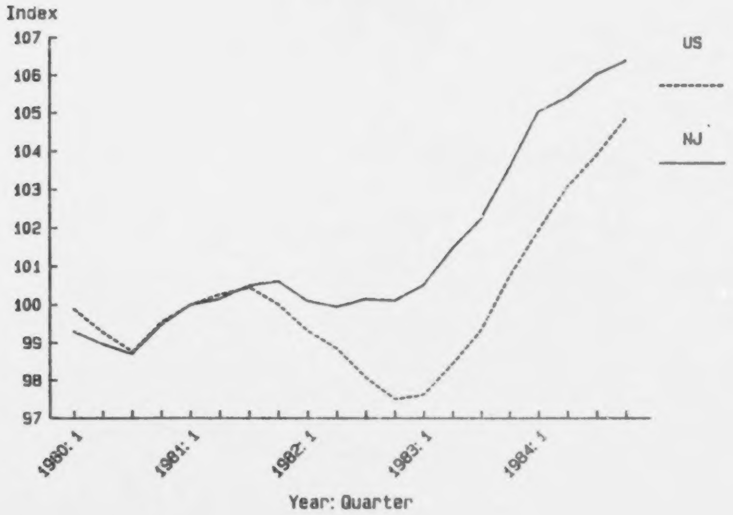
New Jersey's achievements can be better appreciated when compared to nationwide employment changes over the same 1980-1984 period. Figure 1 provides the appropriate comparisons of a quarterly index in which 1981:1 equals 100.0. As can be seen, the U.S. index at the end of 1984 reached the level of 104.9, while New Jersey's index was at 106.4. Most of this relative gain by New Jersey was achieved during the recession, a time when the state barely felt the deep national employment decline.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT

A similar, although more erratic, picture

Figure 1

Nonagricultural Employment
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100



emerges from tracing resident employment. Resident employment is based on a survey of about 1,800 New Jersey households conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since the sample for the state is small, its error is larger than for the more complete establishment statistics. In addition to employment in state establishments (shown in Figure 1), resident employment covers people working outside the state as well as those self-employed.

Until the third quarter of 1983, the United States and New Jersey resident employment indices moved closely together (Figure 2). Since the middle of 1983 employment in New Jersey far outperformed that of the United States, reaching the level of 107.8 by fourth quarter 1984 compared to the U.S. index of 105.5. The differences between the state and national indices of both employment measures lead to the same conclusion; namely, that the state performed extremely well during this period, especially when it is borne in mind that in the 1970s the state lagged significantly behind the nation in these same employment performance measures.

EMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION

Most major sectors of the economy, except manufacturing, did extremely well during 1984. Over the four-year period, only the manufacturing sector failed to regain its 1980 level of employment. In the U.S. economy, construction and government, in addition to manufactuirng, also failed to reach the 1980 pre-recession level (see Table 1).

For many years New Jersey's economy differed considerably from the national economy in terms of its sectoral composition of employment. However, by the end of 1984 the composition of employment in New Jersey had become almost identical to that of the nation (Figure 3).

Since 1980, the employment share of the goods-producing sector (manufacturing, mining, and construction) has declined by 2.8 percentage points in New Jersey; the combined shares of trade, utilities, and services has increased by 3.7 percentage points; and government's share has declined by 0.9 percentage points. In the U.S., the goods-producing share declined by 2.0 percentage points; trade, utilities, and services combined increased by 2.9 percentage points; and government declined by 0.9 of a percentage point.

Table 1

MAJOR SECTOR EMPLOYMENT CHANGES (PERCENT)
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY, 1980-1984

	1983-1984		1980-1984	
	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.
Manufacturing	3.22%	5.32%	- 6.56%	- 4.04%
Construction	15.68	9.61	15.47	- 4.17
Transportation & Pub. Util.	4.09	4.68	8.29	- 0.06
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	5.65	5.99	13.17	5.48
F.I.R.E.	2.97	3.84	12.81	9.78
Services	3.20	4.97	18.04	16.36
Government	1.01	1.13	1.62	- 1.59

The change in New Jersey's industrial composition has had a profound effect on the performance of its economy. A more service-oriented economy is relatively less prone to cyclical downturns.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Despite the acceleration of population and labor force growth in New Jersey during the 1980s, the unemployment rate has been reduced considerably. Moreover, the state's unemployment rates have been below the national levels for the last three years (Figure 4). In the fourth quarter of 1984 New Jersey's unemployment rate was 6%, whereas the national unemployment rate was 7.3%.

Figure 2

Resident Employment
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100

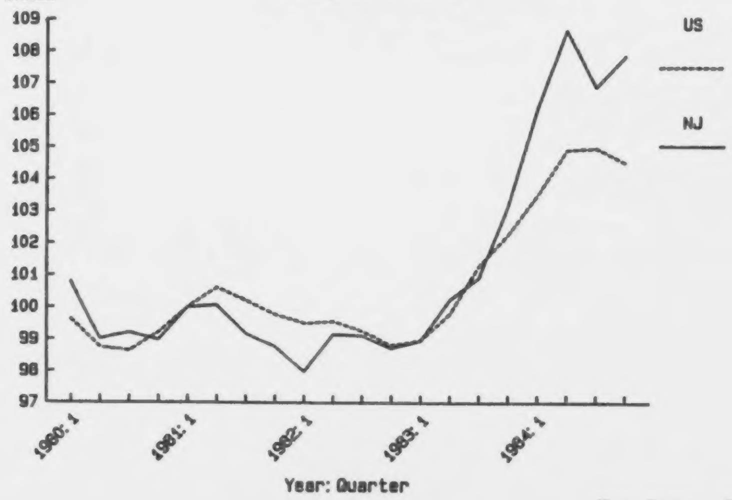


Figure 3

Employment Composition by Sectors
US and New Jersey, 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment = 100

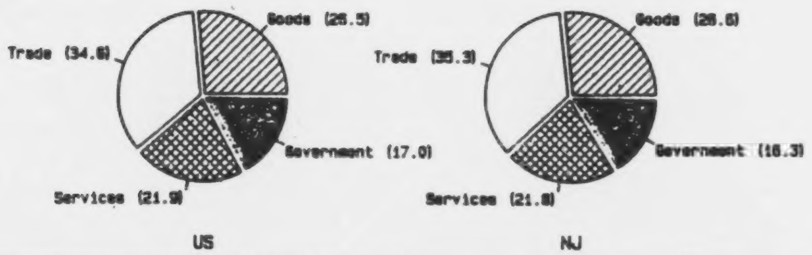


Figure 4

Unemployment Rate
Percent
1980: 1-1984: 4

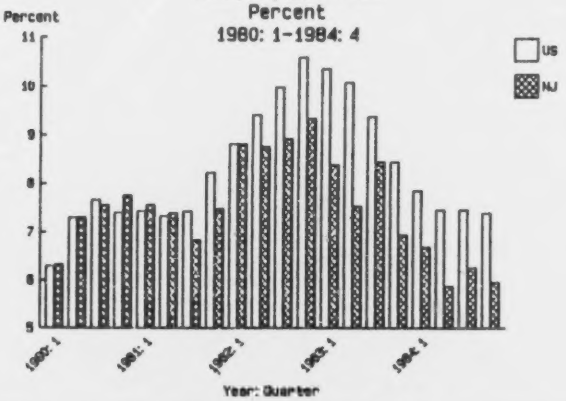
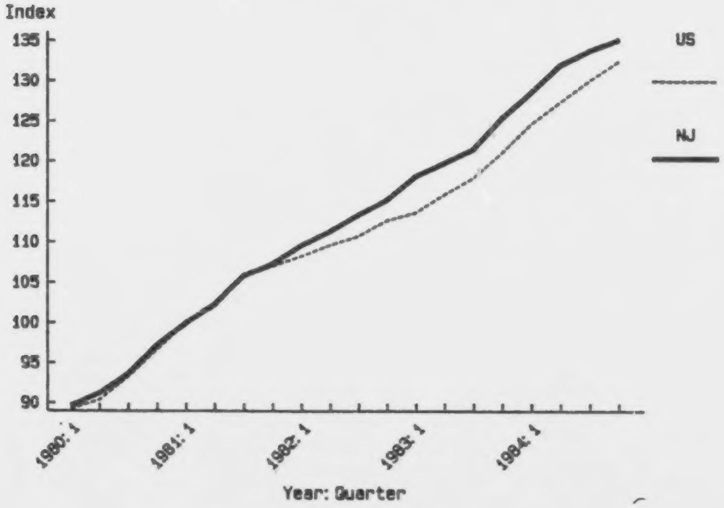


Figure 5

Personal Income, Current $
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100



PERSONAL INCOME

In the 1970s personal income in New Jersey was not growing as fast as the nation due to slower population and employment growth, and to the change toward a service-oriented economy. However, in the last several years this relationship has been reversed. As Figure 5 indicates, since 1982 the rate of growth of personal income in New Jersey has generally been higher than in the nation. Overall, personal income in New Jersey grew by 35.1% between 1981:1 and 1984:4. This growth contrasts favorably with the national index for the same period, which shows an increase of 32.4%.

A similar favorable trend can be seen in Figure 6 which depicts the behavior of disposable personal income. The difference between total (Figure 5) and disposable personal income (Figure 6) is the amount of personal taxes (local, state, and federal) paid by individual taxpayers. As we noted several years ago, the 25% across-the-board federal income tax reduction was especially beneficial to New Jersey -- a state whose taxpayers have relatively high incomes. We expected that this factor would alter the relationship between total and disposable personal income in New Jesey and the United States. Some of that effect is visible in Figure 6 with the New Jersey disposable

Figure 6

Disposable Personal Income, Current $
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100

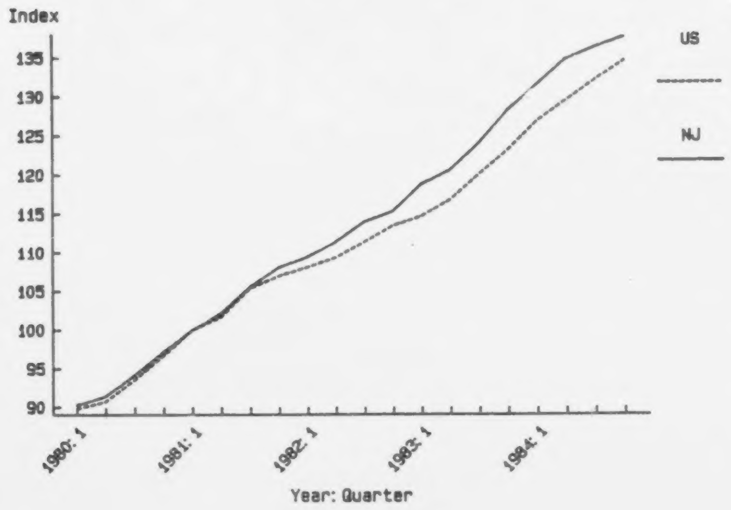
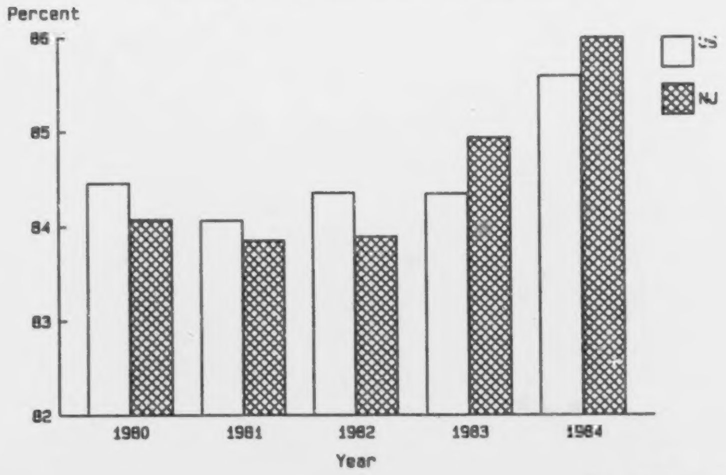


Figure 7

Disposable Personal Income
as a Percent of Total Personal Income
1980-1984, US and New Jersey



income index rising above that of the United States.

These statistics reflect not only the federal tax cuts but also other tax changes that took place in New Jersey and other states. Social Security taxes have risen as have various state and local levies. The final outcome of all the changes has been a net gain for New Jersey as indicated by the rising share of total personal income remaining at the disposal of its residents. Figure 7 directly compares these shares in New Jersey and the U.S. for the last five years.

As can be seen in Figure 7, during 1980, 1981, and 1982 the state's share of disposable income in total personal income was lower than in the nation as a whole. This meant that New Jerseyans were paying a larger percent of their total personal income in all personal taxes combined. However, in 1983 and 1984 this situation was reversed. The state's residents are now paying a smaller percent of personal income on personal taxes (14.48% in 1984 vs. 16.14% in 1981).

Total personal income, although a good indicator of the state's overall economic activity, does not accurately reflect the average situation for individuals. This is due to the slower

Figure 8

Personal Income Per Capita
US and New Jersey
1981 = 100

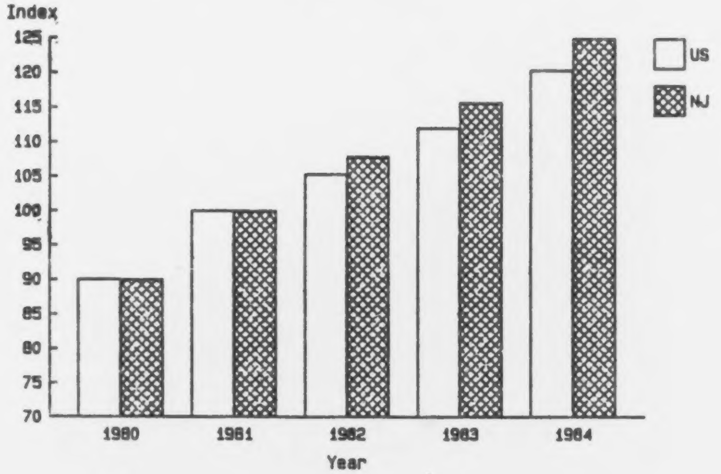
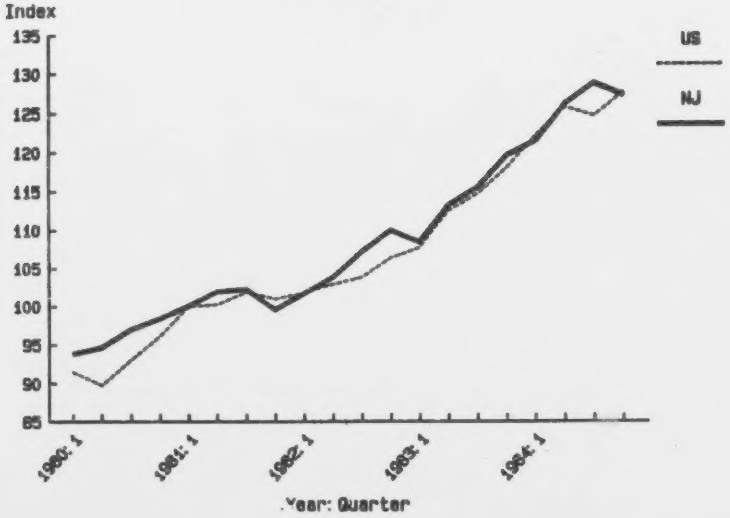


Figure 9

Retail Sales
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100



population growth in the Garden State compared to the rest of the nation. A per capita personal income measure eliminates this differential and allows for a more meaningful comparison from the point of view of the state's individual residents. This statistic -- shown in Figure 8 -- indicates that per capita personal income has grown faster in New Jersey than in the U.S. for the last several years. During 1984, per capita income in New Jersey was $15,277 compared to the national average of $12,731.

RETAIL SALES

It is useful to examine retail sales since the latest recovery was largely consumer led, and because this sector is said to be a key to the current economic situation. It is believed that strong consumer demand will prevent a downturn and maintain the economic recovery, albeit at some slower rate.

Figure 9 compares retail sales in the United States and New Jersey from the beginning of 1980 to the present. The state's sales growth closely tracked that of the U.S. over the period. Indeed, the total increases since first quarter 1980 are virtually identical and both indexes reached about 127 in fourth quarter 1984.

Figure 10 shows that New Jersey continues to spend more on retail goods and services as a percentage of disposable personal income than does the nation, though some narrowing of the gap is discernable. The difference between the state and national ratios is due to many factors. Possible explanations are:

1) New Jerseyans, as residents of the most highly urbanized state would, most likely purchase more from retail stores than residents of rural states who tend to be relatively more self-sufficient.
2) The state's people hold larger dollar totals of assets as well, permitting New Jerseyans to consume a larger fraction of their disposable income.
3) Changes in out-of-state purchasing in New Jersey and in purchasing patterns of state residents.

New Jersey retail sales have held up well in the recent past. Nevertheless, there seems to be some weakening of the retail sales/disposable income ratio.

NEW CAR SALES

Contrasting the state's overall retail sales performance, which for the most part paralleled the U.S., new car sales in New Jersey consistently outpaced those of the United States. Figure 11 makes the comparison; the state index of new car sales has fluctuated but is continually higher overall than the national index. For example, U.S. sales during the four quarters of 1984 have never exceeded 110% of 1981:1 sales. (Estimated 1984:4 sales are only 102% of 1981:1.) But New Jersey sales rose as high as 164 in second quarter 1984 and ended 1984 at 145.

Thus, the state's strong new car market performance offers an additional reason for its high retail sales/disposable income ratios. A more normal ratio of nondurable sales/disposable income could combine with this high durable sales record to produce the higher overall ratio.

HOUSING STARTS

As was the case with new car sales, New Jersey housing starts have fluctuated sharply, but, the state's construction industry has been consistently stronger than that of the nation.

Figure 10

Retail Sales
as a Percent of Disposable Income
US and New Jersey, 1980:1-1984:4

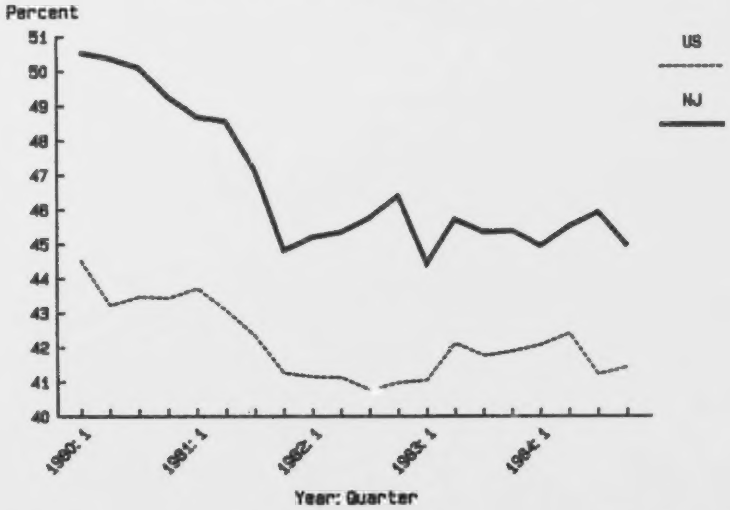


Figure 12 depicts the situation. The state's housing start index has been higher than the nation's since the base period 1981:1. While the national index fell from 144 in first quarter 1984 to a projected 113 in the fourth quarter, the state index began the year at 176, rose to 196 in the second quarter and fell to 156 in the final quarter of 1984.

II. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1985

OVERVIEW

The national economy has shown a significant slowdown since July, following an exceptionally strong spurt during the first half of 1984, and the slowdown is expected to continue during the

Figure 11

New Car Sales
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100

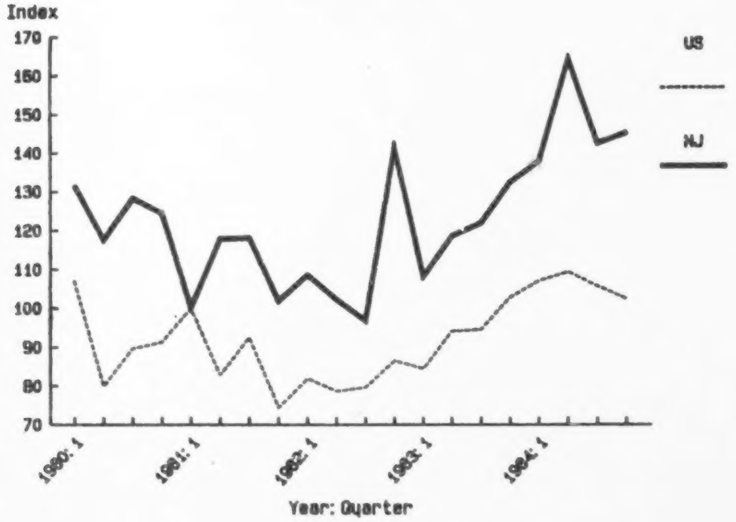
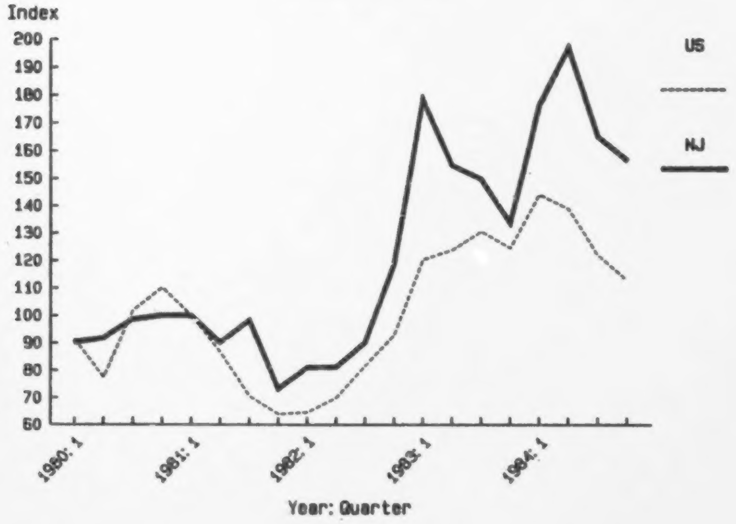


Figure 12

Housing Starts
US and New Jersey
1981: 1 = 100



calendar year 1985. Major factors contributing to the continuation of the slowdown are discussed below.

SATISFACTION OF PENT-UP DEMAND

During the recession of 1980-1982, the demand for household durables, automobiles, and housing was suppressed by high interest rates, low consumer confidence, and declining real income levels. With the onset of the recovery, spurred by declining interest rates, the demand for these cyclically sensitive items has exploded and thus accelerated the recovery. It appears that the pent-up demand for these items has been satisfied and; thus, it is unlikely that the demands for housing and durable goods will continue to grow as rapidly as they have in the last two years.

END OF INVENTORY BUILD-UP

Businesses have been very cautious about stockpiling excessive inventories. During the recovery, however, it has been necessary to rebuild depleted inventories in order to maintain reasonable ratios of inventories to sales. Since sales have slowed down recently, the need for continued build-up of inventories has weakened. As a result, inventory investment (or increase in inventories) is likely to decline in the near future, reinforcing the trend toward slower growth.

RISING IMPORT PENETRATION

Another major factor that has contributed to the moderation in growth has been the increasing import penetration into the U.S. market aided by the rising strength of the dollar. The trade-weighted average value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies has risen more than 10% per annum during the last three years and, as a result, the growth of imports, about 30% in 1984, far exceeded that of exports (about 5%). Although the recent decline in the interest rates will most probably slow the rate of increase in the relative value of the dollar, it is unlikely that the dollar will weaken significantly in 1985. Consequently, import penetration will continue to rise, albeit at a slower pace. This will not only reduce the market size for domestic firms, but also lower their profits by keeping prices low, and thus slow growth.

HIGH INTEREST RATES

The increase in interest rates in the first half of 1984 from the already high levels, has been another cause of the current slowdown. The immediate effects of increases in interest rates were reductions in sales of such interest sensitive items as housing, automobiles, and durable goods. However, the repercussion of the immediate effect, which follows with some time lag, is felt across all industries and thus is more pronounced. The third and fourth quarter slowdown of the national economy can thus be attributed to the lagged effects of the 150-200 basis-point increases in interest rates during the first half of 1984.

Although the rates peaked in the summer months and have since declined, a dramatic improvement on this front is unlikely because of the deficit problem. The moderate decline in interest rates now underway is partly due to the economic slowdown, the resulting weakness in credit demand, and a move by the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy. However, a rebound in economic growth in the first half of 1985 from the lower rates of the last half of 1984 is likely to reverse the recent downward trend in interest rates next year.

DEFICIT REDUCTION UNLIKELY IN EARLY 1985

Considering the political difficulty in implementing a comprehensive tax reform and massive spending cuts, it is unlikely that a significant improvement in the deficit outlook can be made in the near future. While it is likely that some spending cuts and tax increases will be put in place, their impact on future deficits will be small. Moreover, the macroeconomic impact of such actions will weaken aggregate demand, probably in 1986; therefore, the long-run benefits of deficit reduction -- a decline in interest rates -- will not be forthcoming immediately. Thus, even if the deficits are substantially reduced by Washington, the economic benefits will not be realized in 1985.

COMPLETION OF INVESTMENT INCENTIVE EFFECTS

The investment incentives implemented by the Reagan Administration could not fully realize their potential during the recession. As the economic recovery continued, however, many business firms began to take advantage of the incentives. As a result, real investment in producers' durable equipment rose about 22% in 1984, compared to the 6.8% decline in 1982 and 7.2% increase in 1983. The strong spurt in business investment in 1984, despite the high interest rates and low capacity utilization, was made possible in part by these incentives.

Investment levels can be expected to remain higher than in the absence of existing inducements; but the large investment increases experienced recently cannot continue unless new incentives are offered each year, which is not likely to happen in light of the deficit problem.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Considering the above factors, we predict slower growth in 1985 compared to 1984 but no recession. We believe a serious recession is unlikely because the Federal Reserve Board will not, in the absence of accelerating inflation, be inclined to permit the slowdown to gain momentum and slide into a bona fide recession. The detailed outlook is as follows:

- As a result of the expected slowdown, a real GNP in 1985 will grow by a modest 3.0% rate, compared to the strong 6.7% growth in 1984.
- A strong dollar, combined with downward pressure on fuel prices, is exerting a moderating influence on domestic prices. Consequently, inflation is expected to remain near the current rate of 4% per annum.
- As a result of the slowdown in GNP growth,

the employment growth will also taper off. Total civilian employment growth will fall to 2.0% in 1985, in contrast to 4.1% in 1984. Total nonagricultural payroll employment will grow in 1985 by 2.7%, down from 4.4% in 1984.

- The unemployment rate at the end of 1985 will be 7.2%, virtually the same rate as at the end of 1984 (7.1%).

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

As discussed, the New Jersey economy has generally outperformed the national economy since 1980. Moreover, the 1982 recession affected New Jersey with a considerable delay. The lead or lag between the national business cycle and the state's cycle varies, and cannot be predicted accurately. However, the New Jersey economy, with its industrial composition quite similar to that of the national economy, cannot remain immune from the national economic slowdown indefinitely. Given that the expected national economic slowdown will not be concentrated in a few particular industries, our forecast is that the New Jersey economy will perform about the same as the national economy. This means a year of moderate economic gains for New Jersey, but at rates of increase less than the banner year of 1984. Detailed forecasts are discussed below.

- Personal income will increase from $115.2 billion in 1984 to $123.1 billion in 1985. The rate of growth, which is expected to exceed 9% in 1984, will slow down to 6.9% in 1985. After adjusting for inflation, real personal income will grow by 2.9% in 1985.
- The number of New Jersey residents in gainful employment will increase from the end of 1984 to the end of 1985 by about 70,000. The employment growth rate from 1984 to to 1985 will be about 1.7%, compared to 6.5% in 1984. Consequently, the drop in unemployment will be negligible (0.1%) compared to a sharp decline (17.1%) in 1984.
- Retail sales will increase from $44.35 billion in 1984 to $47.58 billion in 1984, a modest 7.3% rate. New car sales, which increased from 350,000 in 1983 to 430,000 in 1984, or 22.7% compared to 13.0% in the United States, will decline slightly (3.3%) in 1985 to 415,000.
- Housing starts rose by 12.8% in 1984, from 35,000 units in 1983 to 40,000 units. New Jersey's housing starts in 1985 will decline by 12.0% primarily because of high interest rates and declining consumer confidence. The number of housing starts (35,000) will essentially be the same as in 1983.

Table 2: OUTLOOK FOR UNITED STATES

		Indicator Total		Rate of Change (%)		
		1984:4	1985:4	1985:4 1984:4	1984 1983	1985 1984
1.	Nominal GNP (billions of current dollars)	$3,757.50	$4,047.42	7.7	10.8	7.5
2.	GNP Deflator (index: 1972 = 100)	227.15	237.92	4.7	3.9	4.4
3.	Real GNP (billions of 1972 dollars)	$1,654.20	$1,701.17	2.8	6.7	3.0
4.	Nominal Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	$3,102.16	$3,340.04	7.7	9.8	7.6
5.	Consumer Price Index (index: 1967 = 100)	315.65	329.38	4.3	4.3	4.0
6.	Real Personal Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	$1,386.21	$1,436.07	3.6	6.3	3.8
7.	Disposable Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	$2,653.98	$2,850.69	7.4	10.2	7.3
8.	Real Disposable Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	$1,185.93	$1,225.67	3.4	6.7	3.5
9.	Civilian Employment (millions)	105.82	107.77	1.8	4.1	2.0
10.	Nonagricultural Employment (millions)	95.02	97.35	2.0	4.4	2.7
11.	Unemployment Rate	7.13	7.16	0.5	-21.6	- 4.5
12.	Interest Rate -- 3-month Treasury Bill	9.00	9.95	11.9	11.2	- 6.2
13.	Interest Rate -- New Home Mortgages	12.65	12.64	0.4	- 2.4	0.1
14.	Housing Starts (million units)	1.54	1.48	- 6.5	3.7	-10.2

Employment Outlook in New Jersey's Labor Areas

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's labor areas were prepared near the end of 1984 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1984. In addition, the reports present any forecasted local area industrial developments for 1985 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a countercyclical fashion.

For the most part, except as noted below, the local labor area economies short-term outlooks will be predicated on the national and state trends discussed in the preceding articles.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

Atlantic City Labor Area
(Atlantic County)

Despite the opening of Trump Plaza (Atlantic City's tenth hotel-casino) in May, noncasino development appears to be the 1984 economic news. Projects in the housing, commercial, industrial, and public sectors seem finally to be reflecting the beginnings of the broad-based growth expected of legalized gambling.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 7,400 compared with January-September 1983 to a nine-month average of 112,400 in 1984. The gain was primarily in the services sector as the hotel-casino industry accounted for most of the growth (4,500) due to the opening of Trump Plaza (4,000) and expansion at the other nine hotel-casinos. Recently expanded facilities of the medical centers of Atlantic City and Shore Memorial also contributed to the service rise.

Jobs have been running about 800 ahead of the year earlier levels in trade. This industry is beginning to show the spin-off jobs expected from casino gambling. New restaurants and other retail establishments were the main contributors. These gains occurred in 1984 despite the closing of Zaberers, a landmark restaurant, which employed as many as 300 workers during peak periods. The Ocean One Mall and the shopping areas along Tilton Road in Northfield were primary sources of new jobs although new establishments opened throughout the county.

Construction employment increased by an average of 700 during the first nine months of 1984, compared with the same period in 1983. The completion of Trump Plaza, the ongoing Hilton project, and expansions at four other hotel-casinos were major factors. It was expected that construction job levels would have been higher this year, but work on Golden Nugget's and Resort's second hotel-casinos never got seriously underway. Golden Nugget announced in September a delay in their construction plans as they gauge the project's impact on their existing property. Resort's construction never progressed beyond the foundation stage during its first year, and the company announced revised plans for the project in October which would significantly increase its size. At least four other firms have announced their intention to build hotel-casinos in the near future.

Helping to maintain job levels in construction are a variety of commercial, industrial, and housing projects. In Atlantic City, the ongoing Ocean Club and Enclave luxury-condominium projects were joined in 1984 by two low- and moderate-income projects, Lighthouse Plaza and McKinley Apartments. Single-family homes, condominiums, and apartment complexes dominated housing development on the mainland areas adjacent to Atlantic City. Four new medium-luxury motels are also under construction on the nearby mainland areas as well as several warehousing and distribution facilities. In the public sector, a new county jail, a new government center, and renovations to the Atlantic City Convention Hall highlighted the year.

Manufacturing employment dipped slightly in 1984 (100) as payrolls slipped lower at local apparel firms.

Employment in the county continues to grow at a slightly faster rate than the expanding labor force. Because of this growth and the continuing economic recovery of the state and nation, the county's unemployment rate averaged 7.5% during the first nine months of 1984, down from 9.2% during the same period in 1983.

The opening of the Atlantic City Hilton hotel-casino will be the most significant employment development in 1985. The city's eleventh hotel-casino is expected to create nearly 4,000 service industry jobs when it opens in mid-year. Employment in the other ten facilities is expected to stabilize with slight increases or decreases possible depending on patronage. The opening of several non-casino hotels will contribute some new jobs as will growth in the county's health and business service segments.

Trade employment in both the wholesale and retail sectors should experience steady growth. Most of these new jobs will occur at general merchandise stores and eating and drinking places, following recent trends.

Construction employment remains a question mark. As the Hilton hotel-casino and several other projects near completion, job levels may decline. However, the resumption of the second Golden Nugget project or activity at Resorts, the Dunes, or Showboat, could maintain employment levels in construction.

Overall, the labor market of Atlantic County should maintain its strengths in 1985.

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Camden Labor Area
(Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)

Following the trend set by the nation and the state, the Camden Labor Area's economy experienced steady improvement in 1984. This growth should continue into at least the first half of 1985 although at a slower growth rate. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in September 1984 stood at a level of 365,900, up from a recessionary low of 339,800 in February 1982, and representing a 7.7% increase compared with a 9.3% rise statewide.

Although a sore spot in the local economy the past few years, the manufacturing sector in the area has shown moderate growth during 1984. By September, factory employment advanced to 71,500, from a recession low of 67,500 in December 1982, a 5.9% increase compared with a 5.4% increase statewide.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, employment advanced sharply to 294,400 by September 1984 from a February 1982 low of 268,800, representing a 9.5% increase compared with 12.1% increase statewide. The area's construction industry has steadily recovered from the lows of the 1981-82 recession with employment rising to 14,600 by September 1984, from a low of 10,000 in February 1982 -- a 46% increase. The rate of planned construction, according to residential building permits authorized, slowed down by 17.2% during the first eight months of 1984 (latest data available), as compared to the first eight months of 1983. Permits authorized so far this year, however, were up 120.0% from 1982. The majority of the increase of construction jobs occurred in commercial and industrial construction which continued at a brisk level.

The area's trade industry enjoyed steady economic growth with employment rising to 98,300 by September 1984, from a low of 87,800 in March 1982. This was an increase of 12.0% compared with a 16.0% advance statewide. Consumer demand during November and December this year at major shopping malls such as Cherry Hill, Burlington, Deptford, and Moorestown, as well as mini-malls principally on Routes 38, 70, and 73, should cause retail trade employment to rise even higher. Employment in the service activities climbed to 76,500 by September 1984 from a recessionary low of 70,600 in January 1982. This gain represents an 8.4% increase compared with a 16.0% increase statewide.

Total unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the Camden Labor Area moved downward from 9.0% of the labor force in February 1982 to 5.7% in September 1984. This was roughly the same as the jobless rate statewide.

Significant economic developments in the South Jersey area occurred which appreciably affected the Camden Labor Area's economic situation. The industrial and commercial building boom that began 1983 in Burlington County has continued unabated in 1984, according to local real estate experts. East Gate Center, constructed by Evans-Pitcairn, has a 135,000-sq. ft., five-story office building under construction. It is the eighth structure developed by the company on a 100-acre section of East Gate Center.

Whitesell Enterprises has more than 330,000 square feet of multi-use buildings recently completed or under construction at several sites throughout Burlington County, including a three-story office building at Greentree. Linpro Company is about to complete a complex of four multi-tenant single-floor office buildings and a four-story office building at their development in Evesham.

The Century Corporate Center, developed by Tenco Industries, has a 400,000-sq. ft., six-building office park located in Mount Laurel completed. Tenco began accepting tenants in September and will have another building ready for occupancy later this year. Chesco-Nichols Construction Company is completing in 1984 the second of three identical buildings in the Moorestown Corporate Center. The first building was leased before completion. Work on the third 75,000-sq. ft. mid-rise is scheduled to begin in early 1985.

Rouse and Associates, in their East Gate development, completed one high-tech office building (82,600 sq. ft.) in the fall of '83 and has leased the entire building. The A&H Bloom Company is in the process of leasing its 96,000 square feet of flexspace in Mount Laurel in the Fellowship Business Center. Their Fellowship Development Associates Company also has completed its 84,000-sq. ft. corporate business campus in the Mount Laurel Office Center, and one-half of the space is leased.

The Frito-Lay Company will complete its warehouse-distribution center building in the Crossroads Business Center in 1984 and the Turner Construction Company has completed the 135,000-sq. ft. addition to the hospital complex in Memorial Hospital, Burlington County.

In Camden County, there are many ongoing projects which will appreciably affect the county's economic situation for the remainder of 1984 and into 1985. For example, the Garden State racetrack, which burned down in 1977, is being reconstructed at an estimated cost of $120 million. Slated for an April 1985 opening, there are approximately 900 construction workers on the job daily. The racetrack is expected to generate about 3,500 jobs in the Cherry Hill area in restaurants, motels, and retail trade establishments.

Nearing completion, an $8-million shopping center is rising on the site of the former Centrum Skating Rink Arena in Cherry Hill at Haddonfield-Berlin and Brace Rds. The center is expected to open in early 1985. Almost three-quarters of the center will house The Dry Goods Company, a discounter of family apparel and home furnishings. The Bloom Construction Company of Pennsuaken is the developer of The Orchards, a $1-million, 15,000-sq. ft. shopping center at 1998 East Route 70 which is nearing completion. The first tenant is a children's fashion store which has signed a lease for 5,000 square feet.

In the City of Camden, the Plaza Medical Center, a $6-million, long-term health-care facility, opened in July 1984. The building, next to Cooper Medical Center, will treat convalescent patients released from the hospital but not yet ready to go home. The center is initially certified by state and local authorities to treat 60 residents. It will work in cooperation with the Cooper Medical Center to provide long-term care for accident victims, tumor, and cancer patients, and sufferers from respiratory ailments. It will also provide clinical care for 27 geriatric patients. The staff includes 50 nurses, aides, and technicians.

Also in Camden City, the South Jersey Port Corporation has grown significantly in recent years. Through October 31, 1983 (latest data available), 1.1 million tons of cargo moved through the corporation's two terminals at the docks in Camden. By the end of 1983, the corporation expected to increase its total tonnage by 31% over 1982, with further increases and tonnage movement anticipated through the end of 1984.

Gloucester County has had significant expansion in 1984. Sears Roebuck has expanded the Deptford Mall store in a multi-million dollar expansion program. The store now has a Sears Financial Center, an office of the Budget Auto Rental Service, and a new merchandising pick-up system to reduce customer waiting time. In addition, there are numerous expanded departments in the store. The project has increased the Sears' staff in Deptford by 10% to a total of 525 employees.

The Martin Chevrolet and Buick Company in Monroe Township is constructing a new addition which will be completed in 1984 and will increase employment by 50. An eight-story, 100-unit apartment complex for the elderly has been completed on Chestnut St. in Williamstown, and a five-story, 100-unit facility is being built on Cooper St. in Deptford, with completion planned in 1985.

The Purelands Industrial Park in Logan Township continues to attract tenants. The Thomas Scientific Company, one of the major tenants, will be opening in 1984, or early 1985, a new $6-million, 100,000-sq. ft. plant at this industrial park, initially employing anywhere from 260 to 340 employees. Seven fast food restaurants opened in Gloucester County in 1984 (three Wendy's, three Friendly's, and one Kentucky Fried Chicken). Part-time and full-time employment is about 60 workers per store.

The RCA Corporation has made a notable contribution in employment to the growing economy of the labor area. About 10,000 workers are employed by the RCA Company in Burlington, Gloucester, and Camden counties in the electronics industry. These plants account for about $2.3 billion in sales, and perform tasks ranging from repairing television sets to calibrating highly sophisticated military radar systems. The Government Systems Division is the largest with a payroll of 8,500, mostly in defense contracts including the highly sophisticated Aegis Communications Network. The RCA Service Company has about 1,000 employees in South Jersey, and they provide service and maintenance for consumer, commercial, and military electronic equipment. The Distributor and Special Products Division in Deptford (Gloucester County) is a worldwide distributor for replacement parts for RCA products and employs about 515 in Deptford.

As 1984 began, the outlook for the economy and business was good. By the end of the year, the rate of unemployment was declining and consumer income was rising; even though according to a Federal Reserve Bank survey (including Southern New Jersey) the percentage increase of manufacturers' unfilled orders was down from midyear. The brisk rate of construction of office space and industrial parks as well as public works projects in 1984 should continue into 1985 providing added employment in factory trades and in service and retail trade industries. Therefore, it is expected that the local economy will continue to grow in 1985 but at a slower pace than in 1984.

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Flemington Labor Area
(Hunterdon County)

Continued economic expansion was evident in Hunterdon County during 1984. Spurred by a sharp pickup in resident employment, the county's labor force rose to hover around the 45,000 level, increasing by about 4,000 since recession year 1982. At the same time, the unemployment rate dipped from the annual average 6.6% level posted in 1982 to about a 4.0% average for the first nine months of 1984.

During the first quarter of 1984, jobholding in the county edged slightly lower as a seasonal slowdown in business activity trimmed payrolls in construction and trade. By the spring, however, employment turned upward to reach new highs. Payrolls then continued to expand through most of the remainder of the year. A large part of this job growth was in trade and services, with the latter industry receiving a boost late in 1983 with staffing at the new Exxon Research and Engineering complex in Clinton. Factory employment also was up in 1984, possibly by as much as 1,000 since recession year 1982. Although this increase in jobholding is not entirely reflected in the monthly employment survey conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, it is evident from more comprehensive employment data compiled by the department on a quarterly basis.

The economic outlook for Hunterdon County is good, especially in light of the area's strong performance over the past two years and developments already planned for 1985 and beyond. Prospects are particularly promising along the Route 78 corridor, the area that now houses the Exxon Research and Engineering complex. In November, groundbreaking ceremonies were held in Union Township for Foster Wheeler's multi-million dollar office complex. This project, which is on a 172-acre site alongside Route 78, could eventually involve the construction of 1.1 million square feet of office space that would employ as many as 4,000 persons.

Bellemead Development Corp. expects to build a large office complex on a 50-acre site bordered by Routes 22 and 78 in Lebanon Borough. The $40-million project would consist of five office buildings with a total of more than 600,000 square feet of space.

In Clinton Township, Water Science, Inc. plans to build its corporate headquarters and a manufacturing plant on 18 acres between Routes 22 and 78. Also, Lanid Corp., a developer of office buildings and residential communities throughout the state, is constructing a $200-million hotel-conference center, and office and residential complex in the township. This project could take eight to ten years to complete.

A number of other projects also are being planned for the county. As an example, Merck and Co. purchased a 456-acre tract of land for the possible construction of corporate offices. Also, Mack Co. of Hackensack has 677 acres that could be used for a shopping center or office complex.

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Hackensack Labor Area
(Bergen County)

Prior to the recovery following the latest recession, Bergen County developers were already anticipating that the economic slump would soon be coming to an end. During the 22-month slowdown which began in January 1980 and generally lasted until November 1982, developers acted upon their expectations by obtaining more than 15 million square feet in approvals for various projects in Bergen County.

In 1983, permission was received from the county planning board to build another 4.5 million square feet. The national economy at that time was growing rapidly. Borrowing costs were down and sales were up. Demand for products had led to more hiring and, correspondingly, to lower unemployment levels.

By 1984, many of the projects approved during 1980, 1981, and 1982 had been completed and more persons than ever before were working in area establishments, an estimated 416,500 during the first nine months of the year. That was 9,800 more than in 1983.

More hiring helped to lower joblessness. A nine-month (January through September) comparison of 1984 with 1983 reveals that the number of unemployed workers fell by 7,500 to total 23,300, or 4.5% of the labor force. During the same period a year earlier, the jobless rate was 6.3%.

The national economy was still growing in 1984, but, not as fast by the second half of the year. Locally, some problems such as diminished demand were beginning to surface. Office space, for example, was getting difficult to rent and condominiums were becoming difficult to sell. Despite this, office buildings and multi-family residences continued to attract the most investor interest; they accounted for nearly 60% of all site-plan approvals at mid-year.

Overall, during the first six months of 1984, just over 2 million square feet in new construction was approved by the county planning board. Fifty-nine percent were for projects in southwest and central Bergen County; approximately 68% of them were concentrated in six municipalities.

The towns and the major type of construction approved are as follows: Carlstadt (industrial); Rutherford (office); Fort Lee (office); Paramus (office); Washington Township (multi-family residential); and, Mahwah (multi-family residential).

As of July 1, 1984, in excess of 12 million square feet of new construction was still under review by the Bergen County Planning Board. Over 75% of the plans were residential and office. More than one-half of the projects were in five municipalities; East Rutherford, Edgewater, Fort Lee, Paramus, and Franklin Lakes.

Since there is usually a two-year lag between the time a project is approved and completed, the site plans then pending will have little impact on business conditions in the immediate future. However, just as approvals in 1980-1982 established a new level of economic activity in 1984, subsequent ones will have an impact in 1985 and beyond. The large number of approvals in 1983 suggest the local economy will remain relatively strong in 1985 regardless of the general business climate. Of course, continued overall economic expansion at the national and state levels would boost employment in the county that much more.

There will be more-or-less a continuous stream of job opportunities arising as a result of development in the meadowlands. By 1994, the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission projects that there will be 30,000 more workers employed in the 14 Bergen/Hudson county towns that comprise the 32-square mile planning district.

Employment in the meadowlands district now approximates 88,000 persons. Nearly one-half of those jobs were created after 1968, the year the state legislature established the commission to direct the development of the area.

Of all the many developments that occurred in 1984, one was so outstanding that it bears mentioning. In October, JD Construction Corp. and Johnson Machinery Co., Inc. purchased the Ford Motor Co. property in Mahwah for $20.5 million. The partnership, called the 1787 Company, plans to transform the 172-acre site into a hotel/office park at a cost of $300 million. If realized, the project could result in about 8,000 jobs after 1990.

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Jersey City Labor Area
(Hudson County)

Spurred by business expansion in both the nation and the state, economic conditions improved in Hudson County during 1984. Throughout the first nine months of the year, establishment employment in the county ran ahead of the prior year's level on almost a month-to-month basis. The manufacturing sector showed surprising improvement, especially in the nondurable goods sector. In nonmanufacturing, payrolls continued to rise as industries responded to the demand for more housing and consumer-oriented services.

Construction activity was particularly strong. The rehabilitation of existing buildings and development of new residential and commercial areas all added significantly to the local count. Employment also picked up in trade as sales increased and new stores and shops opened in the county. In addition, transportation/communications/public utilities employment evinced strength during the year. During the past few years, temporary setbacks were experienced by the motor-transport segment due to federal deregulation and competition within the industry; however, local employers have begun to weather the problems.

The increase in employment within the county was accompanied by a decline in unemployment. The jobless rate, which rose to average 14.0% in recession year 1982, was down to an average of 10.9% of the labor force for the first nine months of 1984.

The outlook for Hudson County's economy for 1985 is good, especially in view of the economic development that is both already underway and in the planning stages. The dynamic and innovative planning proposed for the waterfront from North Bergen down into Jersey City is becoming a reality. The plans involve the construction of townhouses, hotels, marinas, and mixed-use malls consisting of retail establishments, and recreational and cultural facilities. These endeavors will open up thousands of construction jobs as well as jobs in occupations associated with high-technological industries, retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

The Harborside Financial Center, located in Jersey City, has already completed the first phase of a three-phase renovation project. The final job placement total is estimated to be in the thousands. The renovated portion (Phase I) of the center is now the home for several companies recently relocated from New York City. When the center is completely finished, it will total 2.5 million square feet along the waterfront.

Newport City, another major mixed-use project, has gotten underway with the start of demolition work. The project will consist of approximately 300 acres that will be the future home of a regional shopping mall, apartment dwellings, and hotel and office structures. Thousands of construction and permanent jobs are expected to result from this project.

Completion of a 17-story office building, the Evertrust office tower in the downtown section of Jersey City, is targeted for the summer of 1985. The structure will be the first in the blighted redevelopment area that is adjacent to the Exchange Place financial district.

In North Bergen Township, along the water's edge, construction of 128 townhouses has begun. Various other projects are in the planning and approval stages all along Hudson County's waterfront that will eventually completely revamp the shoreline of the county.

In the western periphery of the county, particularly, in the Hudson County sector of the Hackensack Meadowlands District (HMD), continued development of light industry, shopping areas, residential, and recreational areas are planned in Secaucus, Jersey City, Kearny, and North Bergen. The combination of private investment and federal and state grants, will change almost the entire landscape of the county into a productive job-producing area, coupled with modern housing facilities for its residents.

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Lakewood-Toms River Labor Area
(Ocean County)

Total nonfarm employment advanced sharply in Ocean County during the first nine months of 1984 (compared with the first nine months of 1983), increasing by an estimated 4,100 to a total level of 89,700 as of September. The economic recovery underway during the year accounted for some of the increase, but the county's growing population is causing substantial job growth in the trade and service industries. The county's population growth is due to its location between rapidly developing Monmouth and Atlantic counties, and its relatively cheaper land and housing costs. The increased demand for housing has also translated into more construction jobs in the county.

Manufacturing employment increased by an estimated 400 the first three quarters of 1984. The opening of the new TIE Communications plant in Lakewood accounted for most of the gain and payrolls at the new facility continue to expand. In addition, several smaller light manufacturing and distribution firms expanded or set up operations in the county's industrial parks. The outlook for factory employment in 1985 is for a small-to-moderate increase. New jobs in the county's industrial parks may be offset somewhat by further declines in what remains of the county's apparel industry.

In nonmanufacturing, trade employment jumped by an estimated 2,200: The economic recovery has prompted some of this improvement, but the county is experiencing substantial growth in food stores, general merchandise stores, and eating and drinking places. The opening of a new 24-hour Foodtown supermarket in Toms River was one of the more significant additions in 1984, creating 300 full- and part-time jobs.

Service industry employment increased by an estimated 600 in 1984 due mostly to growth in the health services segment. The opening of the new Brick Hospital in July, and expansions at Community Memorial and Paul Kimble hospitals have contributed most of the new jobs. The many nursing home projects planned or underway in the county indicate continued growth in the service industry during 1985.

Residential construction maintained a strong pace in 1984. Dwelling units authorized by building permit totaled 2,849 through September, about the same level that occurred through September in 1983, but considerably above the 1,503 level for the first nine months of 1982. Single-family units were the predominant type of housing authorized.

Steady growth in the county's employment levels are expected through 1985, barring a general downturn in the national economy. Improvement is expected in nearly all industries with trade, services, and construction providing most of the new jobs.

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Long Branch-Asbury Park Labor Area
(Monmouth County)

Monmouth County continued enjoying a high level of economic development during 1984. The county continues to attract office/research and commercial development which in turn provide a full range of employment opportunities. From technically oriented white-collar jobs to various trade and service occupations, the nonmanufacturing industries have sustained the county's employment growth in recent years. The county's resources which include a skilled work force, attractive residential and recreational areas, proximity to the larger urban centers of northern New Jersey and New York, and cheaper land costs continued to attract companies in 1984.

Comparing an average of the first nine months of 1984 to 1983, nonfarm employment increased by an estimated 5,400 to an average level of 181,000. Once again the nonmanufacturing sector contributed all of the increase as factory job levels remained stable.

Although the total number of manufacturing jobs held steady, some gains and losses occurred within the various factory segments. These were highlighted by a 500-job gain in electrical machinery (due in part to the opening of Crown Technical Corporation at the former Lily-Tulip plant in Holmdel), and a loss of 300 jobs in apparel.

In nonmanufacturing, the trade and service industries were by far the most significant contributors to the county's employment levels, closely following statewide trends. Jobs in trade jumped by an estimated 2,600 in 1984, with growth in virtually all segments. The broad-based growth in trade jobs had considerable concentrations in food stores, general merchandise stores, and eating and drinking places.

An estimated increase of 3,100 in service employment was also broad based with concentrations in the health and business service segments. Health services benefited from hospital expansions and the construction of new health-care facilities. One of the faster growing business services in the county is computer and data processing services. The county was ranked 17th in the nation in that field by Sales and Marketing Management magazine (April 1983). Rankings are based on a number of items, including number of workers and establishments and total sales.

Construction employment benefited during 1984 by the continuing development of office/research space, most of which is occurring along the Garden State Parkway corridor. A veritable boom in this type of construction is expected to add 1.5 million square feet to the county's stock during all of 1984 and 1985. Through the first three quarters of 1984, a total of $31.2 million in office/research construction was authorized by building permit in the county. Two of the larger projects underway during 1984 were the new $20-million corporate data center of Bell Atlantic in Freehold Township, and American Bell's

800,000-square foot facility in Middletown Township. Residential and commercial construction continued at a steady pace in 1984 further adding to construction payrolls.

The county's unemployment rate tumbled downward in 1984 to average 5.7% during the first three quarters of the year. From a high of 8.2% in recession-plagued 1982 (based on 12 months), unemployment rates have dropped steadily in the county. Credit goes to the county's expanding nonmanufacturing industries and the continuing nationwide economic recovery.

Monmouth County's overall growth in 1985 will follow a pattern consistent with the area's population growth. Steady increases in most nonmanufacturing industries are expected, with trade and services recording the largest gains. The completion and occupancy of some office/research construction projects should translate into new jobs in communications and in finance/insurance/real estate.

Economic developments should be brisk in Monmouth County through the 1980s. The county's industrial parks and office campuses should retain their cost competiveness and continue to attract new business.

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New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville Labor Area
(Middlesex County)

Based on preliminary data, Middlesex County's economy expanded in 1984 and its nonfarm payroll employment will reach a new annual average high by year's end (above the 300,000 mark). After two years of cyclical decline, manufacturing in 1984 was on a recovery course, but was still somewhat below prerecession levels by September 1984. Within manufacturing, employment has made significant gains in both the durable goods and nondurable goods segments. These employment gains have been helped by a number of small companies (10 to 100 employees) moving into the county.

In the nonmanufacturing sector in 1984, employment advanced impressively to a new high level of over 218,000. The most significant employment movements in this sector were substantial increases in retail trade, services, and construction. The large employment gain in retail trade resulted from the county's continuing expansion of its industrial, commercial, and residential base. The gain in services was partially due to the opening of the new Woodbridge Hilton Hotel in Metro Park, Iselin, and the relocation of Thomas Cook Travelers Cheques, Inc. to the Princeton Corporate Center, for a total of over 400 jobs. There were also a number of other smaller service industries relocating to Middlesex County.

Construction employment rose strongly as a result of the widespread construction of office buildings throughout the county, particularly along the U.S. Route 1 corridor. Examples of projects underway are the 900,000-sq. ft. Merrill Lynch Training Center and Prudential's $100-million, 386,000-sq. ft. hotel/office complex in the Princeton Forrestal Center. Further north, Dow Jones' new 380,000-sq. ft. computer center is underway, and still further north off Route 1 a 60,000-sq. ft. office building is being constructed near the Ramada Inn. Continuing up Route 1, the Princeton Executive Campus and Princeton Corporate Plaza buildings are adding thousands of square feet to the county's total office space. In Woodbridge, the seven-story, 365,000-sq. ft., 255-room Sheraton Hotel is being built and in the same township a 200,000-sq. ft. office building is under construction on Main Street. Many large office complexes are under construction in Piscataway and Edison.

In addition to this industrial and commercial construction, there are many residential units available or under construction off the Route 1 corridor, particularly in South Brunswick Township. There are also many residential units under construction elsewhere throughout the county. Through August (latest data available), dwelling units authorized by building permits in Middlesex County totaled 3,493, compared with 3,480 for the same eight months in 1983, and 1,391 for the first eight months of 1982, a recession year.

The county's volume of unemployment stood at a level of 19,200 in September 1984, having dropped throughout the year; only the month of June had a lower volume of unemployment. Comparing September 1984 with September 1983, the unemployment volume was lower by 4,300. It was down by 11,600 when compared with November 1982, when the number of idled workers was at its recession high. The unemployment rate in September 1984 stood at 5.5%, down 1.5 percentage points from September 1983 and 3.4 percentage points from November 1982.

During 1985, further improvements in the state and the national economies should help the county's manufacturing sector, while the nonmanufacturing activities in this area should continue their long-term growth trends and reach new highs.

The local economy will be aided by continued industrial and commercial construction such as the planned 700,000-sq. ft. hotel/office complex at the present Ramada Inn site on Route 18 and turnpike entrance in East Brunswick, and the Princeton Forrestal Village in Plainsboro which will have a 390-room hotel/office complex, including retail shops. Also planned is a $45.0-million industrial park in Monroe Township that will include a conference center, hotel accommodations, and office space. In North Brunswick, a $25.0-million shopping mall at Route 1 on the site of the Brunswick Drive- In has been approved, while in Sayreville a $1.9-million shopping center will soon be underway.

Middlesex County should continue to be one of the leading counties in the state with regard to residential construction, though the volume in 1985 could slip from its current strong pace if mortgage interest rates do not decline from still high levels. As the industrial, commercial, and residential projects are completed and occupied, they will spur consumer demand which in turn will result in higher employment in retail trade and the service industries.

During at least the first six months of 1985, total nonfarm employment will continue to rise although at a slower rate than in 1984, and unemployment should fall but at a slower pace than in 1984.

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Newark Labor Area
(Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties)

Economic expansion at both the national and state levels gathered momentum during 1983 and continued into 1984 to reach into various parts of the Newark Labor Area, especially Morris and Somerset counties. The unemployment rate in the four-county area dropped sharply and during the first nine months of the year, it fell to average about 6.0% of the labor force as compared with an 8.0% rate for the same period in 1983. The labor area's rate was also consistently below that of the state, which averaged 6.5% for the same nine months.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment flirted with the one million mark several times during the year, reaching a record 996,400 in June. A large part of this strong performance came from the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, which produced a string of monthly record highs during the year. Through September, employment in every nonfactory industry exceeded its 1983 mark, and payrolls in trade, services, and finance/insurance/real estate expanded to record levels.

Construction employment rose in 1984 with both nonresidential building activity, which accounted for most new jobs, and residential work, adding to payrolls. In the residential sector, data for the first eight months of 1984 indicated that the number of dwelling units authorized by building permit was 30% higher than during the same period in 1983.

Manufacturing payrolls expanded moderately during 1984 as employment eased upward from an annual average low of about 220,000 in 1983 to a 1984 monthly average of about 224,500 by September. The recovery was hobbled by work stoppages that put approximately 1,000 persons out of work from May through September. In addition, 1984 saw closings and layoffs among corporations that included the General Electric Corp., Bristol Myers, Inc., the Aircraft Radio Co., and Nicols Engineering, Inc. However, manufacturing employment did receive a boost when AT&T Technologies (formerly Western Electric) announced it would move its New York City headquarters to Union County by the end of 1984. The AT&T transfers have begun, though it is uncertain whether the 1,400-member work force will all be in place before year's end.

Activity at the Newark International Airport also was a factor in the area's expanding economy. People Express and the U.S. Customs Service moved into Terminal "C", which had been unfinished since air traffic slumped in the early 1970s. Butler Aviation and Federal Express broke ground for new terminals and a Marriott Hotel will open in January.

In Newark, the newest building in the Gateway complex, Gateway III, opened in September. Almost all of the space was taken by the Prudential Insurance Co., which vacated one of its older buildings nearby. Demolition began at the old Mulberry Street market property, which will eventually become part of the Gateway complex. A new market is still under construction.

During 1984, several companies, including Purolator Courier Corp., ESS Consulting Corp., and GAB Business Services moved into the labor area from New York State and a Citibank subsidiary moved from Belgium.

The New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) provided financial assistance to local companies, including Triangle Microwave, Inc., Marotta, Inc., the Stephen Gould Co., and Samsung, Inc. Samsung began manufacturing operations in August with nearly 200 persons. Another agency, the Essex County Improvement Authority, provided funds for expansion to Anheuser Busch, Inc. and the Eskimo Pie Co.

The Foreign Trade Zone in Morris County accepted its first tenant when the Hattori Co. moved into its new building. In addition, BMW of America started construction at the zone. New Jersey took its first step to extend Route 287 from its terminus in Morris County when it bought six homes in the path of the highway. The road can now be extended north to the New York State border where it will link with the New York Thruway.

The economy of the Newark Labor Area, which improved during 1983 and 1984, should continue to advance in 1985. Office business parks will expand, especially along Routes 78 and 287 in Somerset and Morris counties. Further growth is also expected in the Foreign Trade Zone, which attracted its first two tenants in 1984.

The Kapkowski Industrial Park in Elizabeth, which had been on hold because of environmental problems, is now being developed by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Work is also underway in the labor area to recycle existing buildings. The N.J. Economic Development Authority has reactivated its plans to convert Elizabeth's vacant Singer Sewing Machine factory into an industrial park and a local community group has rehabilitated a factory in Newark that is ready for tenants. The vacant Gordon's Gin factory in Linden has attracted inquiries from two of its neighbors, the General Motors Co. and Tenco, Inc.

The designation of portions of Newark as an Urban Enterprise Zone could bring more jobs into the city, probably beyond 1985. This designation provides tax benefits to employers who locate in the city and who follow specific guidelines in hiring workers. Efforts also have been made to get initial funding for the River Front Project, a joint venture between Newark City and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Construction on the project, which would be part of the Gateway Complex, could begin in 1985. In addition, further expansion by the U.S. Customs Service is expected at Newark International Airport.

On balance, nonmanufacturing employment should continue to boom, especially as trade and service payrolls expand. The outlook for manufacturing is somewhat guarded, even with the relocation of the headquarters of AT&T Technologies from Manhattan to Union County. The positive impact of the AT&T move will be offset by the closing of a Ford Motor Company office and the Tiffany Company factory in Newark, and the expected relocation of the Mack Truck factory from Somerset County to another New Jersey location not yet designated. In addition, starting in late summer or early fall, a massive renovation job at the General Motors Co. assembly plant in Linden could temporarily idle a large part of its 5,000-person work force.

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Newton Labor Area
(Sussex County)

The year 1984 was marked by continued improvement in Sussex County's economy. Preliminary data indicate that, on an annual average basis, the county's resident labor force will break the 50,000 market for the first time to reach more than 51,000; this is about 2,000 more than the count for 1983. More importantly, perhaps, this labor force growth reflected both the sharpest increase in jobholding (about 3,000) since 1978 and possibly before, and a significant decrease (close to 1,000) in the number of persons looking for work. Unemployment, which averaged 5.5% of Sussex County's labor force during the first nine months of 1984, was below the 6.5% level for all New Jersey residents.

While employment and unemployment data point to economic improvement during the year, it should be noted that a large part of Sussex County's resident labor force are outcommuters. Much of the 3,000 or so gain in resident employment and the decrease in unemployment can be related to increased jobholding in other areas, such as Morris, Essex, Passaic, and Bergen counties. Within Sussex County itself, nonfarm wage and salary payrolls could, when the final tally is in, average about 26,000 in 1984, or 1,000 more than the volume posted one year earlier. Most of this job growth can be attributed to increased staffing in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, namely, trade, services, and construction.

Improved economic conditions did spur a pickup in construction activity during the year that not only added to the county's housing stock, but also strengthened its infrastructure and commercial/industrial base. Residential building permit data for the first eight months of the year indicated that homebuilding in the county was running ahead of 1983's level and improved significantly over housing construction in 1982. During the eight-month period, building permits were issued for 529 residential dwelling units as compared with 412 for the same period in 1983 and a scant 156 during recession year 1982.

The economy of Sussex County should continue to expand in 1985, though the outlook is somewhat clouded by uncertainties concerning the nation's economic picture. However, discounting any significant change in the direction of the nation's economy and that of the state, residential construction is expected to continue to expand, work should pick up on area roads and bridges, new retail businesses will open, and additional development can be expected along the Route 94 corridor in the northern portion of the county, an area geared to the resort industry.

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Ocean City-Wildwood-Cape May Labor Area
(Cape May County)

Cape May County's total nonfarm employment increased by an estimated 1,200 during the first nine months of 1984 compared with the same period of 1983, to total 31,300 by September 1984. The gain occurred despite a less-than-spectacular summer resort season. Following a March storm, poor weather conditions plagued resort businesses until late in July. When the cold and wet weather pattern broke in early August, crowds returned to the shore and business improved. Canadian vacationers were less in number this year due to very unfavorable currency exchange rates.

Increased employment in the trade and service industries accounted for much of the job gain in 1984. Most of the estimated 500 new jobs in trade occurred at supermarkets, convenience stores, and fast-food restaurants.

Service employment, which increased by an estimated 600, benefited from new jobs in the health care and business service segments. The opening of a nursing home was a big contributor to health-care employment while in business services, gains were spread among various segments including commercial photography and janitorial and managerial services.

The outlook for trade and service employment in 1985 is for steady growth spurred by an increasing year-round population and an expanding tourism industry. In the northern part of the county, casino workers will account for a significant portion of the population growth, while, in the south, the in-migration of older persons will be a contributing factor.

The county's relatively low level of manufacturing employment dropped slightly lower in 1984. The gradual phase out of Harbison Walker Refractories and major layoffs at Everlon Fabrics during 1983 idled an estimated 300 factory workers in the county.

The county unemployment rate during 1984 dropped below 1983 levels to an average of 12.9% of the total labor force during the first three quarters of the year.

Marginal to moderate growth is expected in the county's total nonfarm employment levels during 1985. No dramatic changes are expected in this largely resort county.

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Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area
(Passaic County)

For the longest time, the economy of Passaic County seemed to languish as investor interest focused on some of its neighbors in northeastern New Jersey. This was particularly puzzling in view of the county's close proximity to New York City and its abundant and skilled labor pool.

Shortly before the recovery from the latest recession, the picture changed abruptly. Business activity quickened, which gave rise to a sense of optimism that a turnaround was in progress. Properties along or near Routes 46 and 23 seemed to attract particular attention. Three major department stores opened, and so did a host of smaller establishments and some office buildings.

When the recovery finally began during 1983, most of the major plans apparently had already been implemented or were just about in place. In most of 1983 and 1984, new developments tapered off noticeably.

There were events noteworthy of mention. In 1984, for example, West Belt Realty Associates purchased the West Belt Mall in Wayne Township for $20 million. The new owners want to expand the mall by 280,000 square feet and make various improvements to the existing facility that would cost another $14 million.

The recovery, as would be expected, led to a new wave of hiring that pushed average monthly employment within Passaic County to a record 192,100 for the first nine months of 1984. It came as no surprise that most of the job growth was in the service-producing sector. This was not only consistent with state and national trends, but represented a continuation of a long-term transformation of the area's economy from one that was manufacturing-based to one that is service-based.

There also was hiring in the manufacturing sector, however, and this was only partly due to the national business recovery. The administration's efforts to rebuild the nation's defenses was also an important factor contributing to the creation of jobs. This was not only true locally, but nationally as well.

In a related development, ITT, a military supplier, announced that over the next five years more than $200 million would be spent expanding their Nutley/Clifton operations. The company's payroll currently totals 4,200; an additional 2,000 workers will be hired.

Comparing preliminary data for 1984 with estimates for 1983, the over-the-year increase in local jobholding was considerable, totaling nearly 5,000 workers. The 2.6% gain, however, did not match the much stronger state and national trends and fell short of the tremendous influx of workers into the local labor force, an estimated 11,000 persons. Obviously, many residents had to look elsewhere for jobs, and Bergen County, more than anywhere else, was probably the place. A close economic link between the two counties--Passaic and Bergen--has been forged over many decades.

Even though about 15,000 county residents were successful at finding jobs, both locally and in other areas, more than 19,000 others, nearly one in ten, were unsuccessful. The level of joblessness stubbornly remained high, dropping by only 3,800, no doubt because of hard-core unemployment in the inner cities aggravated by the effects of occupational displacement and foreign competition on manufacturing.

As the year was drawing to a close, the 98th Congress adjourned without passing bills that contained millions of dollars in allocations for Passaic County. Affected projects were the cleanup of Greenwood Lake, the extension of Route 21 from the city of Passaic to Paterson, construction on Interstate 287, and the purchase of homes in the Passaic River flood plain.

By the fall of 1984, numerous economic indicators were signaling an end to the period of rapid national expansion, and some economists were even talking about a mild recession. Against this backdrop, we could see slightly higher unemployment levels in 1985 in Passaic County, less employment growth, and less investment in the area as the business community assumes a somewhat more conservative stance while reassessing market conditions.

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Phillipsburg Labor Area
(Warren County)

Economic conditions improved in Warren County during 1984, though perhaps at a more moderate pace than in most other areas of the state. Preliminary data for the year indicate that, on an annual average basis, the county's resident labor force will number about 38,500, or at least 1,000 more than last year's volume. This increase in the size of the labor force can be attributed entirely to a pickup in jobholding among area residents. Total unemployment is running about 500 less than the 1983 count and the jobless rate has dropped from 7.5% of the county's labor force in 1983 to 6.0% for the first nine months of 1984, a level that could edge even lower when data are available for the entire year. This is in marked contrast to the 8.0% rate posted in recession year 1982.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobholding within Warren County rose moderately during the year because staffing increased in the nonfactory sector of the economy, namely in construction, trade, and services. Little change, however, was evident in manufacturing employment which, in averaging about 11,000 for the first nine months of 1984, accounted for a large percentage (38%) of all the nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the county. Although some manufacturers did add to payrolls, their job gains were offset by losses in nonelectrical machinery at the beginning of the year, and several months later, by the loss of jobs at the local Mobil Chemical Corporation plant.

During the coming year, economic growth in Warren County will be dictated, to a large extent, by the course of the nation's economy and that of the state. Should national economic conditions remain favorable, additional job growth is foreseen locally, especially for the construction, trade, and service industries. Little if any employment expansion is likely in manufacturing, where--except for stability in 1984--jobs have trended downward over the past ten years, decreasing by more than 3,000.

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Salem Labor Area
(Salem County)

Salem County's economy has not enjoyed the pace of overall economic improvement that the state or the neighboring Camden Labor Area has in 1984. However, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment as of September had risen to 24,600 from a recessionary low of 21,700 in August 1982, a 13.4% increase. Although the county did not attract any new major companies in 1984, it also did not experience the closing of any important existing facilities.

The manufacturing sector is still a problem area in Salem County, but there are signs of possible stability. In September 1984, total factory employment rallied to 6,600, up by 10.0% from the low 6,000 level of November 1983. Manufacturing has remained fairly stable for the past two years with no further large-scale closings such as had occurred in previous years with the H.J. Heinz Company, Gayner Glass Company, and the gunpowder manufacturing division of the DuPont Corporation.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, payrolls advanced sharply in 1984. A 18,500 employment level in August 1984 was the highest nonmanufacturing employment figure ever and 24.2% higher than the recessionary low of August 1982. A major contributor to this upturn was the added employment at the Hope Creek I Nuclear Plant, which helped to push the construction industry's employment to 6,000 or 15.4% over the most recent low in August 1982. Employment in the services industry at 3,500 in August and September 1984 gained a modest 200 jobs from the recessionary low point in August 1982, or 6.1% compared with 7.1% statewide; trade employment was up by only 100 jobs over the same period, or 3.1% compared with 9.7% statewide.

Unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in Salem County totaled 2,100 in September 1984 or 6.8% of the labor force, about a percentage point higher than both the state and the Camden Labor Area. In September 1983, the unemployment rate in Salem County had been much higher at 9.5%.

An important positive development during the year was the transfer of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company's (PSE&G) nuclear training department to Salem County with the opening of training facilities on Chestnut St. in Salem City. This development not only provides Salem County with a full range of nuclear power-related operations within its borders, but it has also created employment and training for the personnel at the Hope Creek I nuclear generating station.

On June 23, PSE&G dedicated their new nuclear department administration building at Artificial Island in Lower Alloways Creek. The completed 130,000-square foot building, housing administration, engineering, and personnel offices is part of the company's effort to relocate its entire nuclear department for the Salem nuclear facility from their main office in Newark.

Another important economic development which has occurred during the year is the development of a barge port facility located in Salem City. While by itself the facility will not significantly increase the level of primary economic activity in the county, it will improve the long-term economic viability of the South Jersey region by providing a mode of low-cost transportation. New industries such as food processing (of which one company has announced its plans to locate in Salem City) and bulk food storage are expected to be attracted to the local area, creating job openings in such occupations as equipment operators and cleaners, material handlers, and laborers.

A development which occurred during the first part of 1984 was the announcement of an ethyl alcohol plant to be located at the newly formed DuPont Industrial Park located in Carneys Point Township. Construction is beginning and the plant should be in full operation by sometime in 1985. The plant, which will require 40 to 60 employees, will enhance the agricultural industry of Salem County. The plant hopes to purchase all the corn required to produce ethyl alcohol from local farmers.

Retail and commercial activities during 1984 have included new small retail "chain" convenience stores, such as Jack Rabbit stores. Major commercial activities which are now beginning to get off the ground are two truck stops. One of the stops is to be located in Pennsville Township and will include not only fueling depots but also a restaurant and motel. The other truck stop now under construction in Carney's Point Township, will be a fueling depot with a convenience store.

At best, Salem County for the remainder of 1984 and well into 1985 should maintain a degree of economic stability in manufacturing. The nonmanufacturing sector could experience additional layoffs as construction employment at the nuclear plant diminishes from a 1984 high of 5,600. Completion of construction activity at the plant site is scheduled for January 1986, and employment should drop sharply in 1985.

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Trenton Labor Area
(Mercer County)

Mercer County continued its robust economic expansion during 1984. By the end of 1984, total nonfarm employment should be at a new annual average high--above the 170,000 level. Most of the gain recorded through September was in the nonmanufacturing sector, sparked by impressive gains in the service and wholesale/retail trade industries. Most of this strength was due to growth in office space and in residential facilities which not only contribute directly to job growth but also foster consumer demand in the retail trade and service industries. There has also been widespread openings of small retail shops.

Contract construction employment in 1984 has remained strong due to high levels of building activity, particularly in the Princeton-West Windsor area along the Route 1 corridor. Projects are in the multimillion dollar range, adding an ever increasing amount of office space in the Princeton area.

An example of a project underway along the Route 1 corridor is the 220,000-square foot office building in Nassau Park, the first of 13 buildings. Further north, work is progressing on the new headquarters office building of United Jersey Bank and also a five-story, 154,500square foot office building in the Carnegie Center.

Other large projects under construction are two New Jersey State office buildings in downtown Trenton, one at South Broad and Lafayette Sts. and the other on East State St. across from the former post office. In Ewing Township, the N.J. Department of Transportation's new building is "under roof"--in final stages of construction. These three state building projects will add thousands of square feet of office space for state agencies.

Work is also progressing on the addition to Mercer Medical Center in Trenton City, while, in Ewing Township, construction is also progressing on New Jersey National Bank's two-story complex off Scotch Road and the second of four office buildings in the Mountainview Office Park on Bear Tavern Road.

Residential construction in the county is also strong, particularly in Hamilton Township and also in Lawrence Township where 100 townhouses were sold sight unseen in one day. There were 878 residential building permits authorized for Mercer County through August 1984 (latest month of data available), compared with 713 for the same eight months in 1983, and 273 for 1982, the last recession year. Adding strength to construction employment in the county is the construction of the missing link of Route 295 in Hamilton Township. All of the construction projects now underway will carry over into 1985 with the Route 295 construction continuing possibly well into 1986.

In 1984, manufacturing employment advanced slowly as modest gains were made in electrical machinery, food products, and "other nondurable goods." This sector's employment is still far below prerecession levels. Total government employment stayed at about the same level in 1984 as in 1983.

The county's volume of unemployment dropped throughout most of 1984 and stood at a level of 8,300 in September. In May and June of this year the volume dropped as low as 7,900 and 7,000, respectively. As of September, the jobless volume was down by 5,700 when compared with May of 1982, when unemployment was at its highest point during the last recession. The unemployment rate in September 1984 stood at 5.0%, down by 3.6 percentage points from its recession high. In contrast to this year's comparatively low level, the unemployment rate fluctuated narrowly around 8.0% for almost the entire year of 1982.

In 1985, the county will continue its trend away from a manufacturingbased to a service-based economy which will push employment in the nonmanufacturing sector to a new high, particularly in the business service category.

Projects to get underway in 1985 are a four-story, 148,000-square foot office building in the Carnegie Center and the $2-million, 220-suite hotel at Nassau Park in the Princeton area. In Trenton, there will also be the conversion of an existing four-story building at 325 Jersey St. into a $6.5-million, 120-bed nursing home, and the conversion of the former cigar factory at Grand St. and Virginia Ave. into 63 luxury apartment/condominiums.

Retail trade and services will continue to grow as a result of increasing consumer demand as residential construction is completed and occupied, like the 432 condominiums to be built on a 40-acre site off Whitehorse/Mercerville Rd. and over 100 residential units near Veterans Park off Kuser Rd. in Hamilton Township. Other residential units to be built soon will be 100 units in Lawrence Township plus those 100 units previously mentioned and sold sight unseen.

During at least the first six months of 1985, total payroll employment should continue to rise although at a slower rate than in 1984, and unemployment should fall but at a slower pace than in 1984.

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Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area
(Cumberland County)

After peaking at 52,800 in February 1984, total nonfarm wage and salary employment in Cumberland County drifted lower to a level of 51,100 in September. The total represents only 100 more jobs than were reported in February 1982, the recession low-point. The marginal rise in the number of jobs was a 0.2% gain compared with a 9.3% increase statewide. The major reasons for the local economy's poor performance were layoffs by the Wheaton and Owens Illinois Glass Companies. The glass industry is confronted with continued difficulties attributable to foreign competition and the substitution of plastic for glass.

Total unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in Cumberland County moved downward from its most recent high of 17.9% of the total labor force in May 1982 to 11.6% in September 1984, but remained about double the statewide rate. Since jobs have not been increasing locally, many unemployed county residents have found it necessary to secure employment in adjacent counties.

Strenuous efforts are being made by county agencies to find jobs for unemployed county residents. Ninety-three former Owens Illinois (Bridgeton) workers were hired in 1984 by Bally's Park Place and the Tropicana Casinos as security guards, slot attendants, cashiers, and dealers. About 1,500 residents are now employed in the casino industry in Atlantic City.

The Atlantic City Hilton has tentatively agreed to hire 120 unemployed Cumberland County residents who attended a jobs conference this summer aimed at getting casino jobs for unemployed Cumberland County residents. Those hired for the positions of cage cashier, slot-booth cashier, and slot-change persons were selected from among 264 local candidates who were scheduled for interviews after meeting casino personnel at the conference. The employment of those selected depended on their attaining the necessary licenses from the Casino Control Commission.

In addition, starting on May 5, the New Jersey Transit Company initiated new commuter bus service connecting Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland with Atlantic City. Seven daily round trips are designed to coincide with the major casino work shifts in Atlantic City. This added travel convenience should aid county residents at attempts to obtain employment in the casino industry.

On October 10, Bridgeton city officials announced a decision by a Norwegian floor tile manufacturing company to move into the city's newly opened industrial park, bringing at least 100 jobs. The company, TEC Floor Corporation, a subsidiary of the foreign-based firm of Reiber and Son, will be constructing the first new plant to come into the city in about 25 years and the first to Bridgeton's recently funded industrial park located off Burlington Road.

Fairfield Aerospace Industrial Company became the first facility to locate in the Millville Industrial Park which covers about 100 acres at the Millville Airport. To cost about $12 million, the new venture at full capacity will employ up to 300 persons in aircraft maintenance.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) will consolidate its flight-service station from Teterboro (Bergen County, NJ) to Millville Municipal Airport. The consolidation will mean approximately 30 to 35 new jobs in the area and will be phased in over the next 12 to 14 months. A $913,500-airport improvement grant from the Federal Aviation Administration was awarded to Millville Airport on June 1 to renovate one of its main runways. The renovation of the runway will complete reconstruction of the airport's two main 5,000-foot long landing strips.

The addition of a total of 240 beds to the Leesburg and Southern State prisons in Leesburg will create 60 new jobs. Ongoing construction at both prisons is slated for completion in early 1985.

The Holly City Packaging Company has taken over half of the former Crest Container building on Eaton Road, formerly owned by Wheaton Industries. The packaging plant will employ about 25 persons immediately and job levels are expected to grow to 100 in a year's time.

The apparel industry in Cumberland County is in need of experienced sewing-machine operators. Employers received several large contracts for military clothing in 1984. The Major Clothing Company in Bridgeton was awarded a $4.5-million contract for military coats. The present staff of 225 will be increased by approximately 10 experienced sewing-machine operators.

Because of the nature of the problems in the glass industry, employment has been dropping over the past few years. For example, the level of jobs at the Wheaton Glass Company in Millville, which hovered between 1,200 and 1,300 the last couple of years, is now reported to be under 900. Five years ago, some 3,800 hourly and salary people were employed by this local glass plant.

Cumberland County has lagged behind the pace of economic recovery set by the state and nation and any impairment in 1985 to the area's growth could handicap overall economic expansion for the next few years. Continuing efforts by local government agencies, which have been excellent in the past, will be vital to the stimulation and growth of the county's economy.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

> **Please Note:**
>
> Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonally adjusted factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon popu-

lation estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1983 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The SESA agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1983 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjust-

ments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The variation in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service is due to the redirection of resources towards basic labor exchange services and cancelling (June 1983) of the Teacher Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,608	3,580	3,583	3,610	3,603	3,636	3,744	3,726
Feb	3,587	3,581	3,552	3,599	3,615	3,656	3,811	3,763
Mar	3,632	3,573	3,611	3,595	3,598	3,652	3,822	3,779
Apr	3,629	3,579	3,634	3,602	3,644	3,646	3,928	3,822
May	3,607	3,567	3,641	3,618	3,589	3,651	3,861	3,857
Jun	3,580	3,571	3,613	3,621	3,650	3,657	3,777	3,864
Jul	3,562	3,580	3,625	3,614	3,659	3,643	3,812	3,853
Aug	3,549	3,582	3,626	3,619	3,701	3,653	3,807	3,835
Sep	3,535	3,588	3,634	3,635	3,695	3,655	3,804	3,833
Oct	3,584	3,581	3,637	3,639	3,661	3,662	3,788	3,812
Nov	3,569	3,589	3,664	3,652	3,685	3,681	3,723	3,761p
Dec	3,532	3,597	3,609	3,639	3,762	3,667		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,335	3,318	3,248	3,302	3,298	3,320	3,503	3,479
Feb	3,329	3,321	3,240	3,293	3,305	3,335	3,575	3,514
Mar	3,338	3,315	3,303	3,283	3,297	3,340	3,565	3,533
Apr	3,347	3,322	3,303	3,280	3,365	3,345	3,661	3,581
May	3,341	3,314	3,310	3,293	3,339	3,355	3,639	3,606
Jun	3,324	3,316	3,312	3,295	3,347	3,361	3,585	3,618
Jul	3,329	3,323	3,323	3,286	3,355	3,370	3,564	3,611
Aug	3,306	3,320	3,302	3,290	3,378	3,380	3,573	3,595
Sep	3,296	3,324	3,308	3,296	3,398	3,389	3,569	3,589
Oct	3,322	3,317	3,301	3,298	3,405	3,401	3,560	3,576
Nov	3,302	3,315	3,305	3,304	3,428	3,414	3,510	3,554p
Dec	3,260	3,310	3,278	3,309	3,503	3,417		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	273	262	335	308	305	316	271	247
Feb	258	260	312	306	310	321	236	249
Mar	294	258	308	313	301	312	257	245
Apr	282	257	331	322	279	301	267	241
May	266	253	331	325	250	297	222	251
Jun	256	255	301	326	303	296	192	246
Jul	233	257	302	328	304	272	248	241
Aug	243	262	324	329	323	273	234	239
Sep	239	264	326	339	297	266	235	244
Oct	262	264	336	341	256	262	228	235
Nov	267	274	359	347	257	267	213	208p
Dec	272	287	331	330	259	249		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

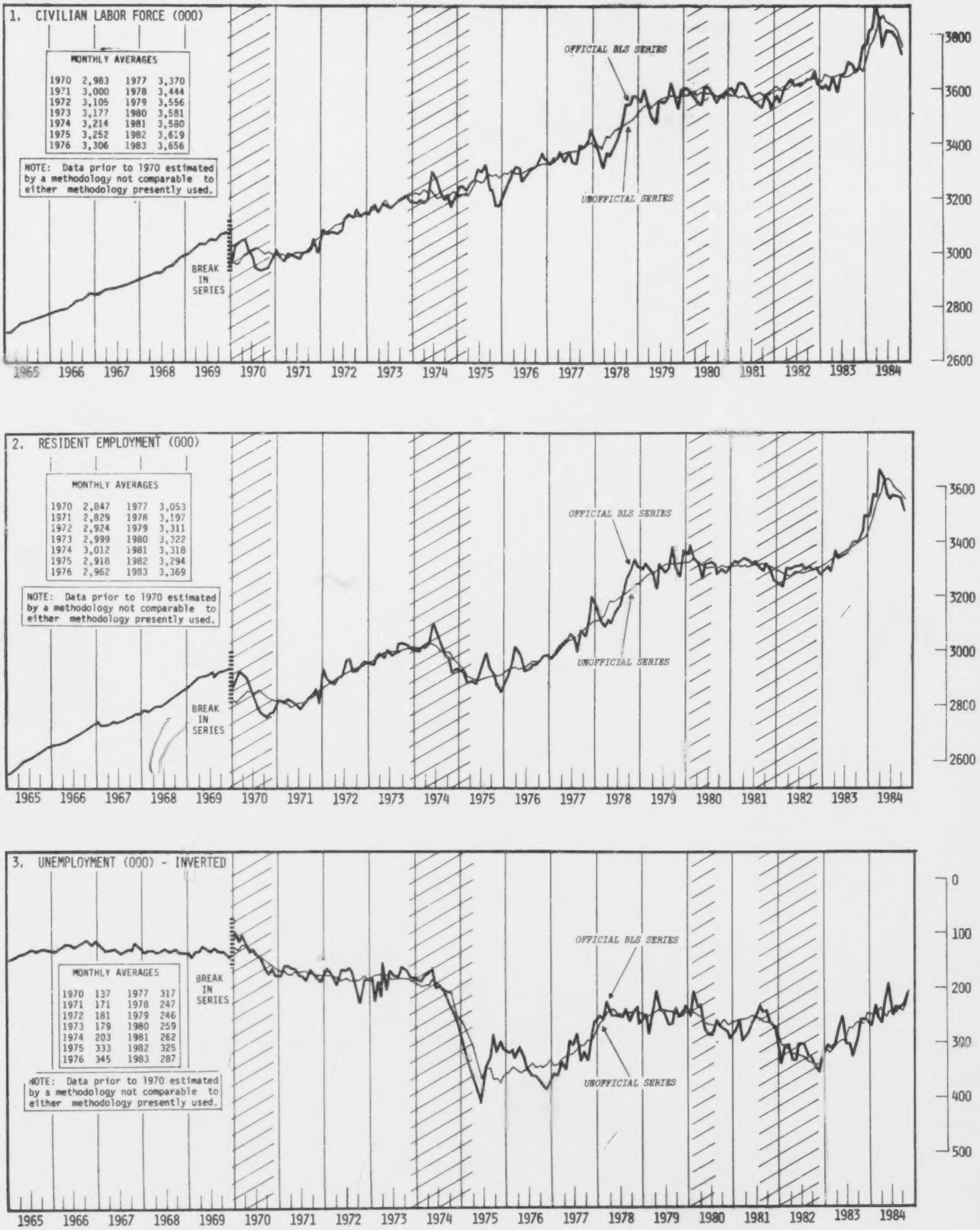


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.3	63.8	63.2	63.7	62.9	63.5	65.3	64.5
Feb	63.8	63.7	62.6	63.4	63.1	63.8	65.9	65.1
Mar	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.3	62.7	63.7	66.1	65.3
Apr	64.5	63.6	64.0	63.4	63.5	63.5	67.9	66.1
May	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.5	63.6	66.7	66.6
Jun	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.6	65.2	66.7
Jul	63.1	63.4	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.3	65.7	66.4
Aug	62.8	63.4	63.6	63.5	64.3	63.4	65.6	66.1
Sep	62.5	63.5	63.7	63.7	64.1	63.4	65.5	66.0
Oct	63.3	63.3	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.5	65.2	65.6
Nov	63.0	63.4	64.1	63.9	63.9	63.8	64.0	64.7p
Dec	62.3	63.5	63.1	63.6	65.2	63.5		

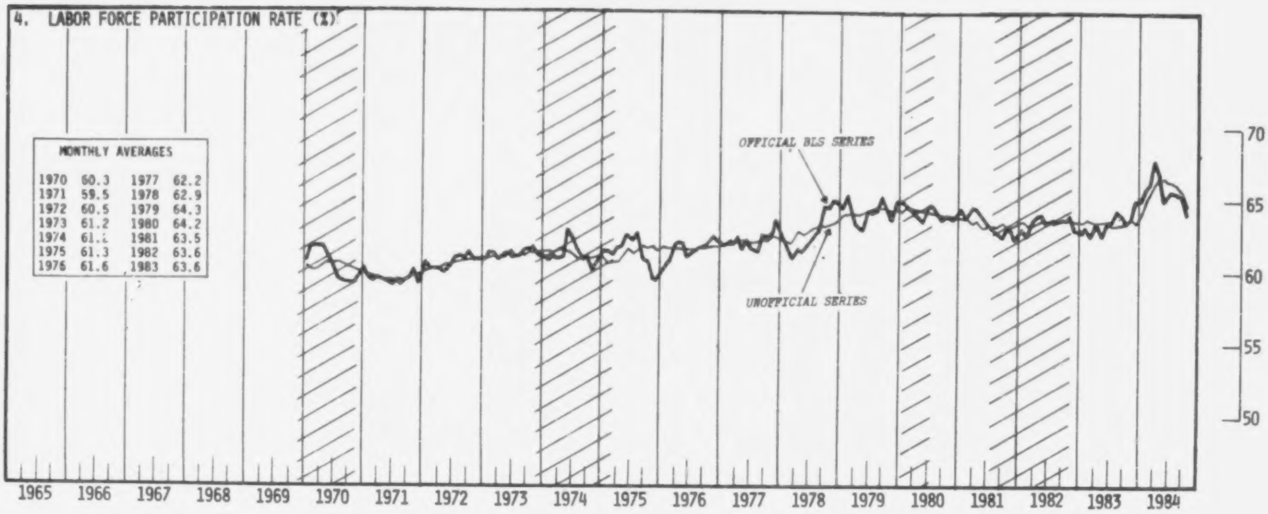
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

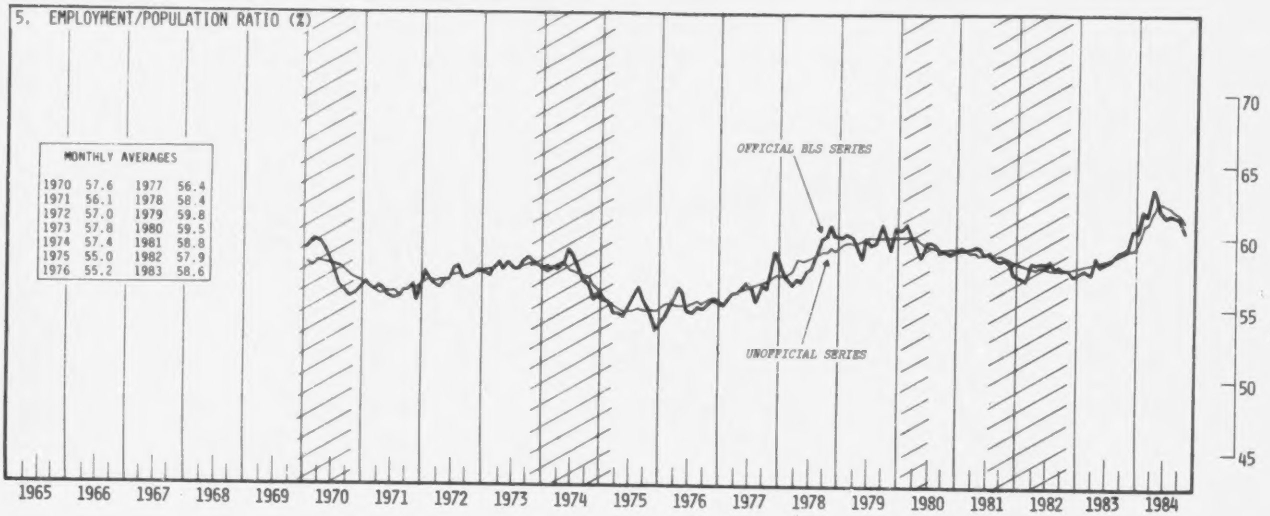
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.4	59.1	57.3	58.2	57.6	58.0	60.6	60.2
Feb	59.2	59.1	57.1	58.0	57.7	58.2	61.9	60.8
Mar	59.3	58.9	58.2	57.8	57.5	58.2	61.6	61.1
Apr	59.4	59.0	58.1	57.7	58.6	58.3	63.3	61.9
May	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	58.4	62.8	62.3
Jun	58.9	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.2	58.5	61.9	62.4
Jul	59.0	58.8	58.4	57.7	58.3	58.6	61.5	62.3
Aug	58.5	58.7	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.7	61.6	62.0
Sep	58.3	58.8	58.0	57.8	59.0	58.8	61.5	61.8
Oct	58.7	58.6	57.8	57.8	59.1	59.0	61.3	61.5
Nov	58.3	58.5	57.8	57.8	59.4	59.2	60.4	61.1p
Dec	57.5	58.4	57.3	57.9	60.7	59.2		

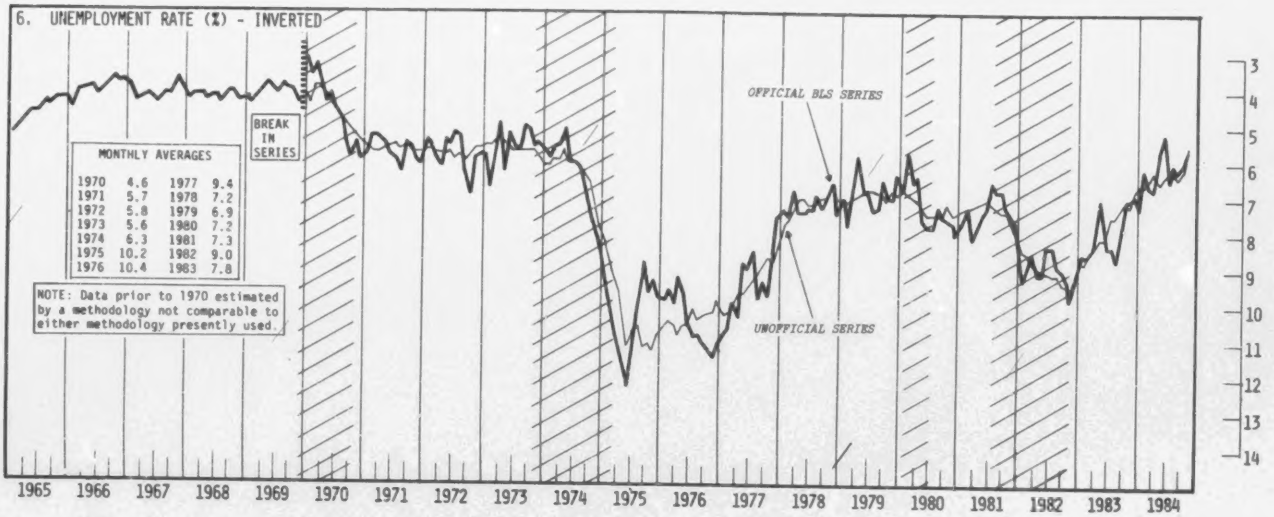
6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.6	7.3	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.2	6.6
Feb	7.2	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	6.2	6.6
Mar	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	6.7	6.5
Apr	7.8	7.2	9.1	8.9	7.7	8.2	6.8	6.3
May	7.4	7.1	9.1	9.0	7.0	8.1	5.7	6.5
Jun	7.2	7.1	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.1	5.1	6.4
Jul	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.5	6.3
Aug	6.8	7.3	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.5	6.1	6.2
Sep	6.8	7.4	9.0	9.3	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.4
Oct	7.3	7.4	9.2	9.4	7.0	7.1	6.0	6.2
Nov	7.5	7.6	9.8	9.5	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.5p
Dec	7.7	8.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.8		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3018.1	3081.1	3035.7	3100.8	3037.5	3103.6	3168.8	3239.0
Feb	3018.6	3087.8	3020.7	3091.3	3030.5	3102.7	3170.0	3247.6
Mar	3044.1	3091.9	3037.2	3086.8	3061.4	3113.8	3191.8	3248.1
Apr	3081.4	3100.5	3064.4	3085.9	3106.0	3127.8	3231.0	3254.0
May	3094.8	3088.1	3092.1	3087.7	3137.7	3133.3	3260.4	3255.7
Jun	3147.3	3091.8	3144.4	3091.6	3200.1	3145.6	3317.5	3259.9
Jul	3148.2	3101.3	3134.5	3086.4	3202.8	3154.1	3316.9	3264.8
Aug	3146.2	3099.9	3138.5	3093.5	3191.5	3144.8	3314.9	3264.5
Sep	3126.5	3109.0	3113.0	3096.6	3190.7	3172.7	3301.9	3281.3
Oct	3120.9	3106.9	3104.5	3092.9	3199.9	3186.9	3309.6r	3294.8r
Nov	3119.6	3106.7	3102.2	3091.8	3211.1	3200.0	3313.2p	3300.9p
Dec	3111.5	3102.8	3098.9	3090.1	3216.4	3207.3		

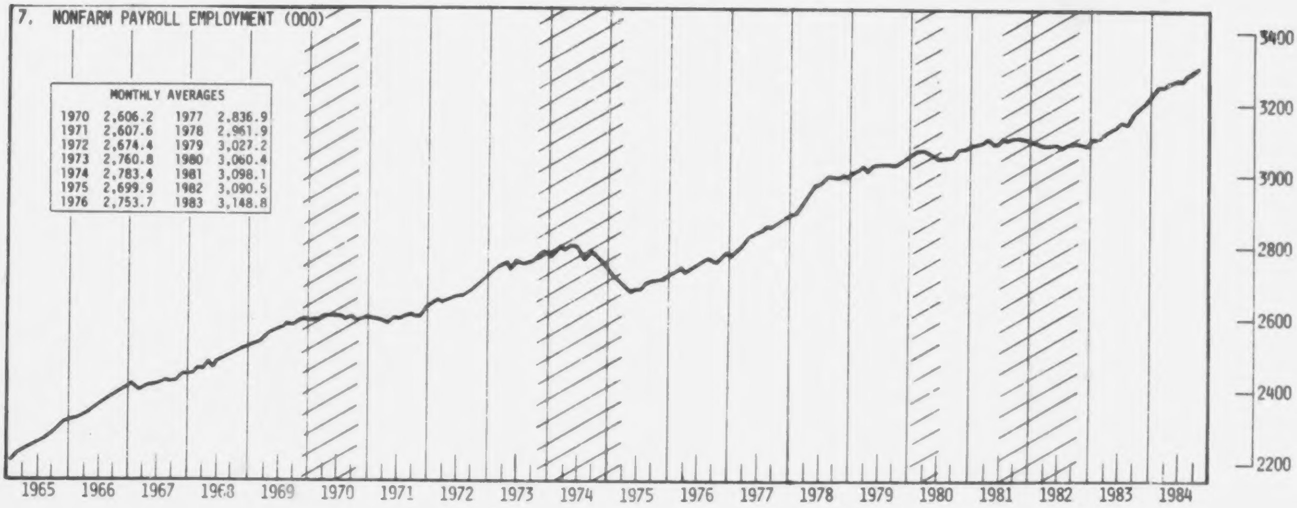
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2488.8	2549.7	2506.0	2568.6	2515.2	2579.0	2637.4	2705.1
Feb	2486.6	2556.5	2496.0	2567.1	2503.4	2576.4	2634.9	2713.2
Mar	2509.4	2560.0	2507.9	2560.1	2533.1	2587.9	2654.3	2713.3
Apr	2548.9	2570.5	2535.1	2558.6	2578.8	2602.5	2694.1	2719.0
May	2563.8	2559.5	2560.8	2558.6	2610.5	2608.3	2725.0	2722.5
Jun	2615.5	2565.7	2610.2	2563.3	2666.1	2617.6	2777.8	2726.3
Jul	2619.8	2579.8	2606.1	2563.9	2672.4	2629.3	2785.5	2738.9
Aug	2624.6	2577.1	2616.8	2570.0	2666.9	2618.0	2790.6	2738.0
Sep	2617.5	2581.9	2605.7	2571.7	2675.5	2639.8	2782.6	2744.0
Oct	2594.1	2577.0	2582.8	2568.2	2669.8	2653.8	2774.4r	2756.5r
Nov	2584.5	2574.2	2575.2	2567.7	2675.2	2666.8	2772.0p	2762.5p
Dec	2575.4	2569.4	2571.4	2565.5	2680.5	2674.3		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

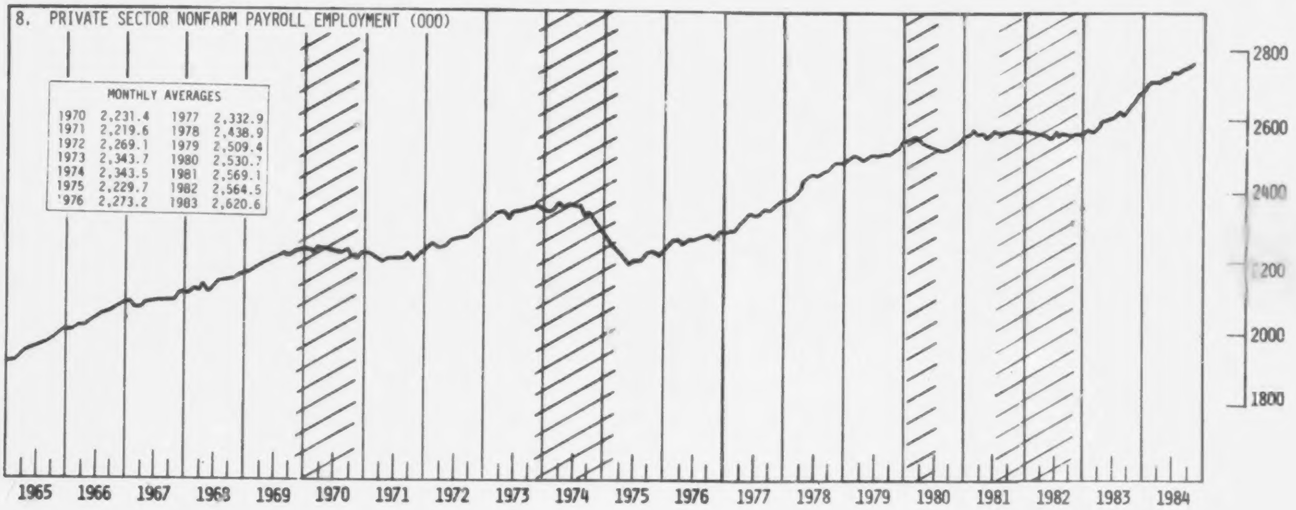
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.3	531.4	529.7	532.2	522.3	524.6	531.4	533.9
Feb	532.0	531.3	524.7	524.2	527.1	526.3	535.1	534.4
Mar	534.7	531.9	529.3	526.7	528.3	525.9	537.5	534.8
Apr	532.5	530.0	529.3	527.3	527.2	525.3	536.9	535.0
May	531.0	528.6	531.3	529.1	527.2	525.0	535.4	533.2
Jun	531.8	526.1	534.2	528.3	534.0	528.0	539.7	533.6
Jul	528.4	521.5	528.4	522.5	530.4	524.8	531.4	525.9
Aug	521.6	522.8	521.7	523.5	524.6	526.8	524.3	526.5
Sep	509.0	527.1	507.3	524.9	515.2	532.9	519.3	537.3
Oct	526.8	529.9	521.7	524.7	530.1r	533.1	535.2r	538.3r
Nov	535.1	532.5	527.0	524.1	535.9	533.2	541.2p	538.4p
Dec	536.1	533.4	527.5	524.6	535.9	533.0		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

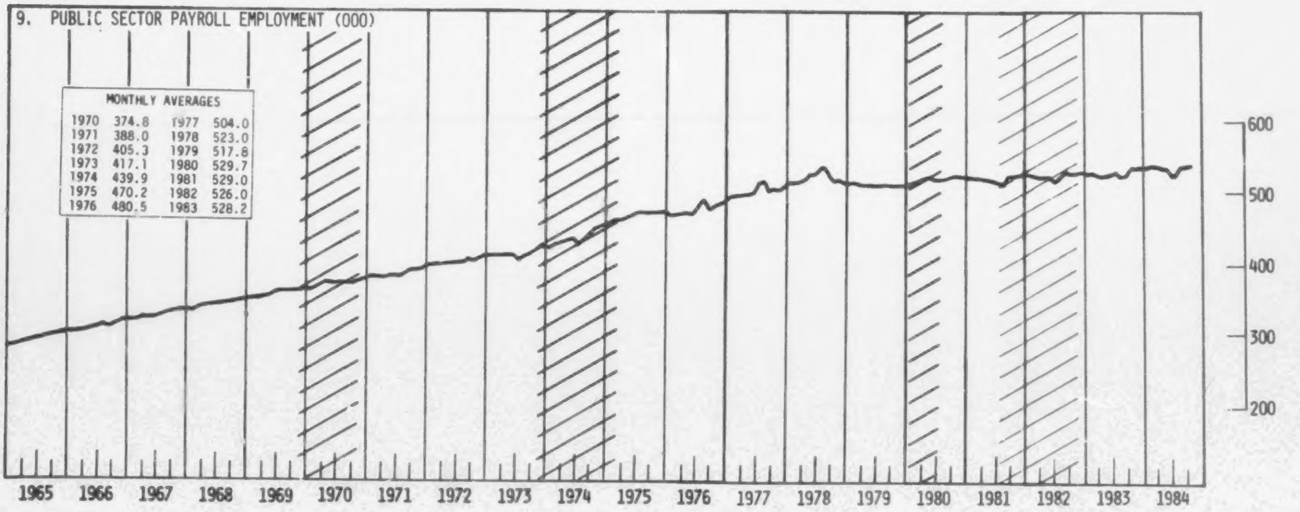
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1977	2,836.9
1971	2,607.6	1978	2,961.9
1972	2,674.4	1979	3,027.2
1973	2,760.8	1980	3,060.4
1974	2,783.4	1981	3,098.1
1975	2,699.9	1982	3,090.5
1976	2,753.7	1983	3,148.8


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1977	2,332.9
1971	2,219.6	1978	2,438.9
1972	2,269.1	1979	2,509.4
1973	2,343.7	1980	2,530.7
1974	2,343.5	1981	2,569.1
1975	2,229.7	1982	2,564.5
'976	2,273.2	1983	2,620.6


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1977	504.0
1971	388.0	1978	523.0
1972	405.3	1979	517.8
1973	417.1	1980	529.7
1974	439.9	1981	529.0
1975	470.2	1982	526.0
1976	480.5	1983	528.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	761.3	774.5	737.1	750.1	693.7	707.0	718.7	731.7
Feb	764.3	773.0	740.1	748.4	697.8	706.2	723.5	731.4
Mar	768.8	772.4	737.9	741.4	702.1	706.5	726.0	730.5
Apr	770.6	774.1	732.0	736.5	703.0	707.3	728.1	732.0
May	774.9	775.0	731.0	732.4	706.4	707.8	730.6	731.8
Jun	784.6	775.0	735.7	728.6	715.5	708.2	740.6	732.6
Jul	770.6	774.9	719.9	723.1	711.0	714.6	736.2	739.2
Aug	776.2	772.0	728.2	724.8	718.2	714.2	739.6	734.9
Sep	783.1	771.5	729.3	719.8	724.0	713.8	743.4	732.1
Oct	775.5	766.9	721.1	715.0	727.0	719.8	745.2r	737.4r
Nov	766.1	761.9	714.4	712.4	726.2	722.8	740.9p	737.5p
Dec	751.9	755.5	704.2	708.4	720.8	724.4		

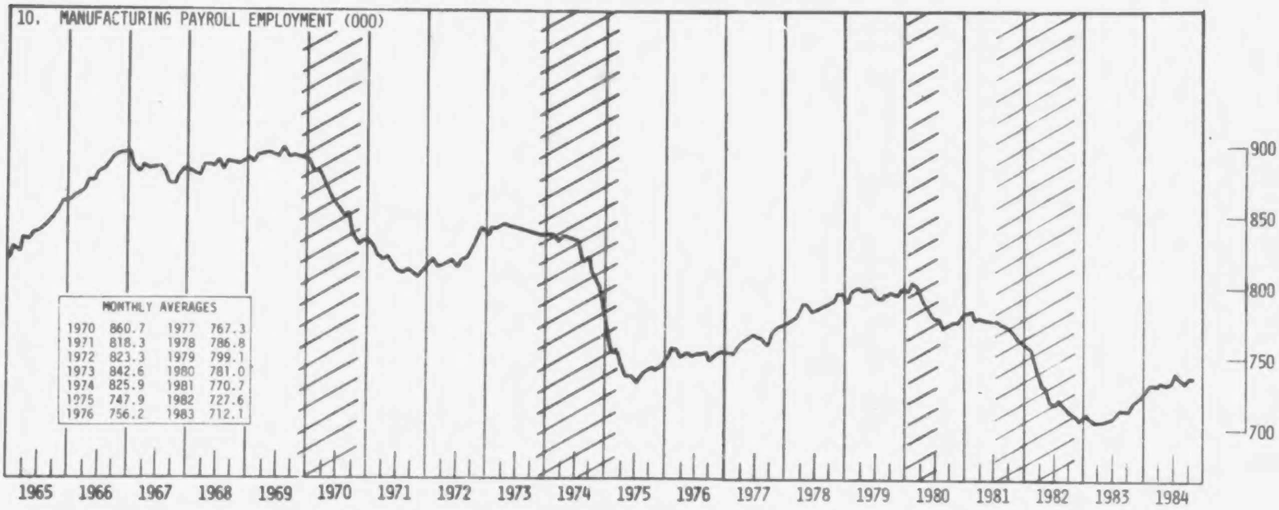
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.2	106.8	93.7	107.3	97.2	111.4	111.7	128.0
Feb	92.5	109.4	90.9	107.3	92.0	108.5	110.0	129.7
Mar	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.8	95.8	108.0	113.4	127.8
Apr	107.8	112.2	103.1	107.8	104.1	109.0	122.4	128.1
May	100.7	100.1	108.4	108.0	110.1	109.8	128.5	128.2
Jun	111.7	106.5	112.3	107.6	115.3	110.7	133.7	128.3
Jul	120.6	112.5	115.0	107.3	119.8	111.8	137.2	128.0
Aug	119.9	110.8	115.5	106.7	121.7	112.4	138.5	127.9
Sep	118.0	110.3	114.4	106.9	121.2	113.2	138.0	128.9
Oct	116.6	108.9	114.3	106.7	123.1	114.9	139.5r	130.2r
Nov	115.7	108.9	113.8	107.0	122.9	115.5	138.5p	130.2p
Dec	110.3	107.5	110.7	107.4	121.8	118.1		

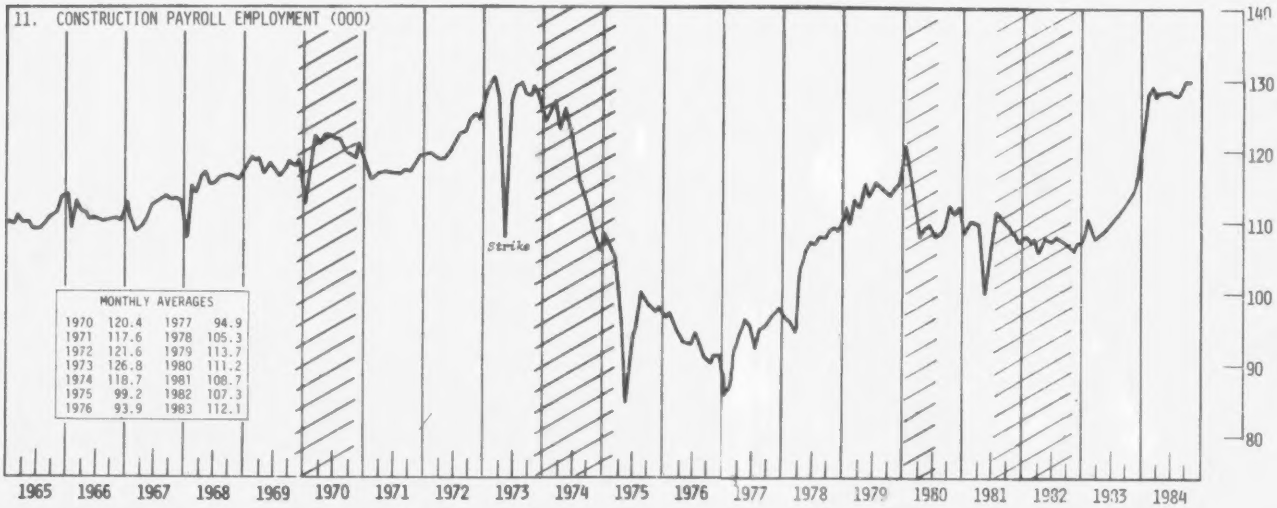
12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1632.1	1666.0	1673.2	1709.0	1722.5	1758.7	1805.2	1843.5
Feb	1627.6	1671.7	1663.1	1709.3	1711.8	1759.7	1799.6	1850.1
Mar	1640.9	1675.5	1672.3	1708.8	1733.3	1771.4	1813.1	1853.1
Apr	1668.3	1682.0	1697.8	1712.1	1769.7	1784.3	1841.6	1856.9
May	1686.0	1682.2	1719.2	1716.0	1792.1	1788.7	1863.9	1860.5
Jun	1716.9	1682.0	1759.9	1724.9	1833.3	1796.8	1901.5	1863.5
Jul	1726.1	1690.0	1769.1	1731.4	1839.5	1800.9	1910.1	1869.8
Aug	1726.1	1692.0	1770.9	1736.3	1824.9	1789.5	1910.6	1873.4
Sep	1713.9	1697.8	1759.8	1742.9	1828.2	1810.9	1899.2	1881.1
Oct	1699.8	1698.9	1745.2	1744.3	1817.7	1817.1	1887.7r	1886.9r
Nov	1700.5	1701.2	1744.8	1746.1	1824.1	1826.5	1890.7p	1892.9p
Dec	1711.1	1704.3	1754.3	1747.6	1836.0	1829.8		

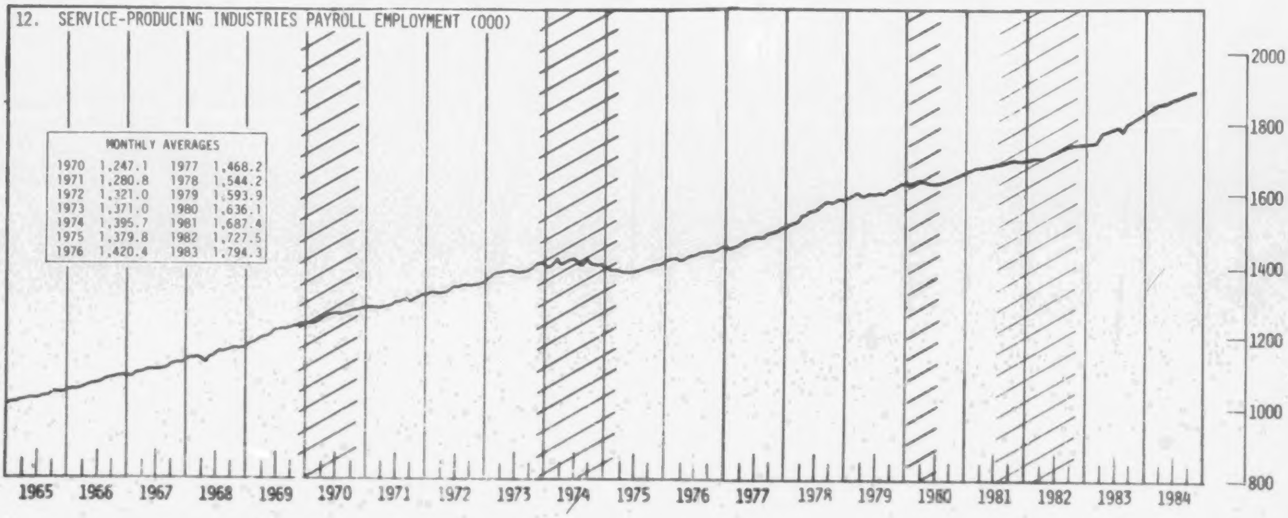
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	860.7	1977	767.3
1971	818.3	1978	786.8
1972	823.3	1979	799.1
1973	842.6	1980	781.0
1974	825.9	1981	770.7
1975	747.9	1982	727.6
1976	756.2	1983	712.1


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	120.4	1977	94.9
1971	117.6	1978	105.3
1972	121.6	1979	113.7
1973	126.8	1980	111.2
1974	118.7	1981	108.7
1975	99.2	1982	107.3
1976	93.9	1983	112.1


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	1,247.1	1977	1,468.2
1971	1,280.8	1978	1,544.2
1972	1,321.0	1979	1,593.9
1973	1,371.0	1980	1,636.1
1974	1,395.7	1981	1,687.4
1975	1,379.8	1982	1,727.5
1976	1,420.4	1983	1,794.3

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	498.8	507.1	474.3	482.8	443.7	451.8	461.1	469.5
Feb	500.8	505.5	475.3	480.1	447.8	452.3	463.6	468.3
Mar	503.5	505.8	473.4	476.1	449.7	452.4	466.5	469.3
Apr	503.9	506.8	468.0	471.1	450.6	453.6	466.8	469.9
May	506.9	507.2	468.6	469.2	452.0	452.6	468.9	469.6
Jun	514.9	508.8	470.3	465.1	456.4	451.6	477.8	472.8
Jul	502.2	509.4	457.9	464.0	453.0	458.8	472.1	478.2
Aug	506.6	506.8	466.4	466.2	457.5	457.1	475.6	475.2
Sep	514.3	503.9	469.4	459.5	463.7	453.8	479.0	468.8
Oct	507.5	499.3	463.0	455.4	467.4	459.9	479.5r	471.8r
Nov	498.4	493.9	457.4	453.4	466.3	462.5	476.3p	472.4p
Dec	478.9	480.5	450.3	452.1	461.1	463.4		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

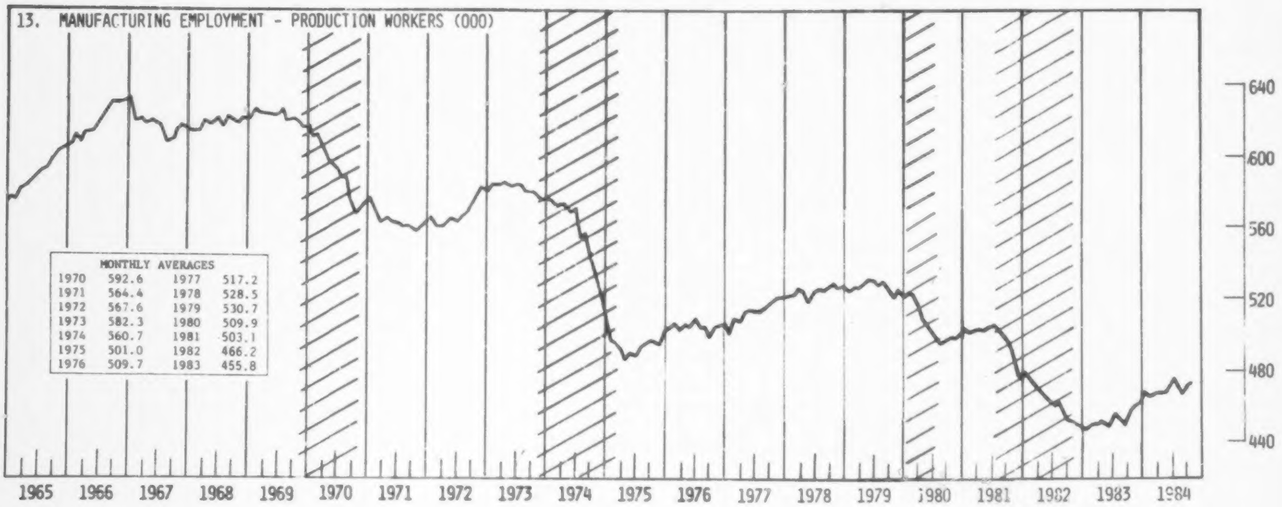
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	40.9	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.3	40.8	41.0
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.4	41.2	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.9
Apr	40.5	40.8	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.3
May	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.7	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3
Jul	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5
Aug	40.5	40.7	39.6	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2
Sep	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.7	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4
Oct	40.6	40.5	40.0	39.9	41.2	41.1	41.4r	41.2r
Nov	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.8	41.5	41.1	41.5p	41.1p
Dec	41.0	40.4	40.4	39.8	41.6	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,301	20,740	18,735	19,167	17,792	18,208	18,813	19,250
Feb	20,383	20,624	19,107	19,348	17,196	17,368	19,100	19,294
Mar	20,644	20,687	19,078	19,139	18,258	18,322	19,127	19,194
Apr	20,408	20,677	18,580	18,844	18,249	18,507	19,139	19,407
May	20,580	20,694	18,744	18,815	18,261	18,330	19,225	19,301
Jun	20,956	20,708	18,812	18,651	18,530	18,380	19,685	19,527
Jul	20,138	20,631	18,133	18,606	18,347	18,811	19,356	19,845
Aug	20,517	20,627	18,469	18,555	18,758	18,787	19,547	19,578
Sep	20,881	20,458	18,635	18,242	19.104	18,697	19,831	19,408
Oct	20,605	20,222	18,520	18,171	19,257	18,902	19,851r	19,438r
Nov	20,335	19,954	18,387	18,045	19,351	19,009	19,766p	19,416p
Dec	19,635	19,412	18,192	17,994	19,182	18,999		

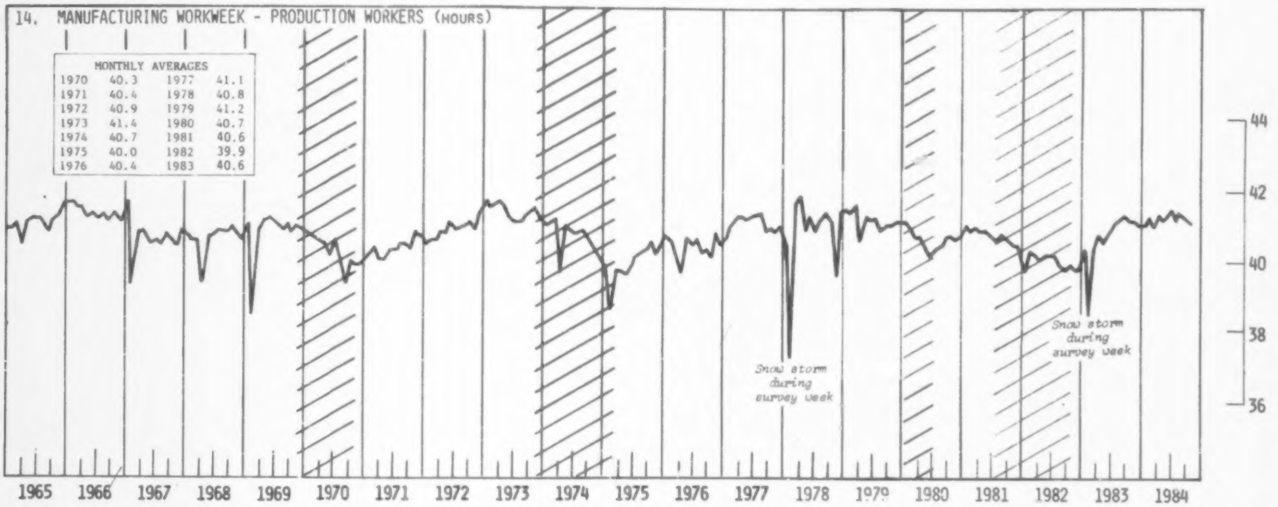
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



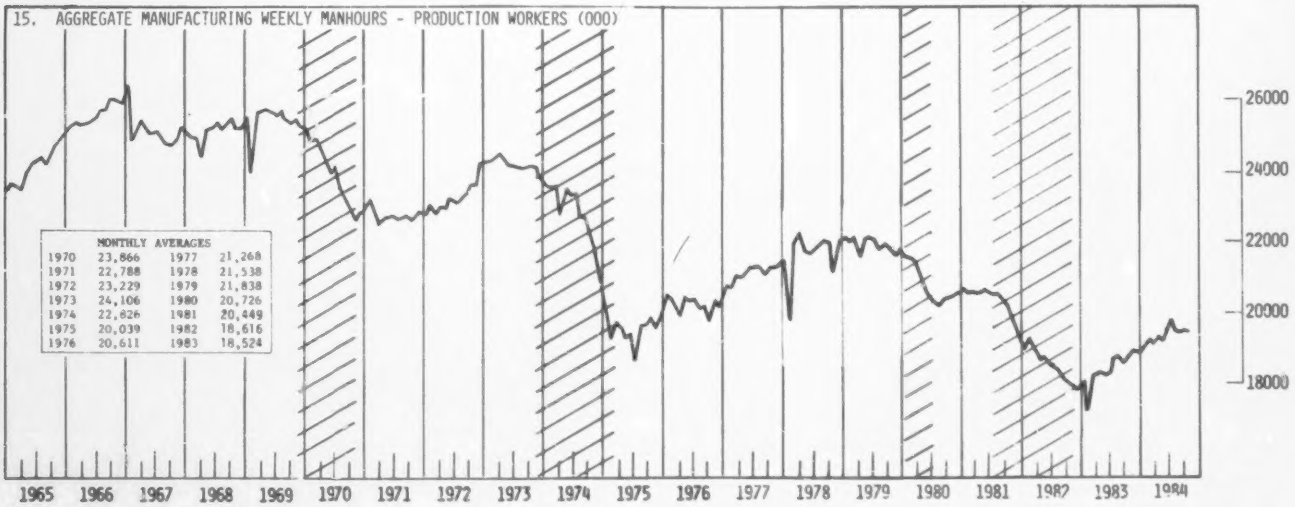
MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	592.6	1977	517.2
1971	564.4	1978	528.5
1972	567.6	1979	530.7
1973	582.3	1980	509.9
1974	560.7	1981	503.1
1975	501.0	1982	466.2
1976	509.7	1983	455.8

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	40.3	1977	41.1
1971	40.4	1978	40.8
1972	40.9	1979	41.2
1973	41.4	1980	40.7
1974	40.7	1981	40.6
1975	40.0	1982	39.9
1976	40.4	1983	40.6

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	23,866	1977	21,268
1971	22,788	1978	21,538
1972	23,229	1979	21,838
1973	24,106	1980	20,726
1974	22,826	1981	20,449
1975	20,039	1982	18,616
1976	20,611	1983	18,524

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted
Jan	319.09	335.75	358.90	381.07
Feb	319.09	340.90	346.37	383.57
Mar	321.85	342.95	366.62	381.71
Apr	321.16	340.63	365.53	383.35
May	323.58	344.80	366.02	382.94
Jun	326.01	343.60	368.24	383.98
Jul	323.61	342.54	370.17	383.76
Aug	326.83	344.12	373.51	383.46
Sep	332.11	346.98	376.98	388.75
Oct	333.33	351.20	378.22	390.40r
Nov	335.78	356.17	382.63	393.84p
Dec	343.58	359.16	387.30	

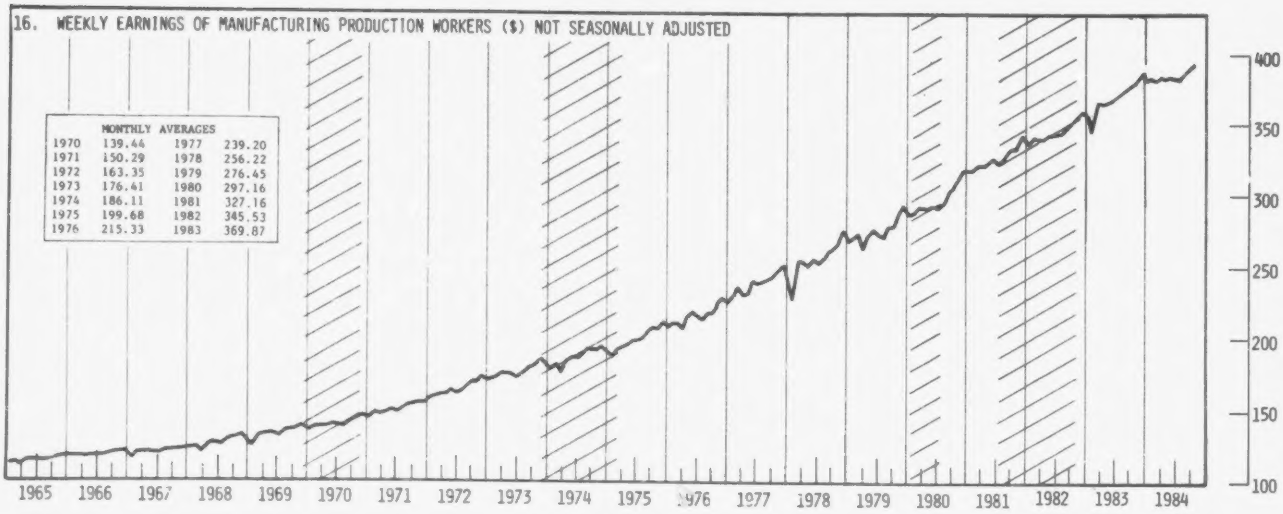
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1981			1982			1983			1984		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	206.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7
Feb	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5
Mar	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8
Apr	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0
May	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5
Jun	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7
Jul	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3
Aug	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1
Sep	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5
Oct	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7
Nov	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2
Dec	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

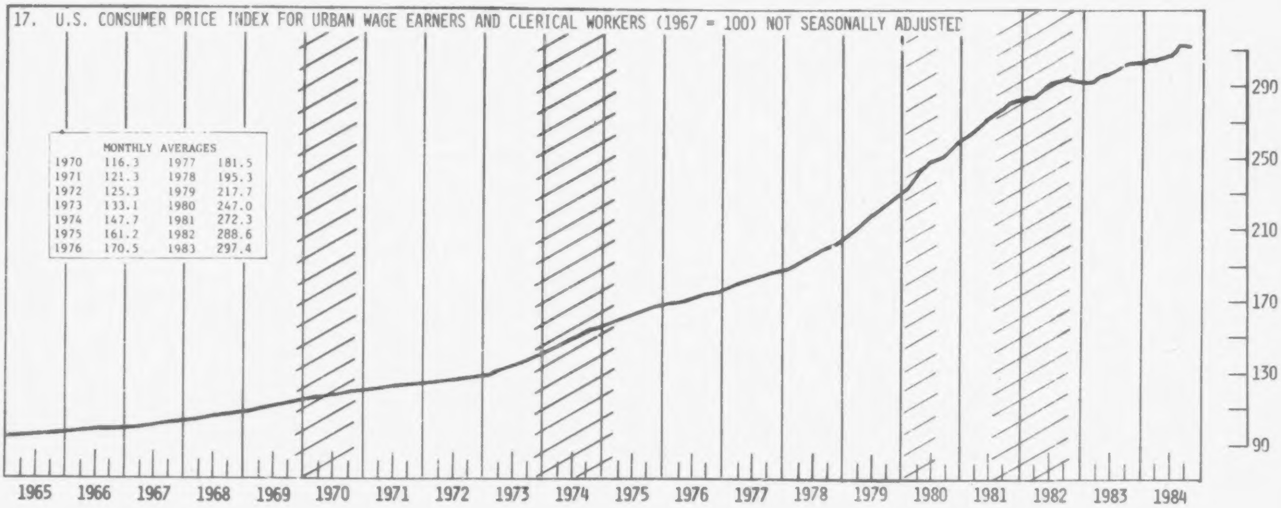
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	93.90	103.76	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	98.14	106.55
Feb	92.76	102.50	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	98.34	106.81
Mar	92.99	102.78	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	97.98	106.38
Apr	92.25	101.96	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	98.09	106.54
May	92.39	102.14	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	97.67	106.08
Jun	92.12	101.86	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	97.30	105.70
Jul	90.31	99.84	92.39	101.25	97.47	105.60	96.76	105.08
Aug	90.24	99.79	92.63	101.52	97.42	105.62	96.00	104 27
Sep	90.30	99.91	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	96.28	104.64
Oct	91.67	100.86	93.23	102.22	98.25	106.60	96.50r	104.90r
Nov	92.38	101.66	94.36	103.49	99.34	107.88	97.02p	105.51p
Dec	94.26	103.80	95.48	104.74	100.28	108.97		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

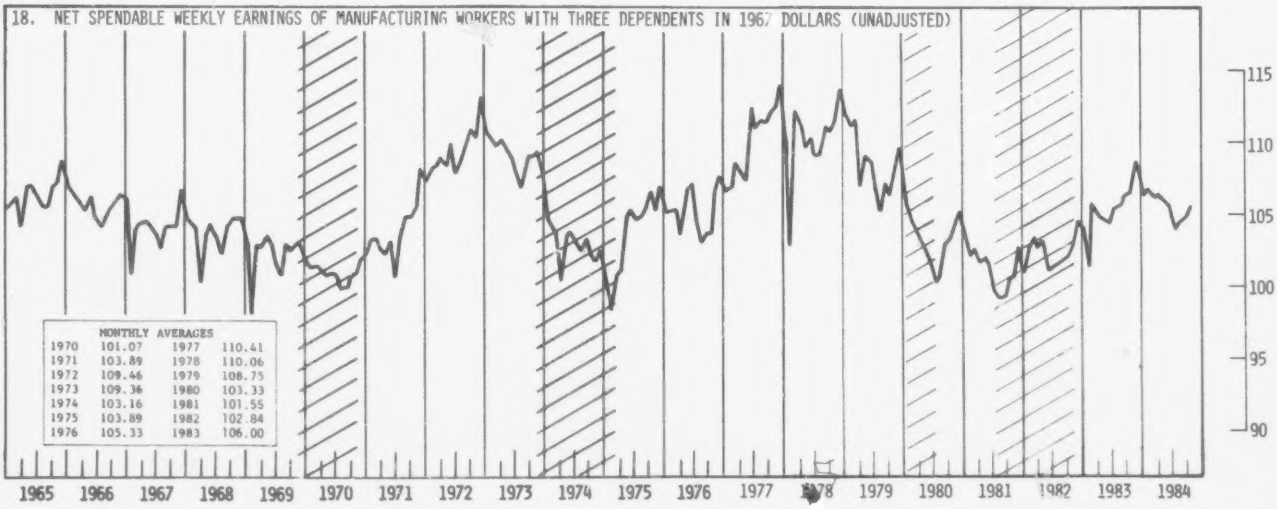
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	139.44	1977	239.20
1971	150.29	1978	256.22
1972	163.35	1979	276.45
1973	176.41	1980	297.16
1974	186.11	1981	327.16
1975	199.68	1982	345.53
1976	215.33	1983	369.87


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1977	181.5
1971	121.3	1978	195.3
1972	125.3	1979	217.7
1973	133.1	1980	247.0
1974	147.7	1981	272.3
1975	161.2	1982	288.6
1976	170.5	1983	297.4


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1977	110.41
1971	103.89	1978	110.06
1972	109.46	1979	108.75
1973	109.36	1980	103.33
1974	103.16	1981	101.55
1975	103.89	1982	102.84
1976	105.33	1983	106.00

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1942	1912	1746	1766	2131	2166	2444	2426
Feb	1870	2032	1695	1838	1978	2132	2289	2296
Mar	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2097	2445	2080
Apr	2405	2174	1792	1686	2229	2154	2176	2120
May	2410	2295	1884	1780	1788	1642	2469	2115
Jun	2026	2013	1984	1906	1833	1760	2084	2133
Jul	1903	1894	1752	1850	2201	2398	2469	2641
Aug	1838	2035	1693	1824	2925	2974		
Sep	1904	1964	1841	1899	2068	2229		
Oct	2000	2008	1808	1870	2201	2291		
Nov	1749	2019	1670	1891	2098	2275		
Dec	1830	1847	2263	2294	2148	2290		

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

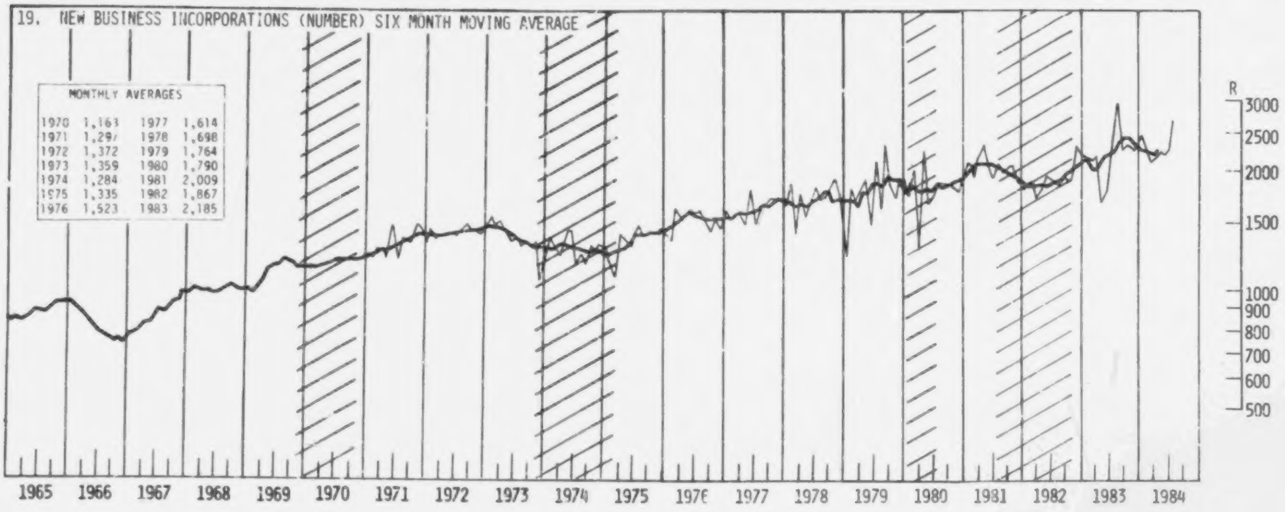
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	46	33	38	34	39		
Feb	29	37	42	53	37	47		
Mar	37	36	31	32	42	41		
Apr	42	38	58	50	46	42		
May	42	34	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	28	51	48	53	49		
Jul	40	43	35	37	23	25		
Aug	46	39	54	45				
Sep	30	34	64	67				
Oct	49	48	39	41				
Nov	11	12	50	54				
Dec	31	32	43	44				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

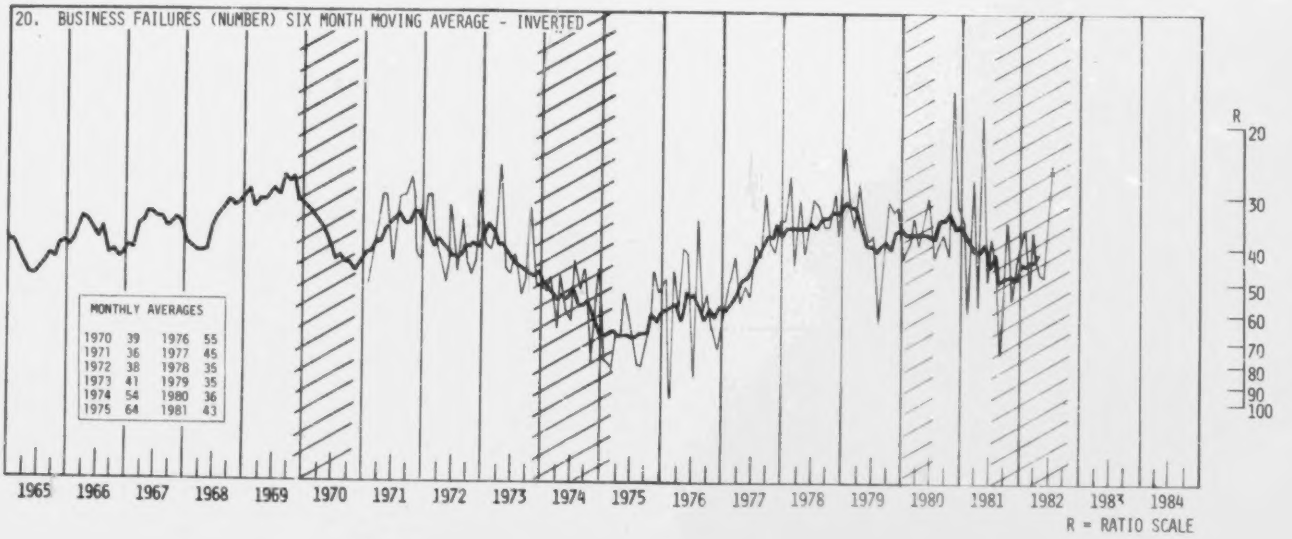
19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1977	1,614
1971	1,297	1978	1,698
1972	1,372	1979	1,764
1973	1,359	1980	1,790
1974	1,284	1981	2,009
1975	1,335	1982	1,867
1976	1,523	1983	2,185

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	227.6	254.9	183.1	202.0	348.9	381.9	459.0	502.4
Feb	185.7	291.3	184.2	280.5	266.8	399.5	363.5	544.3
Mar	207.5	235.7	311.0	354.4	373.7	427.4	590.4	675.2
Apr	307.1	295.8	263.0	251.8	521.9	497.3	448.1	427.0
May	264.2	238.4	375.6	348.6	414.2	386.7	534.1	498.5
Jun	311.7	249.5	420.8	331.2	764.5	603.7	595.6	470.3
Jul	312.4	305.4	288.1	277.2	524.5	501.5	515.2	492.7
Aug	344.6	278.4	453.8	367.5	493.5	402.7	664.2	542.0
Sep	424.0	403.1	322.0	303.0	531.9	495.7	560.7	523.5
Oct	327.7	324.5	271.0	278.6	436.5	456.1	628.5	656.7
Nov	335.5	332.3	341.2	339.3	516.0r	509.2r	536.4	529.3
Dec	298.2	356.6	292.0	347.8	395.4	468.7		

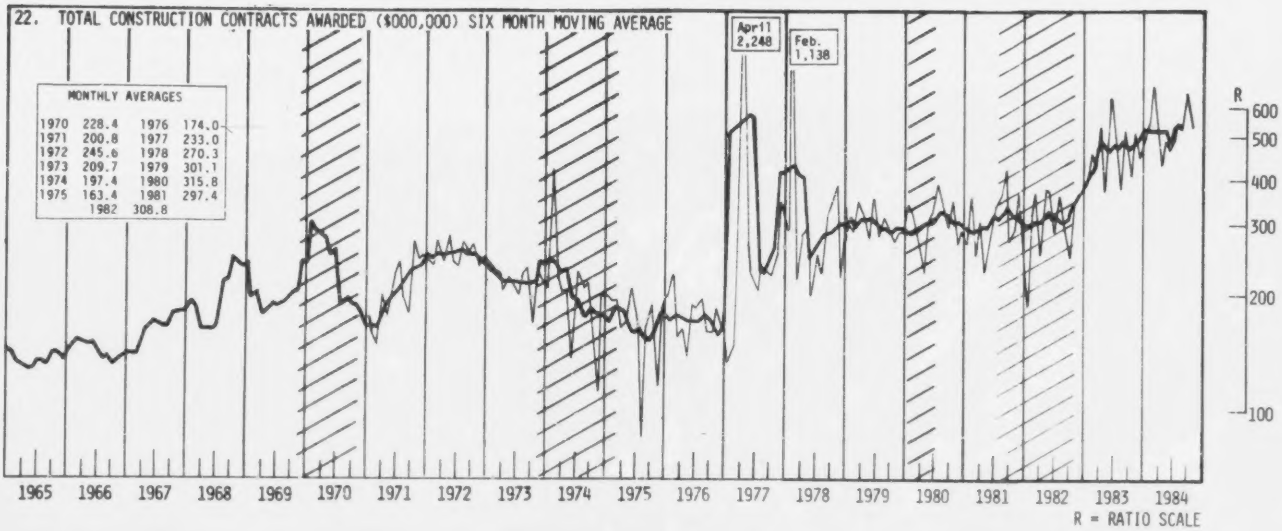
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	78.4	110.5	59.7	82.7	174.7	242.7	174.3	242.2
Feb	89.7	162.4	42.8	75.8	132.5	234.0	95.8	169.2
Mar	76.4	100.2	131.4	173.7	177.1	232.8	296.8	390.2
Apr	134.5	128.8	83.3	80.8	210.3	207.1	206.9	203.8
May	118.8	110.2	121.5	115.3	177.1	168.7	290.9	277.1
Jun	102.3	72.0	200.6	136.2	520.9	347.4	267.5	178.4
Jul	131.0	129.3	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.0	231.5	229.3
Aug	137.3	103.5	134.3	102.0	286.6	220.5	268.6	207.1
Sep	128.5	115.2	117.6	101.9	287.4	245.9	259.1	221.7
Oct	124.4	126.1	107.8	111.1	176.6	183.8	290.8	302.7
Nov	75.5	72.2	161.3	157.5	204.0r	201.0r	227.6	224.2
Dec	106.8	114.8	127.5	136.8	174.9	186.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	111.8	110.6	103.5	99.5	141.6	133.1	236.8	222.5
Feb	70.4	111.3	92.6	138.4	103.0	150.4	189.8	276.9
Mar	93.5	103.5	128.9	142.9	162.7	180.9	247.7	275.3
Apr	95.2	97.2	135.3	139.4	203.5	208.8	185.4	190.2
May	109.9	99.8	90.7	84.7	189.7	181.0	184.4	176.0
Jun	154.4	130.4	164.3	136.1	192.0	158.3	246.1	202.9
Jul	137.8	137.3	112.4	114.6	184.1	192.4	200.7	209.7
Aug	169.9	150.6	230.7	207.0	137.2	124.1	246.2	222.8
Sep	173.2	156.6	147.1	135.9	186.6	171.9	177.0	163.1
Oct	181.6	160.4	114.8	105.1	169.5	158.4	252.3	235.8
Nov	172.8	167.3	154.8	143.3	267.4r	239.8r	240.0	215.2
Dec	123.2	161.6	118.0	151.4	165.9	210.8		

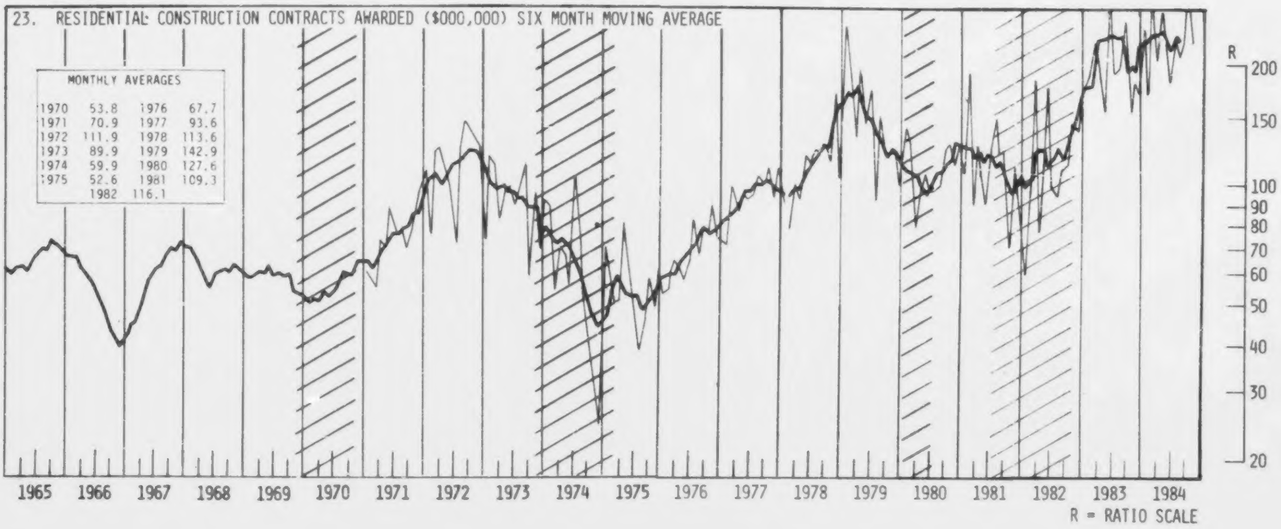
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

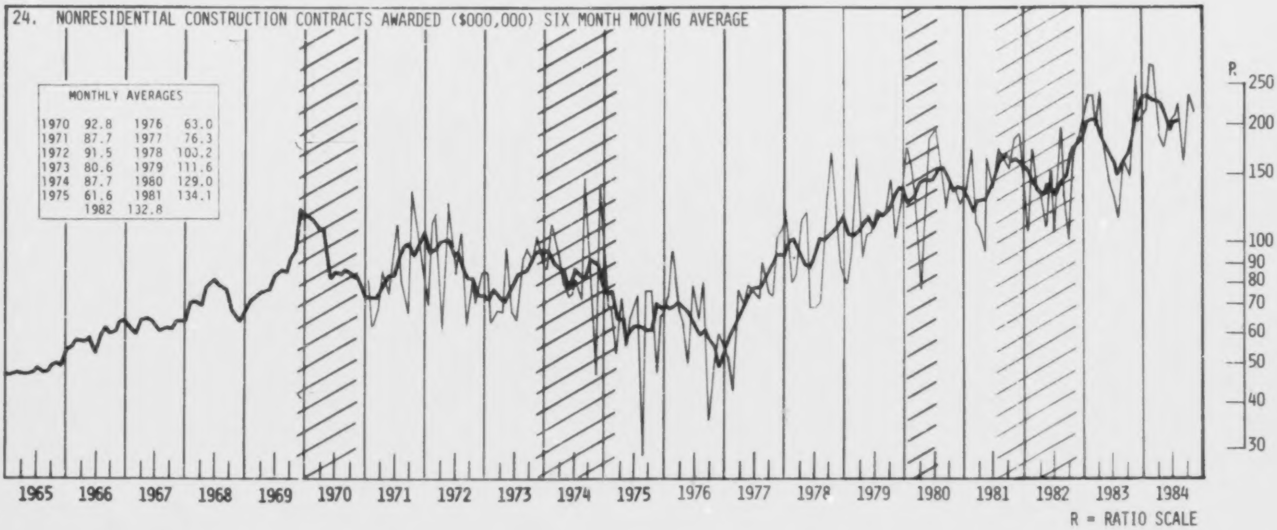
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4
	1982	308.8	



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3
	1982	116.1	



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1
	1982	132.8	

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	676	1419	634	1363	1120	2392	1322	2741
Feb	1292	2397	521	955	2240	4071	1607	2723
Mar	1454	1688	1694	1946	1824	2053	2277	2786
Apr	1668	1758	1208	1338	2341	2698	1998	2153
May	1585	1698	1145	1223	2690	2807	3959	3959
Jun	1967	1580	1924	1519	2805	2177	2983	2587
Jul	2474	2056	1237	1069	3512	3018	2941	2412
Aug	1645	1456	1818	1528	3583	2928	2907	2360
Sep	1562	1247	1880	1486	3317	2833	2744	2390
Oct	1891	1431	2829	2114	2941	2134	2838	1958
Nov	1066	1047	2005	2072	2480	2506		
Dec	1551	1406	2174	2015	2944	2922		

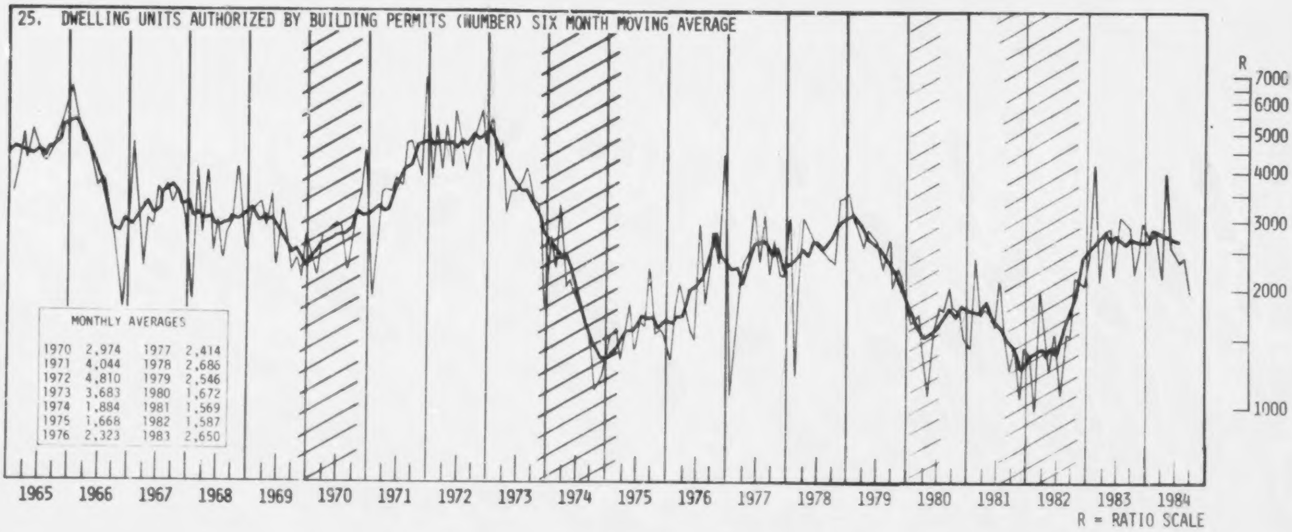
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	467	796	383	687	842	1453	827	1387
Feb	574	1166	311	658	642	1390	1005	2114
Mar	940	1055	834	912	1360	1477	1604	1800
Apr	1281	1145	968	863	1679	1540	1610	1453
May	1029	984	943	879	1851	1688	2053	1823
Jun	1018	894	1077	977	1954	1750	2267	2122
Jul	1150	1030	915	817	1981	1862	2213	1952
Aug	1071	904	1047	866	2177	1779	2288	1915
Sep	1018	824	1180	949	2158	1757	2060	1782
Oct	1161	988	1265	1132	1907	1637	2165	1763
Nov	690	656	1550	1414	1539	1445		
Dec	638	641	1376	1407	1876	1731		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	119	363	215	629	178	503	374	1049
Feb	644	1945	169	436	1550	3698	421	899
Mar	416	514	772	970	280	343	455	612
Apr	160	263	155	275	494	887	266	468
May	324	503	169	257	640	925	1794	2497
Jun	843	493	733	450	565	356	533	357
Jul	898	636	268	177	1395	914	602	392
Aug	337	299	690	556	1224	937	509	366
Sep	336	271	557	457	986	854	558	475
Oct	507	327	1363	857	893	553	478	296
Nov	248	279	285	381	759	1122		
Dec	792	604	594	479	904	800		

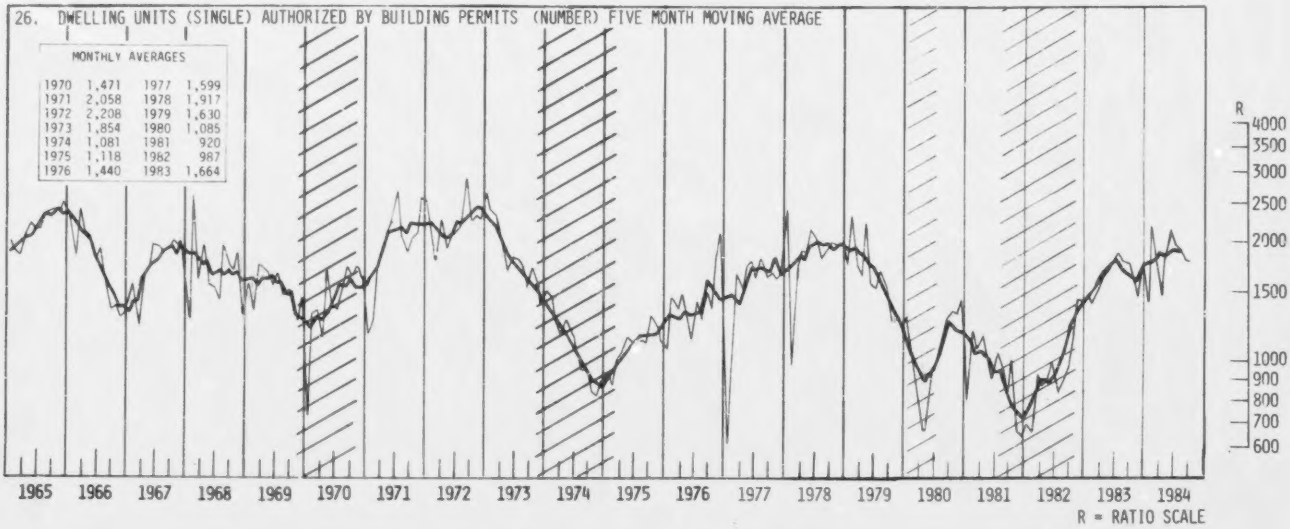
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

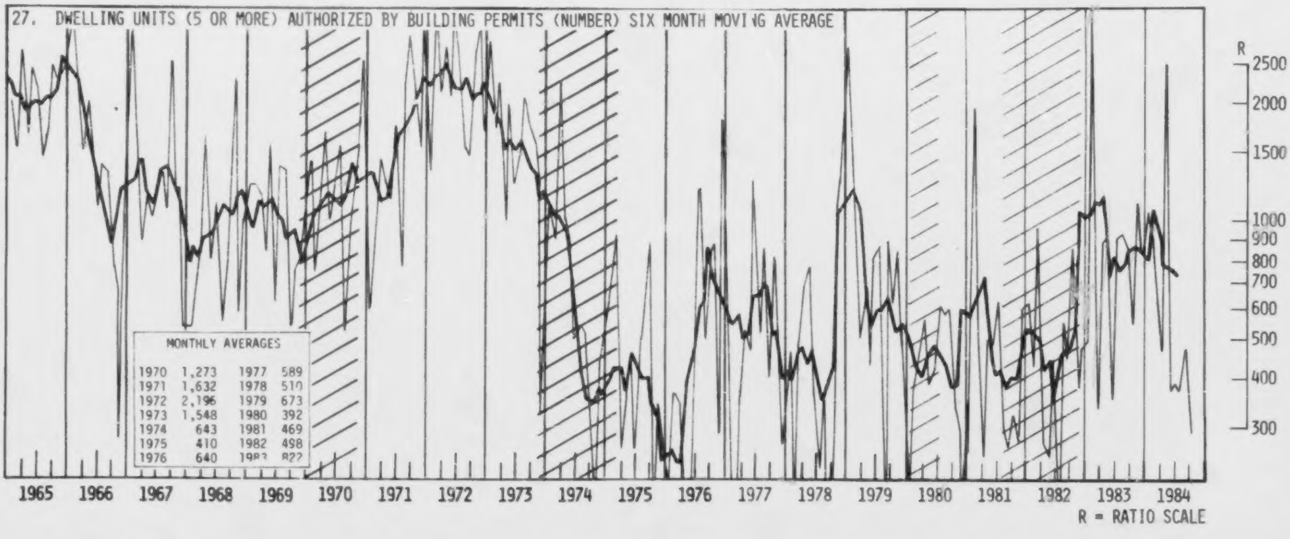
1970	2,974	1977	2,414
1971	4,044	1978	2,686
1972	4,810	1979	2,546
1973	3,683	1980	1,672
1974	1,884	1981	1,569
1975	1,668	1982	1,587
1976	2,323	1983	2,650



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1977	1,599
1971	2,058	1978	1,917
1972	2,208	1979	1,630
1973	1,854	1980	1,085
1974	1,081	1981	920
1975	1,118	1982	987
1976	1,440	1983	1,664



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1977	589
1971	1,632	1978	510
1972	2,196	1979	673
1973	1,548	1980	392
1974	643	1981	469
1975	410	1982	498
1976	640	1983	822

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,775	2,934	2,763	2,984	2,973	3,245	3310	3630
Feb	2,621	2,957	2,662	3,007	2,734	3,092	3257	3558
Mar	2,892	2,978	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,265	3516	3505
Apr	2,946	3,033	2,978	3,037	3,194	3,251	3571	3760
May	3,010	2,984	3,110	3,111	3,340	3,353	3773	3718
Jun	2,951	2,999	3,028	3,088	3,451	3,510	3793	3798
Jul	2,878	2,917	3,127	3,139	3,353	3,429	3576	3713
Aug	2,907	3,032	3,010	3,159	3,263	3,367	3624r	3692r
Sep	2,903	3,088	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,438	3478	3737
Oct	2,965	2,937	3,201	3,226	3,448	3,510	3689p	3709p
Nov	3,082	2,974	3,400	3,220	3,697	3,508		
Dec	3,844	2,963	4,169	3,188	4,579	3,496		

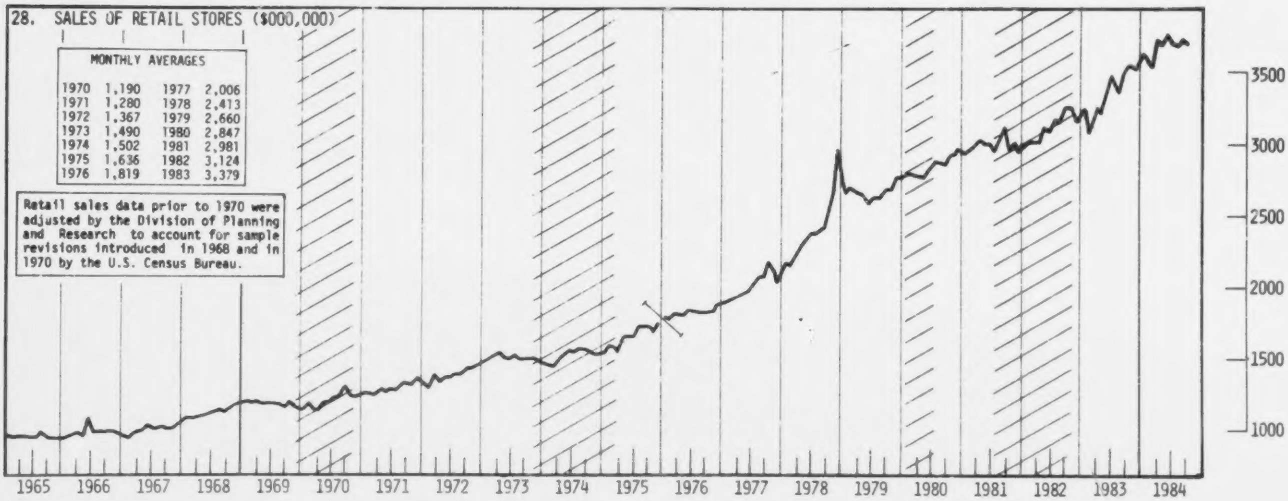
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted
Jan	1,219	1,172	1,241	1354
Feb	1,211	1,178	1,183	1304
Mar	1,214	1,192	1,248	1284
Apr	1,231	1,200	1,235	1378
May	1,209	1,222	1,272	1364
Jun	1,206	1,192	1,328	1391
Jul	1,166	1,209	1,292	1359
Aug	1,202	1,216	1,262	1344r
Sep	1,211	1,243	1,279	1357
Oct	1,153	1,229	1,307	1348p
Nov	1,171	1,228	1,306	
Dec	1,165	1,219	1,303	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,079	27,886	24,492	25,846	27,399	26,715	38,462	37,895
Feb	23,732	27,200	25,072	28,878	19,571	22,558	48,843	55,194
Mar	31,180	28,508	31,491	26,551	26,413	23,036	49,367	42,114
Apr	29,314	30,084	25,183	25,703	21,768	22,634	44,202	47,376
May	24,929	27,064	25,082	25,386	26,245	26,785	44,211	43,561
Jun	30,523	24,839	30,940	27,678	23,107	20,168	41,606	36,553
Jul	29,656	26,703	28,181	24,909	26,548	26,471	40,425	37,942
Aug	28,465	26,246	24,557	23,080	47,600	41,893	44,382	40,522
Sep	31,599	35,469	21,209	22,684	37,626	39,440	33,188	38,864
Oct	27,683	26,205	23,095	24,455	36,959	36,369	57,282	53,002
Nov	17,477	22,928	19,575	23,813	29,026	38,457	32,245	40,906
Dec	23,414	23,673	26,691	27,063	32,437	32,140		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

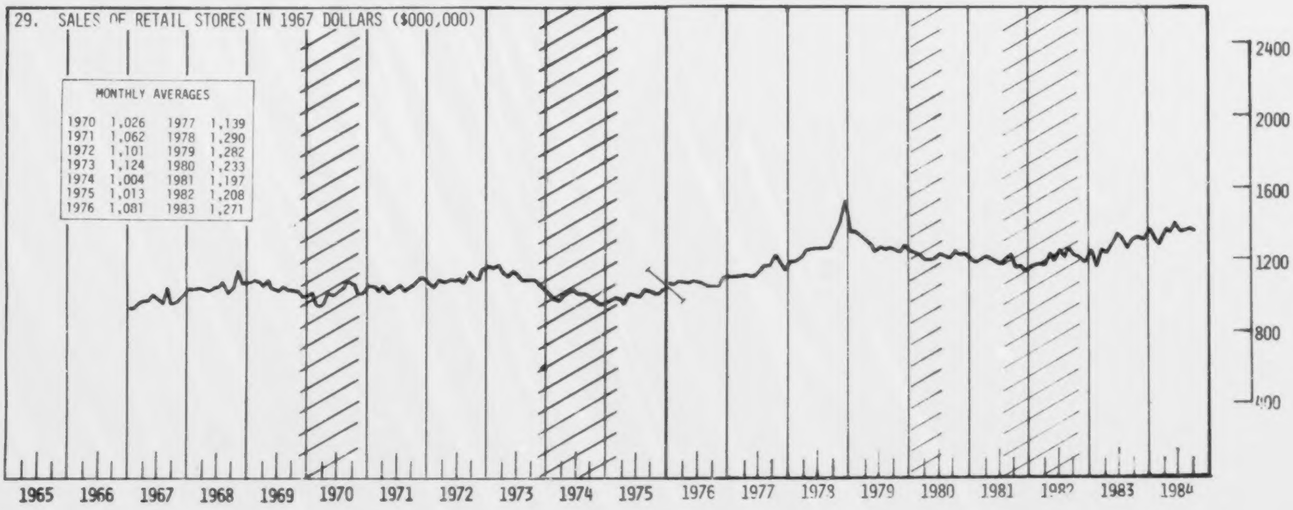


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1977	2,006
1971	1,280	1978	2,413
1972	1,367	1979	2,660
1973	1,490	1980	2,847
1974	1,502	1981	2,981
1975	1,636	1982	3,124
1976	1,819	1983	3,379

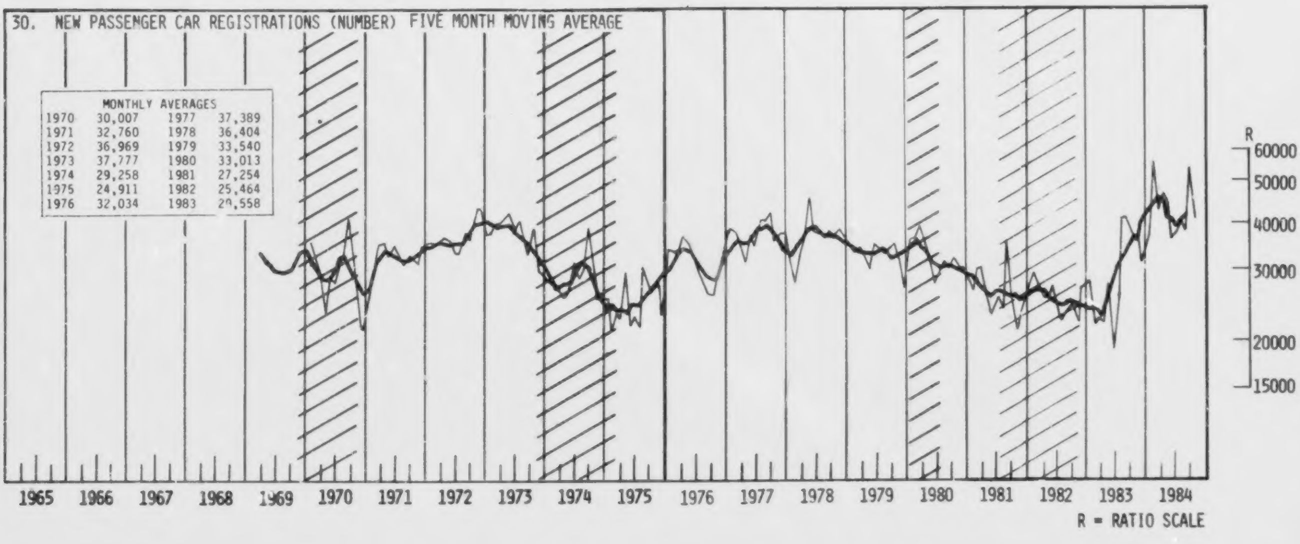
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1977	1,139
1971	1,062	1978	1,290
1972	1,101	1979	1,282
1973	1,124	1980	1,233
1974	1,004	1981	1,197
1975	1,013	1982	1,208
1976	1,081	1983	1,271



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1977	37,389
1971	32,760	1978	36,404
1972	36,969	1979	33,540
1973	37,777	1980	33,013
1974	29,258	1981	27,254
1975	24,911	1982	25,464
1976	32,034	1983	29,558

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,617	17,763	10,178	11,742	12,350	14,572	7,299	8,425
Feb	14,092	17,263	10,515	12,791	11,947	14,413	6,997	7,968
Mar	19,788	16,988	16,187	13,230	17,765	14,227	8,347	6,945
Apr	17,465	17,036	12,399	12,340	13,537	13,613	8,799	9,022
May	18,850	15,636	16,617	13,548	18,548	14,603	12,722	9,567
Jun	14,713	15,069	13,581	13,336	13,939	13,766	11,466	11,649
Jul	14,862	15,488	10,714	11,634	9,481	10,490	10,893	11,974
Aug	13,502	13,183	12,774	12,551	12,637	12,169	18,137	17,394
Sep	15,391	13,524	15,604	13,956	11,374	10,367	20,449	19,184
Oct	15,295	14,394	12,754	12,124	11,132	10,730	10,313	9,390
Nov	11,284	13,103	12,961	14,784	7,412	8,186		
Dec	12,908	15,293	11,374	13,757	5,990	7,543		

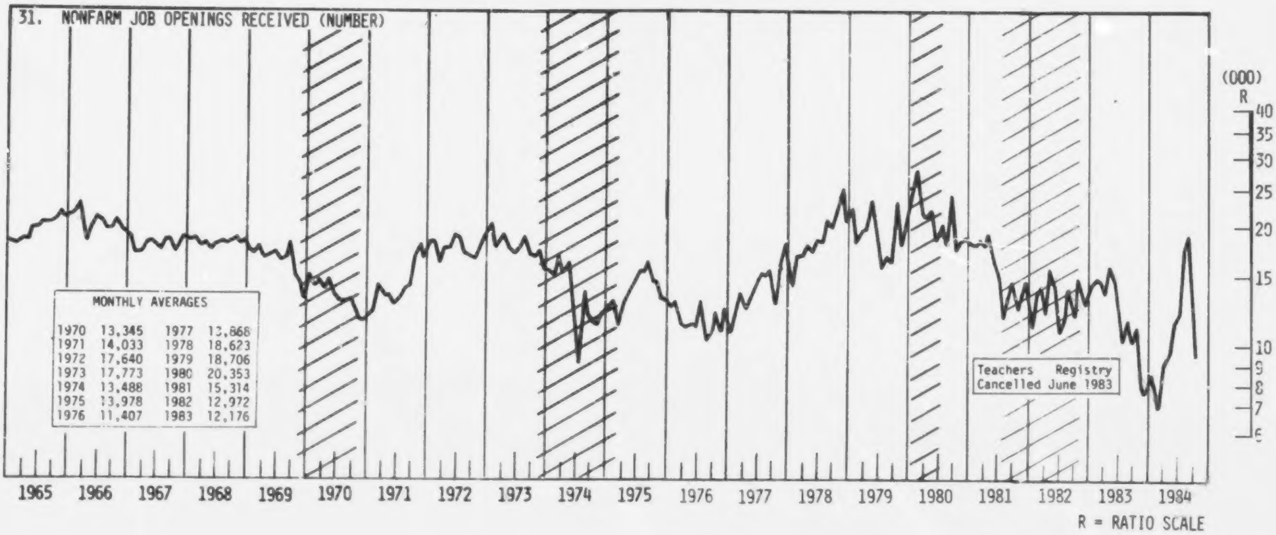
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,281	12,428	8,167	9,209	9,871	11,321	3,106	3,497
Feb	11,086	12,469	8,520	9,538	9,402	10,493	3,243	3,433
Mar	15,017	12,764	12,572	10,077	13,273	10,354	3,941	3,163
Apr	10,594	10,943	9,253	9,723	9,562	10,194	3,545	3,917
May	12,271	10,935	12,275	10,806	13,582	11,635	4,926	3,991
Jun	10,735	11,241	9,755	9,902	8,491	8,677	4,098	4,283
Jul	9,824	11,404	7,381	9,061	5,435	6,965	5,691	7,268
Aug	10,046	10,465	7,551	7,870	7,802	7,852	13,079	13,065
Sep	11,647	9,101	14,113	11,093	6,819	5,413	14,465	11,995
Oct	11,917	11,546	9,721	9,678	3,281	3,314	4,798	4,562
Nov	8,969	10,288	10,169	11,418	3,268	3,604		
Dec	10,728	11,348	9,424	9,964	3,118	3,346		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	158.4	130.1	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4	119.0	97.9
Feb	154.2	125.3	170.9	139.2	160.5	130.8	121.0	98.7
Mar	147.2	126.6	159.3	137.3	146.0	126.1	110.5	95.4
Apr	127.7	123.7	148.8	143.6	127.9	123.2	97.7	94.1
May	115.1	123.6	132.5	142.2	108.9	116.9	86.6	92.9
Jun	108.4	122.3	125.8	141.5	100.6	113.0	79.5	89.4
Jul	121.0	124.6	134.6	138.7	103.3	106.5	89.5	92.3
Aug	117.9	125.2	128.5	136.9	96.4	102.9	86.7	92.6
Sep	105.8	126.2	115.5	137.7	84.2	100.5	79.4	94.8
Oct	103.6	123.0	117.6	139.8	81.1	96.4	77.3	92.0
Nov	116.8	129.2	125.6	139.0	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.5
Dec	141.9	135.5	141.2	134.6	99.0	94.2		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



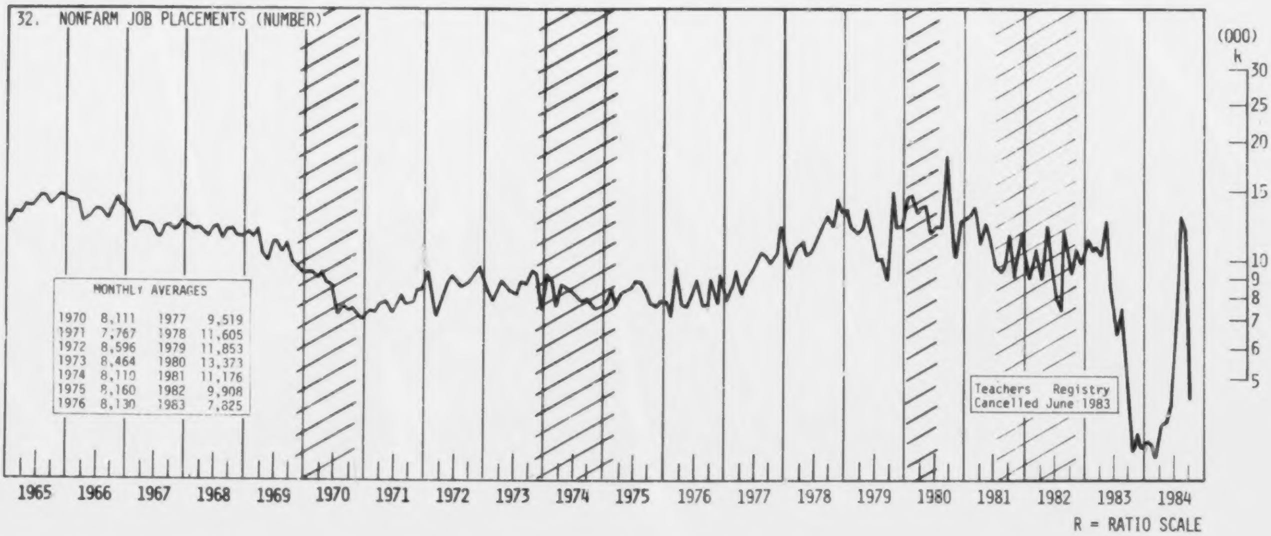
31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1977	13,868
1971	14,033	1978	18,623
1972	17,640	1979	18,706
1973	17,773	1980	20,353
1974	13,488	1981	15,314
1975	13,978	1982	12,972
1976	11,407	1983	12,176

Teachers Registry Cancelled June 1983

R = RATIO SCALE



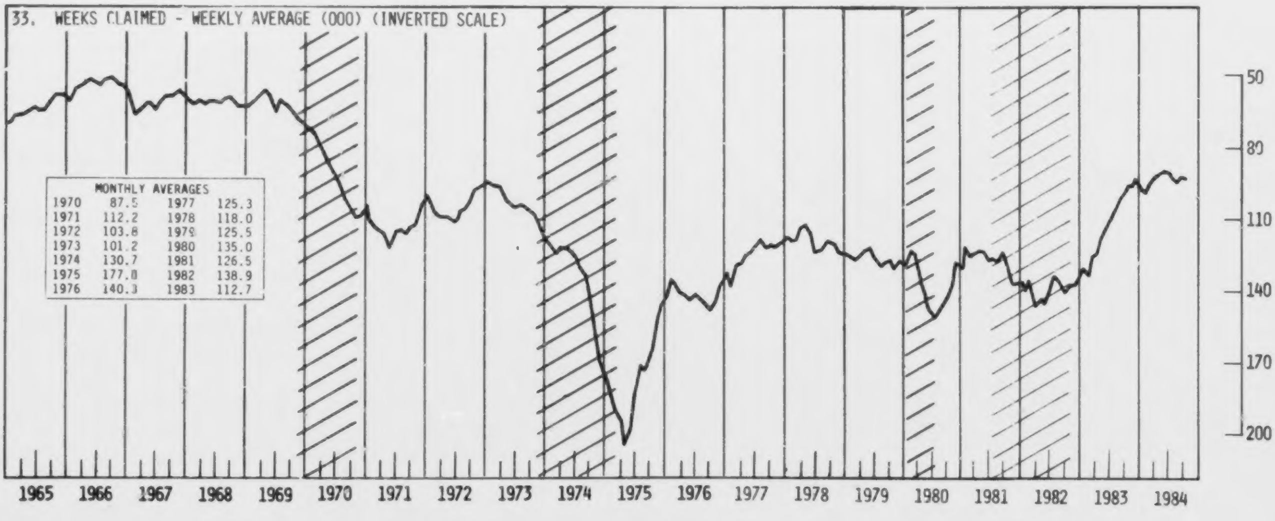
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1977	9,519
1971	7,767	1978	11,605
1972	8,596	1979	11,853
1973	8,464	1980	13,373
1974	8,110	1981	11,176
1975	8,160	1982	9,908
1976	8,130	1983	7,825

Teachers Registry Cancelled June 1983

R = RATIO SCALE



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1977	125.3
1971	112.2	1978	118.0
1972	103.8	1979	125.5
1973	101.2	1980	135.0
1974	130.7	1981	126.5
1975	177.8	1982	138.9
1976	140.3	1983	112.7

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3
Feb	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.4
Mar	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2
Apr	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.2
May	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1
Jun	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0
Jul	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.1
Aug	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1
Sep	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.1
Oct	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.0
Nov	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0
Dec	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.2		

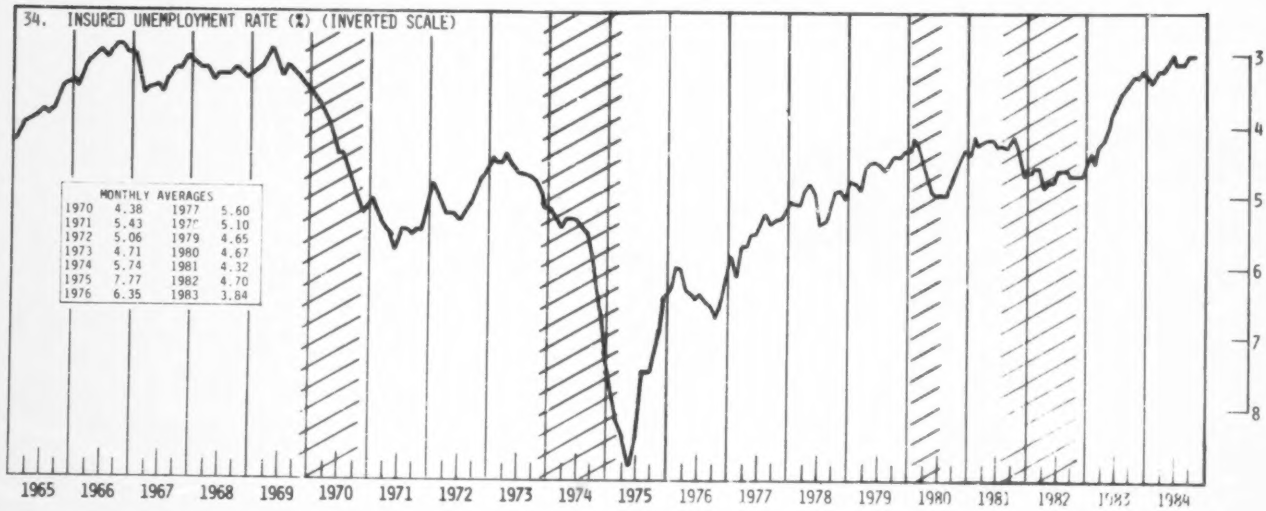
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,272	15,406	21,466	16,338	20,107	14,646	16,791	12,152
Feb	14,297	14,159	16,689	16,576	14,453	14,383	11,909	11,631
Mar	13,126	14,053	14,425	15,702	13,090	14,905	9,939	11,217
Apr	12,587	14,329	13,754	15,472	11,824	13,584	10,785	11,630
May	11,821	14,932	12,586	15,223	10,904	13,119	10,042	12,837
Jun	15,512	14,108	16,037	15,532	13,267	12,773	11,472	11,060
Jul	15,719	14,630	17,694	16,599	12,607	11,797	11,571	10,303
Aug	11,650	14,010	13,409	16,093	9,872	12,078	9,528	12,065
Sep	12,200	15,645	13,033	16,502	9,294	11,568	8,476	10,704
Oct	13,485	15,199	14,790	16,607	10,945	11,753	10,193	11,058
Nov	16,740	16,191	15,668	15,218	12,019	12,367	10,965	11,004
Dec	22,934	16,920	20,556	14,928	16,320	11,836		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

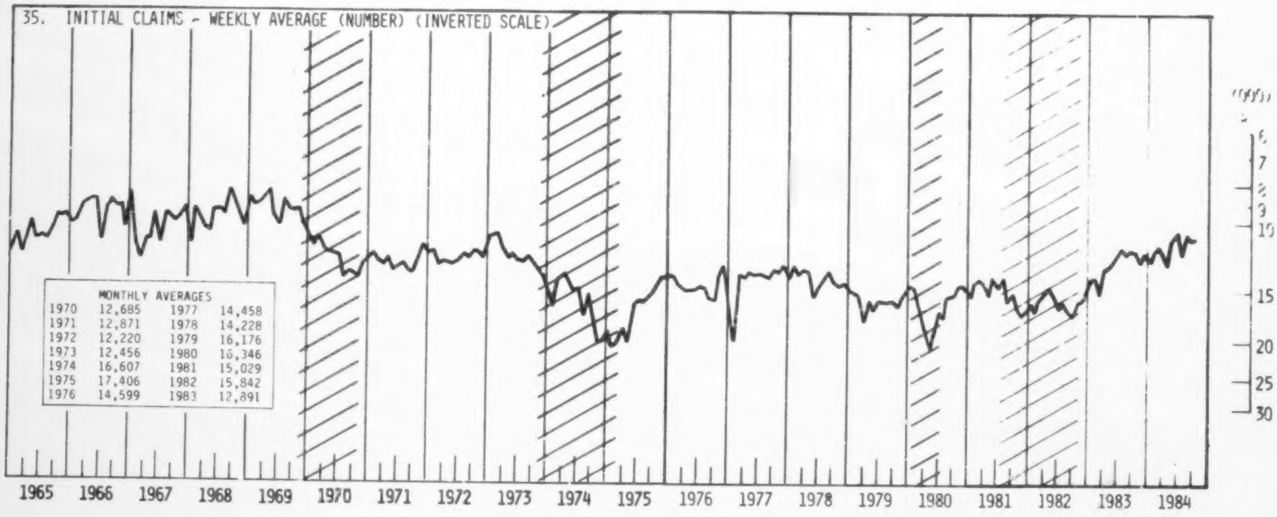
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,458	13,917	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395
Feb	14,121	13,862	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009
Mar	17,165	13,597	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732
Apr	16,897	14,136	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007		
May	14,009	13,050	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377		
Jun	12,543	13,344	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126		
Jul	13,349	13,695	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442		
Aug	11,760	12,850	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097		
Sep	11,624	13,758	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785		
Oct	11,831	13,810	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679		
Nov	11,387	13,179	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970		
Dec	15,087	14,806	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I



34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

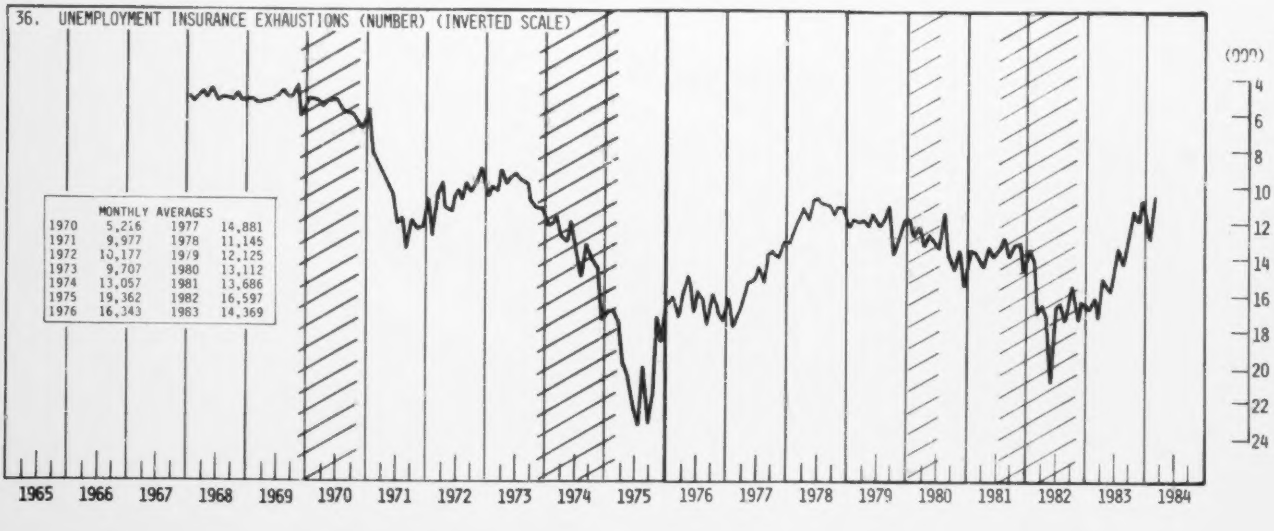
MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	4.38	1977	5.60
1971	5.43	1978	5.10
1972	5.06	1979	4.65
1973	4.71	1980	4.67
1974	5.74	1981	4.32
1975	7.77	1982	4.70
1976	6.35	1983	3.84



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	12,685	1977	14,458
1971	12,871	1978	14,228
1972	12,220	1979	16,176
1973	12,456	1980	16,346
1974	16,607	1981	15,029
1975	17,406	1982	15,842
1976	14,599	1983	12,891

R = RATIO SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	5,216	1977	14,881
1971	9,977	1978	11,145
1972	10,177	1979	12,125
1973	9,707	1980	13,112
1974	13,057	1981	13,686
1975	19,362	1982	16,597
1976	16,343	1983	14,369

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.8	47.0	67.5	53.0	62.7	49.2	37.9	29.7
Feb	52.3	44.8	63.1	53.9	59.7	50.7	39.2	33.3
Mar	50.0	45.5	61.0	55.2	52.2	47.1	35.9	32.4
Apr	45.3	43.1	60.0	57.2	46.5	44.3	32.8	31.2
May	40.0	40.7	54.6	55.4	43.8	44.5	33.9	34.5
Jun	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3	29.1	31.4
Jul	39.5	40.1	52.6	53.8	37.0	38.0	31.7	32.5
Aug	40.8	43.7	47.3	50.7	33.1	35.4	31.9	34.2
Sep	32.1	40.1	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	37.5
Oct	34.2	40.7	50.6	60.6	27.5	33.0	32.8	39.4
Nov	38.7	43.7	49.1	55.5	28.9	32.6	28.5	32.2
Dec	50.7	48.3	51.6	49.1	34.7	33.1		

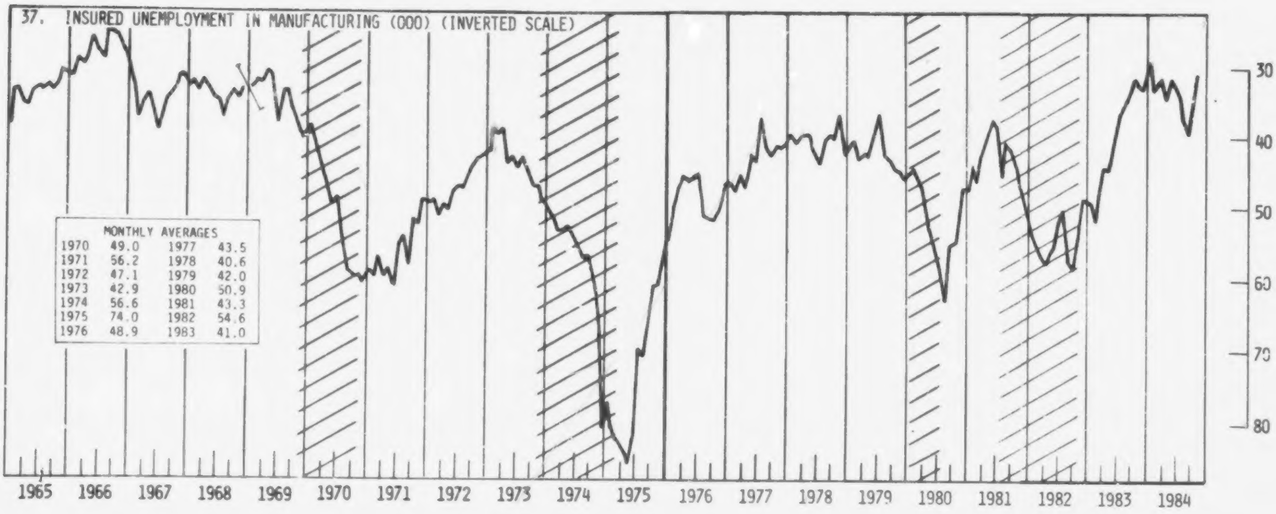
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.5	16.9	12.9	13.5	10.3
Feb	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.6	19.2	10.0
Mar	22.4	11.7	23.8	12.7	23.5	12.7	19.0	10.3
Apr	16.2	11.2	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5
May	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.7	8.6	8.1
Jun	8.9	11.6	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.7	5.1	6.5
Jul	7.9	12.1	8.7	13.4	7.2	11.0	4.5	6.9
Aug	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8	6.0	11.0	4.7	8.5
Sep	6.4	11.8	7.9	14.4	5.9	10.7	3.6	6.5
Oct	6.6	12.0	8.2	15.0	5.5	10.1	3.2	5.8
Nov	7.0	12.2	8.8	15.1	5.6	9.6	3.9	6.6
Dec	10.0	13.3	11.5	15.4	6.5	8.7		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	67.0	59.5	71.8	63.6	68.4	60.2	50.5	44.6
Feb	67.8	60.9	68.4	61.0	70.3	62.6	51.3	45.2
Mar	63.3	59.6	66.0	61.8	63.9	60.0	48.6	45.7
Apr	57.5	58.8	62.4	63.6	54.8	55.9	41.8	42.5
May	52.9	57.8	57.7	63.2	49.2	54.0	38.7	42.4
Jun	51.0	57.0	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.6	39.6	44.9
Jul	62.0	60.0	63.9	61.8	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.1
Aug	62.4	58.2	63.7	60.1	53.6	50.8	44.1	41.7
Sep	55.8	61.7	53.6	59.1	45.7	50.4	40.5	44.6
Oct	52.4	58.4	54.5	61.0	45.0	50.4	38.7	43.3
Nov	57.6	60.1	62.1	64.1	50.1	51.5	37.9	38.6
Dec	64.0	61.7	60.6	58.6	51.9	50.4		

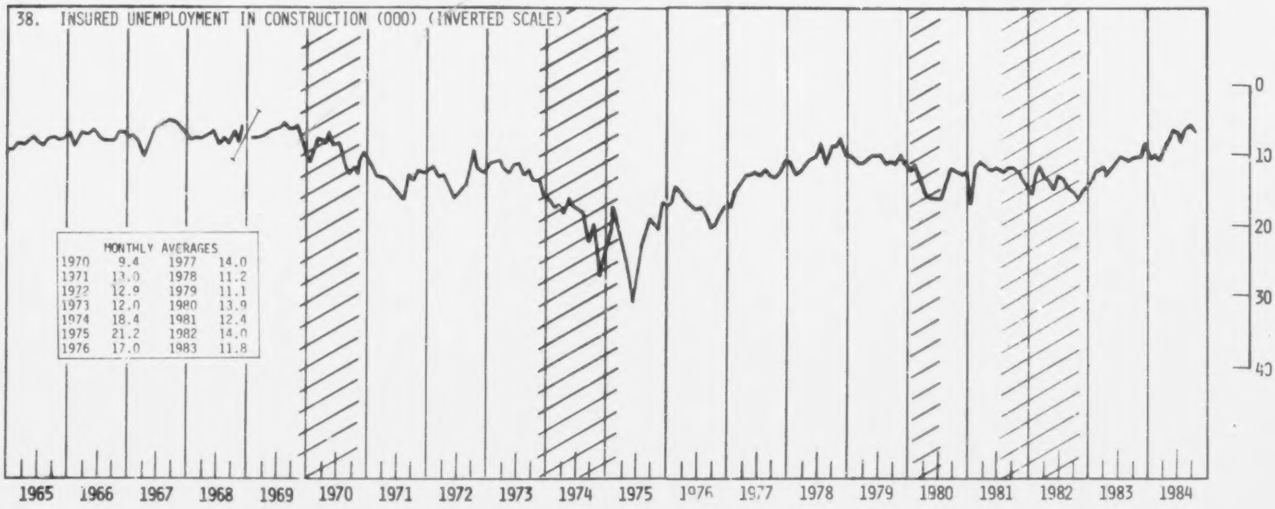
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II



37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

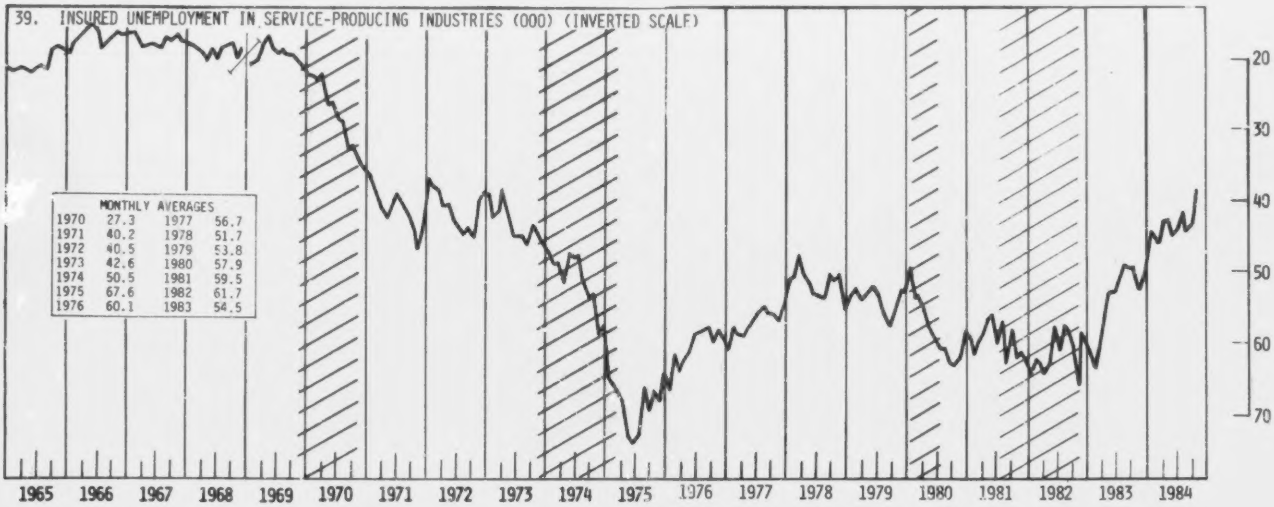
1970	49.0	1977	43.5
1971	56.2	1978	40.6
1972	47.1	1979	42.0
1973	42.9	1980	50.9
1974	56.6	1981	43.3
1975	74.0	1982	54.6
1976	48.9	1983	41.0



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1977	14.0
1971	13.0	1978	11.2
1972	12.9	1979	11.1
1973	12.0	1980	13.9
1974	18.4	1981	12.4
1975	21.2	1982	14.0
1976	17.0	1983	11.8



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1977	56.7
1971	40.2	1978	51.7
1972	40.5	1979	53.8
1973	42.6	1980	57.9
1974	50.5	1981	59.5
1975	67.6	1982	61.7
1976	60.1	1983	54.5

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983 Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3200.0	3207.3	3239.0	3247.6	3248.1	3254.0	3255.7	3259.9	3264.8	3264.5	3281.3	3294.8	3300.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	2666.8	2674.3	2705.1	2713.2	2713.3	2719.0	2722.5	2726.3	2738.9	2738.0	2744.0	2756.5	2762.5
GOODS PRODUCING	840.3	844.5	861.6	863.1	860.2	862.1	862.0	862.8	869.1	864.6	862.9	869.6	869.6
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1826.5	1829.8	1843.5	1850.1	1853.1	1856.9	1860.5	1863.5	1869.8	1873.4	1881.1	1886.9	1892.9
PUBLIC SECTOR	533.2	533.0	533.9	534.4	534.8	535.0	533.2	533.6	525.9	526.5	537.3	538.3	538.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3211.1	3216.4	3168.8	3170.0	3191.8	3231.0	3260.4	3317.5	3316.9	3314.9	3301.9	3309.6	3313.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	851.1	844.6	832.2	835.3	841.2	852.5	861.1	876.3	875.4	880.0	883.4	886.7	882.0
Mining	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Construction	122.9	121.8	111.7	110.0	113.4	122.4	128.5	133.7	137.2	138.5	138.0	139.5	138.5
MANUFACTURING	726.2	720.8	718.7	723.5	726.0	728.1	730.6	740.6	736.2	739.6	743.4	745.2	741.6
Durable Goods	345.7	345.0	343.7	345.3	347.5	348.6	349.3	353.6	351.6	348.9	351.6	353.7	353.3
Lumber & Wood Products	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4
Furniture & Fixtures	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.9	27.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.6	28.1	27.9	26.6	27.5	27.6	27.4
Glass & Classware/pressed, blown	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.6
Pottery & related products	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.7	13.4
Primary Metal Industries	20.7	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.5	21.5	21.6
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	53.3	53.5	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.7	54.5	54.5	55.4	55.9	55.5
Metal cans	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.8
Metal stampings	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.9	23.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	61.3	62.2	61.8	62.2	62.7	62.8	62.5	63.0	62.3	62.0	61.7	62.3	62.6
Construction & related machinery	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Metalworking machinery	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
Special industry machinery	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5
General industry machinery	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1
Service industry machinery	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.9
Other machinery, except elec.	23.3	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.4	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	91.3	91.2	91.0	91.7	92.0	92.1	92.6	93.9	93.1	91.9	91.8	92.1	92.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Communication equipment	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.7
Electronic components & access.	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5
Transportation Equipment	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.0
Motor vehicles	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.5
Aircraft & parts	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.9	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.0	33.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.9	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	25.3	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.6	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.9	27.5	27.2
Nondurable Goods	380.5	375.8	375.0	378.2	378.5	379.5	381.3	387.0	384.6	390.7	391.8	391.5	388.3
Food & Kindred Products	48.7	48.2	47.8	48.9	48.9	48.3	49.0	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.2	50.0	50.0
Canned, cured & froze	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.5
Grain mill & bakery products	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.9
Beverages	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8
Other food & kindred products	19.1	18.8	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Textile Mill Products	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4
Broad woven fabric mills	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Other textile mill products	10.4	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1983 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983		1984										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Apparel & Other Textile Products	54.0	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.2	51.3	53.7	55.7	54.3	58.7	58.9	58.4	56.5
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.2	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.2	26.6	28.3	27.4	30.7	30.8	30.2	28.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other apparel & related products	16.1	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.8
Paper & Allied Products	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.9	31.2	31.7	31.8	32.0	31.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9
Other paper & allied products	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.1
Printing & Publishing	58.3	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.6	59.1	59.2	59.0	59.6	60.1	59.9
Newspapers	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5
Commercial printing	17.7	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	17.9
Other printing & publishing	24.5	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	119.8	120.0	119.6	119.8	119.9	120.2	119.1	120.7	121.5	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
Drugs	44.3	44.3	44.1	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.0	43.5	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.8	45.0
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.6	22.9	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.2	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.0	23.6
Paints & allied products	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
Petroleum refining	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.2	36.8	37.2	37.7	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	37.7	38.4	38.7	38.4	38.3
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.5	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.5	31.4
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other leather & leather products	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2360.0	2371.9	2336.6	2334.7	2350.6	2378.5	2399.3	2441.2	2441.5	2434.9	2418.5	2422.9	2431.9
Private-Sector Producing	1824.1	1836.0	1805.2	1799.6	1813.1	1841.6	1863.9	1901.5	1910.1	1910.6	1899.2	1887.7	1890.7
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	207.1	205.8	205.1	206.2	207.4	207.5	208.1	210.2	207.7	208.3	211.4	212.0	211.7
Railroad transportation	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
Other transportation	115.0	113.9	114.0	114.9	116.1	116.3	116.8	117.9	115.0	115.4	118.8	119.4	119.0
Communications	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.1	58.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	746.9	761.7	739.0	732.0	736.7	753.0	764.4	782.6	785.0	785.5	783.8	776.4	783.8
Wholesale trade	225.3	226.5	226.4	227.0	228.1	230.1	230.3	233.5	234.6	235.7	235.6	235.4	235.5
Retail trade	521.6	535.2	512.6	505.0	508.6	522.9	534.1	549.1	550.4	549.8	548.2	541.0	548.3
Retail general merchandise	82.7	91.0	83.2	79.0	79.0	79.5	80.0	81.0	80.5	80.3	81.4	84.5	90.9
Food stores	90.6	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	92.2	93.0	94.4	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.4	95.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	50.2	50.3	50.4	50.3	50.5	51.9	52.5	53.2	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.2	53.3
Apparel & accessories	45.7	47.9	44.2	43.0	42.7	43.8	43.8	44.3	44.1	44.0	44.7	45.4	46.4
Eating & drinking places	139.7	139.1	134.3	133.7	137.3	145.6	153.7	163.5	164.8	165.1	160.9	148.9	146.0
Other retail stores	112.8	116.1	109.8	108.2	108.4	109.9	111.1	112.7	112.3	111.6	112.3	113.6	115.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	173.6	174.1	173.8	173.4	174.5	175.5	176.2	179.4	180.8	180.5	178.4	178.1	178.9
Banking	47.5	47.9	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.2	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.0	49.2	49.6
Insurance agents & carriers	69.7	69.9	69.9	69.9	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.1	69.8	70.0	70.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	56.3	56.3	56.0	55.9	56.5	57.3	57.9	59.5	60.6	60.7	59.6	58.9	59.2
Services	696.6	694.3	687.3	688.0	694.5	705.6	715.2	729.3	736.6	736.3	725.6	721.2	716.3
Medical & other health services	192.4	192.6	193.5	193.3	193.5	194.0	194.2	196.0	196.5	196.9	197.2	197.8	198.0
Hospitals	103.2	103.0	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.4	103.5	104.8	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.7	105.8
Educational services	48.4	47.9	47.0	47.6	48.5	48.7	48.1	46.2	43.5	43.2	46.5	49.9	49.5
Other services	455.8	453.8	446.8	447.1	452.5	462.9	472.9	487.1	496.6	496.2	481.9	473.5	468.8
Casinos	31.7	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	36.2	38.1	39.1	38.9	37.3	36.7	36.3
Public Sector	535.9	535.9	531.4	535.1	537.5	536.9	535.4	539.7	531.4	524.3	519.3	535.2	541.2
Federal	72.5	73.0	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.7	73.2	73.8	74.1	74.0	73.1	73.5	74.0
Local	357.3	358.2	356.0	357.5	359.1	358.8	357.6	361.8	354.8	348.7	343.5	355.3	359.7
State*	106.2	104.8	102.9	105.2	106.0	105.4	104.6	104.1	102.5	101.6	102.7	106.4	107.5
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	66.9	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1983
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2 168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	881.6	374.2	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,090.5	837.0	348.0	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	526.0
1983	3,148.8	826.2	338.7	373.4	2.0	112.1	1,794.3	201.3	728.3	172.3	692.4	528.2

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	348.0	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	88.8	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	338.7	6.0	10.3	26.7	20.5	51.9	61.7	89.1	14.3	34.6	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.4	47.6	0.2	15.5	50.5	31.2	57.6	119.8	10.1	36.2	4.8

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	382.63	387.30	381.07	383.57	381.71	383.35	382.94	393.98	383.67	383.46	388.75	390.40	393.84
Durable Goods	391.53	396.77	389.46	394.70	390.62	392.92	392.40	394.70	388.86	389.27	395.54	399.42	402.59
Lumber & Wood Products	232.32	242.59	232.64	239.94	230.95	241.74	244.73	243.43	253.84	255.82	265.32	263.20	262.22
Furniture & Fixtures*	298.89	296.74	288.32	286.13	289.56	296.45	303.02	299.13	319.18	313.22	311.26	320.80	311.61
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	410.13	408.75	399.42	402.70	407.26	409.92	417.85	416.56	424.02	424.97	421.28	421.31	431.00
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	414.81	418.73	410.66	412.68	420.23	424.54	434.58	435.16	450.00	448.76	441.50	449.24	454.92
Pottery & related products	369.55	381.63	373.03	383.57	386.24	369.87	375.71	363.33	364.02	357.35	376.00	384.69	380.95
Primary Metal Industries	404.11	416.36	391.98	407.53	394.32	404.49	398.61	398.79	405.48	407.34	406.41	398.24	405.10
Blast furn. & basic steel pro.	434.64	461.70	453.38	472.88	455.79	480.69	460.28	443.61	462.59	478.43	489.25	463.77	466.24
Iron & steel foundries	410.70	399.81	401.21	405.65	414.84	420.20	422.76	423.58	418.13	401.45	384.22	378.40	378.94
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	619.00	648.80	624.01	643.06	584.80	595.38	585.66	591.56	592.02	582.54	594.95	611.92	613.13
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	349.67	358.75	329.43	348.20	343.21	345.24	340.65	344.63	348.25	352.72	353.76	351.27	361.30
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	404.27	407.46	409.28	406.62	398.58	396.90	400.90	392.92	390.10	395.01	396.48	399.53	391.11
Metal cans*	415.83	412.34	412.55	398.35	407.63	404.67	412.98	424.77	432.42	431.20	424.84	415.23	419.16
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	552.57	543.02	580.73	558.41	518.74	534.25	543.58	505.36	527.81	566.36	543.99	565.07	514.76
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	376.99	387.49	384.55	384.13	383.68	370.64	383.66	376.28	371.51	369.36	373.22	372.74	370.66
Metal Stampings	382.41	387.09	381.23	370.94	373.82	368.42	370.00	380.15	376.44	376.14	389.37	389.05	388.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	414.96	430.43	422.52	430.84	424.58	423.95	423.61	426.30	422.84	422.24	425.98	426.21	429.51
Construction & related machinery	386.56	405.60	362.52	380.44	383.57	387.87	386.88	389.21	394.54	382.24	386.12	381.75	390.25
Metalworking machinery	440.51	464.10	455.68	458.93	451.99	469.34	460.27	462.60	462.49	466.81	467.12	471.60	477.75
Special industry machinery	449.82	462.93	467.83	468.85	466.14	434.92	460.96	466.08	466.03	450.50	464.40	478.27	483.11
General industry machinery	435.20	436.30	423.85	436.90	420.68	427.13	425.12	429.09	437.15	419.92	426.62	424.98	415.72
Service industry machinery*	368.05	368.40	379.75	380.40	367.06	370.51	376.20	384.31	366.15	377.33	386.51	391.45	384.51
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	381.97	387.16	386.37	388.83	382.03	379.45	381.92	381.51	378.43	376.58	388.54	388.03	391.80
Elec. test & distribution equip*	320.29	325.07	306.18	297.75	310.86	311.83	307.94	308.80	298.60	302.95	335.72	329.18	342.76
Elec lighting & wiring equip	299.30	303.46	298.22	307.65	310.25	318.43	312.98	315.82	308.45	310.65	327.99	323.76	322.06
Radio & TV receiving equipment	352.54	344.00	324.36	330.72	322.82	329.54	336.80	330.59	332.42	341.07	330.87	334.51	316.00
Communication equipment	479.54	478.84	501.50	515.66	499.38	485.81	490.79	488.36	492.80	482.47	501.34	508.29	528.20
Electronic components & access.	305.78	308.32	305.42	301.85	293.49	292.74	301.25	308.25	299.20	294.75	299.20	292.53	263.02
Transportation Equipment	527.03	536.35	481.65	514.52	539.50	556.38	522.86	582.75	481.13	474.71	483.15	599.45	616.31
Motor vehicles & equipment	565.94	578.14	533.41	575.52	605.54	628.83	586.96	646.82	501.80	494.84	498.05	668.34	703.73
Instruments & Related Products	401.86	407.53	403.27	401.88	405.25	413.76	408.12	413.09	412.23	407.13	420.51	418.74	434.09
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	300.53	293.13	301.32	304.29	298.80	300.15	300.25	301.49	298.80	308.70	319.82	307.13	306.08
Nondurable Goods	374.64	377.40	373.18	373.93	373.30	375.72	374.51	374.74	378.27	378.10	383.35	381.48	384.61
Food & Kindred Products	409.91	409.60	404.78	417.91	408.65	409.05	406.63	415.52	409.65	411.67	417.33	420.43	427.45
Canned, cured & frozen foods	387.62	404.50	413.86	389.06	388.14	393.30	391.56	397.93	381.07	383.06	397.67	386.48	381.63
Grain mill & bakery products	375.33	376.16	380.87	412.30	420.85	409.21	406.58	423.12	420.88	439.35	440.00	440.63	434.73
Beverages	518.99	534.21	461.35	503.06	488.93	535.79	507.22	511.50	500.08	499.90	517.44	492.98	524.16
Textile Mill Products	323.25	326.78	314.58	325.74	326.75	327.00	322.34	325.38	315.14	324.97	327.33	329.22	330.59
Apparel & Other Textile Products	211.56	207.40	205.36	205.10	207.47	205.97	207.26	206.86	209.90	215.63	220.22	215.56	217.01
Men's and boys' suits & coats	214.60	213.55	191.48	202.00	198.55	200.93	198.80	195.71	221.13	226.74	224.64	223.49	230.49
Men's & boys' furnishings	201.49	195.51	196.56	205.91	207.51	215.16	214.76	223.28	219.19	224.10	228.76	228.98	222.08
Women's & children's undergarm.	241.14	226.80	227.47	239.03	247.68	242.64	231.70	218.69	220.04	223.36	222.69	215.80	217.12
Paper & Allied Products	421.36	422.75	421.88	421.00	422.14	415.15	416.88	425.83	421.61	427.68	427.05	428.90	437.44
Paperboard containers & boxes	404.55	392.86	375.78	397.27	389.05	387.54	377.04	397.06	401.12	404.17	396.10	392.12	400.68
Printing & Publishing*	362.09	368.28	365.10	367.30	359.44	365.82	369.26	364.91	379.89	383.80	385.97	374.66	377.78
Newspapers	402.21	402.96	387.55	386.18	377.88	396.72	390.95	394.45	397.76	398.03	387.04	388.74	407.51
Commercial printing*	383.23	387.00	373.75	389.99	361.09	385.02	391.14	381.24	414.17	428.16	425.57	414.93	409.31
Chemicals & Allied Products	471.97	473.86	469.03	467.50	469.63	476.27	479.83	478.67	483.51	476.58	482.66	481.95	484.63
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	509.97	509.33	496.93	489.05	505.04	503.43	510.19	525.70	524.72	508.13	509.35	498.12	515.91
Plastic materials & synthetics	495.87	466.31	480.34	472.36	486.18	498.39	500.41	498.18	505.91	512.26	515.65	523.35	536.89
Drugs*	441.21	448.36	429.51	435.12	428.68	449.40	448.78	441.41	445.59	433.61	432.64	433.61	435.51
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	439.88	449.79	438.18	412.51	402.93	403.19	401.49	394.81	406.36	408.84	438.42	430.76	[illegible]
Paints and allied products*	435.74	433.56	427.46	436.48	443.16	455.52	465.31	454.67	461.12	456.83	470.06	476.19	479.20
Industrial organic chemicals	528.75	527.92	536.36	545.71	553.39	555.48	564.61	573.34	577.72	562.90	562.47	560.73	554.67
Petroleum & Coal Products*	658.16	630.24	627.66	617.40	631.79	640.22	641.02	645.77	669.01	675.22	754.04	741.32	739.10
Petroleum refining*	703.13	672.99	680.21	662.58	684.13	689.04	688.54	701.32	724.58	727.26	830.59	821.85	820.38
Rubber & Plastic Products	323.17	324.59	313.33	319.50	312.66	317.34	312.83	318.19	324.19	328.28	323.67	325.37	330.69
Rubber and rubber products*	366.21	372.30	371.49	370.65	358.68	355.31	347.62	350.49	354.28	353.56	353.10	349.32	348.13
Miscellaneous plastic products	314.16	315.17	301.67	309.40	303.99	309.44	305.95	311.54	317.90	322.71	317.69	320.25	326.70
Leather & Leather Products*	211.23	213.71	210.56	211.63	221.60	220.70	218.44	231.66	230.45	241.19	238.14	238.80	230.68

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Nov	Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.5	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.5
Durable Goods	42.1	42.3	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	42.0	42.2
Lumber & Wood Products	38.4	39.9	38.2	38.7	38.3	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.6	39.6	40.2	40.0	41.1
Furniture & Fixtures*	40.5	40.1	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.6	39.2	39.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.2	39.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.4	43.3	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.7	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.8
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	43.3	43.8	42.6	42.5	43.1	43.1	44.3	44.0	45.0	44.3	43.8	44.0	43.7
Pottery & related products	40.3	41.8	39.6	41.2	40.7	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.1	38.8	40.0	39.7	39.6
Primary Metal Industries	43.5	44.2	41.7	43.4	42.4	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.1	43.7
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	45.8	47.5	46.5	48.7	46.7	49.0	47.5	46.5	47.3	47.7	47.5	46.1	46.3
Iron & Steel foundries	44.4	43.6	42.1	42.7	42.9	44.0	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	41.9	41.4	41.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	43.5	44.9	44.7	45.9	43.0	43.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	43.8	44.3	45.7	46.1
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	43.6	44.4	39.5	41.7	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.1	43.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.3
Metal cans*	41.5	41.4	42.4	40.6	41.3	41.0	41.8	43.3	43.9	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.0
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	44.1	43.2	44.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	42.5	40.3	41.3	43.3	42.4	43.3	40.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	44.3	44.9	43.6	43.9	44.0	43.4	44.2	43.4	42.9	42.8	43.6	43.8	42.9
Metal Stampings	40.9	41.4	40.6	39.8	40.5	39.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.3	43.0	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7
Construction & related machinery	40.1	41.6	38.0	39.1	39.3	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.8	39.9	39.4	38.6	39.3
Metalworking machinery	43.4	45.5	44.5	44.6	44.4	45.7	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.0	45.5
Special industry machinery	44.1	44.3	43.6	43.9	44.1	41.5	43.0	43.6	43.8	42.5	43.0	43.4	44.2
General industry machinery	42.5	42.4	42.3	43.3	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.4
Service industry machinery*	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.2	38.3	38.9	39.2	39.5	38.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.5	41.5
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	43.4	43.4	41.6	40.9	42.7	42.6	42.3	41.9	41.3	41.5	44.0	43.6	45.1
Electric lighting & wiring equip.	41.0	41.4	40.3	41.8	41.7	42.8	41.4	41.5	40.8	41.2	43.1	43.4	42.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment	44.4	43.0	40.8	42.4	41.6	41.4	42.1	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.0	41.4	40.0
Communication equipment	42.4	42.3	42.9	43.7	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.7	42.2	41.8	42.7
Electronic components & access.	40.8	41.0	40.4	40.3	39.5	39.4	39.9	40.4	40.0	39.3	40.0	39.8	39.6
Transportation Equipment	42.4	42.5	39.0	40.9	41.5	42.7	41.3	45.0	39.5	39.2	39.7	45.9	46.2
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.4	43.6	41.0	43.6	44.2	45.8	44.0	46.5	38.6	38.3	38.4	47.4	48.6
Instruments & Related Products	41.6	42.1	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.0	41.8	41.5	42.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	41.0	40.1	39.7	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	42.0	42.7	41.9	41.7
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	41.7	41.5	40.6	41.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.5
Canned, cured & frozen food	43.7	44.5	43.2	41.7	40.9	41.4	41.7	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.7	42.8	41.8
Grain mill & bakery products	42.7	42.6	41.9	43.4	42.9	42.1	41.7	43.0	43.3	44.2	44.0	43.8	43.3
Beverages	36.6	37.7	33.7	36.8	36.9	39.6	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.5	36.9	39.0
Textile Mill Products	44.1	44.4	42.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.5	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.7	41.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.4	34.0	33.5	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.9	34.6	34.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	37.0	37.4	34.5	37.2	36.1	36.4	35.5	35.2	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.4	39.4
Men's & boys' furnishings	34.8	34.3	33.6	34.9	34.7	36.1	36.4	37.4	36.9	37.6	38.0	37.6	37.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	35.1	33.8	33.5	35.1	36.0	36.0	35.0	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.9	33.2	32.6
Paper & Allied Products	44.4	44.5	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.9	43.7	41.8	43.8	42.8	42.4	41.8	43.3	43.8	43.6	42.5	42.3	42.4
Printing & Publishing*	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.8	39.9	39.6
Newspapers	36.9	36.5	35.2	35.3	34.7	36.0	35.0	35.0	34.8	35.1	34.1	34.1	34.8
Commercial printing*	38.4	38.7	37.3	37.9	36.4	37.6	41.0	40.3	41.5	42.1	41.6	40.6	39.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	43.3	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.4
Industrial inorganic chemical*	44.5	44.6	43.4	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.2	44.4	43.8	42.7	42.2	42.0	43.1
Plastic materials & synthetics	46.3	44.2	44.6	43.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.7	44.8	45.0	45.6
Drugs*	41.9	42.1	41.7	42.0	41.7	42.8	42.7	42.2	41.8	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	43.9	43.5	42.5	41.5	40.7	40.4	39.4	39.6	39.8	40.6	42.4	41.7	41.2
Paints & allied products*	43.1	42.8	41.3	42.5	42.9	43.8	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.8	44.6	45.7	45.9
Industrial organic chemicals	42.3	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	42.7
Petroleum & Coal Products*	43.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.9	44.9	45.5	48.9	48.2	47.9
Petroleum refining*	43.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.5	43.8	44.5	45.6	46.0	50.4	49.9	49.6
Rubber & Plastic Products,	42.3	42.1	41.5	42.6	41.8	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	43.0
Rubber & rubber products*	43.7	43.8	43.5	43.3	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.8	42.6	42.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.0	41.8	41.1	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.7	43.1
Leather & Leather Products*	38.9	38.3	37.4	38.2	39.5	39.2	38.8	40.5	40.5	41.3	40.5	40.0	38.9

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983		1984										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.22	9.31	9.34	9.31	9.31	9.35	9.34	9.32	9.36	9.33	9.39	9.43	9.49
Durable Goods	9.30	9.38	9.43	9.42	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.37	9.38	9.44	9.51	9.54
Lumber & Wood Products	6.05	6.08	6.09	6.20	6.03	6.12	6.18	6.21	6.41	6.46	6.60	6.58	6.38
Furniture & Fixtures*	7.38	7.40	7.45	7.51	7.60	7.68	7.73	7.67	7.92	7.85	7.88	7.98	7.99
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.45	9.44	9.51	9.52	9.56	9.60	9.65	9.71	9.77	9.86	9.82	9.89	10.07
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.58	9.56	9.64	9.71	9.75	9.85	9.81	9.89	10.00	10.13	10.08	10.21	10.41
Pottery & related products	9.17	9.13	9.42	9.31	9.49	9.27	9.44	9.34	9.31	9.21	9.40	9.69	9.62
Primary Metal Industries	9.29	9.42	9.40	9.39	9.30	9.32	9.27	9.21	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.24	9.27
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.49	9.72	9.75	9.71	9.76	9.81	9.69	9.54	9.78	10.03	10.30	10.06	10.07
Iron and Iron foundries	9.25	9.17	9.53	9.50	9.67	9.55	9.63	9.54	9.46	9.25	9.17	9.14	9.22
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.*	14.23	14.45	13.96	14.01	13.60	13.75	12.90	13.03	13.04	13.30	13.43	13.39	13.30
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	8.02	8.08	8.34	8.35	8.29	8.22	8.13	8.09	8.08	8.09	8.04	8.15	8.23
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.49	9.52	9.63	9.59	9.49	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.40	9.45	9.44	9.49	9.47
Metal cans*	10.02	9.96	9.73	9.59	9.87	9.87	9.88	9.81	9.85	9.89	9.88	9.77	9.98
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.53	12.57	13.05	12.72	12.53	12.66	12.79	12.54	12.78	13.08	12.83	13.05	12.71
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	8.51	8.63	8.82	8.75	8.72	8.54	8.68	8.67	8.66	8.63	8.56	8.51	8.64
Metal stampings	9.35	9.35	9.39	9.32	9.23	9.28	9.32	9.48	9.53	9.38	9.52	9.63	9.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.81	10.01	10.06	10.09	9.99	10.07	10.11	10.15	10.14	10.15	10.24	10.27	10.30
Construction & related machinery	9.64	9.75	9.54	9.73	9.76	9.77	9.60	9.61	9.67	9.58	9.80	9.89	9.93
Metalworking machinery	10.15	10.20	10.24	10.29	10.18	10.27	10.32	10.28	10.44	10.49	10.45	10.48	10.50
Special industry machinery	10.20	10.45	10.73	10.68	10.57	10.48	10.72	10.69	10.64	10.60	10.80	11.02	10.93
General industry machinery	10.24	10.29	10.02	10.09	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.12	10.19	10.07	10.28	10.29	10.29
Service industry machinery*	8.89	8.92	9.47	9.51	9.34	9.38	9.50	9.56	9.56	9.70	9.86	9.91	9.91
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.16	9.24	9.31	9.28	9.25	9.21	9.27	9.26	9.23	9.23	9.34	9.35	9.44
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	7.38	7.49	7.36	7.28	7.28	7.32	7.28	7.37	7.23	7.30	7.63	7.55	7.60
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.30	7.33	7.40	7.36	7.44	7.44	7.56	7.61	7.56	7.54	7.61	7.46	7.56
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.94	8.00	7.95	7.80	7.76	7.96	8.00	7.89	8.01	8.14	8.07	8.08	7.90
Communication equipment	11.31	11.32	11.69	11.80	11.75	11.65	11.63	11.60	11.65	11.57	11.88	12.16	12.37
Electric components & access.	7.48	7.52	7.56	7.49	7.43	7.43	7.55	7.63	7.48	7.50	7.48	7.35	7.38
Transportation Equipment	12.43	12.62	12.35	12.58	13.00	13.03	12.66	12.95	12.18	12.11	12.17	13.06	13.34
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.03	13.26	13.01	13.20	13.70	13.73	13.34	13.91	13.00	12.92	12.97	14.10	14.48
Instruments & Related Products	9.66	9.68	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.97	9.93	9.93	10.03	9.93	10.06	10.09	10.19
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.33	7.31	7.59	7.35	7.27	7.25	7.27	7.30	7.27	7.35	7.49	7.33	7.34
Nondurable Goods	9.16	9.25	9.26	9.21	9.24	9.30	9.27	9.23	9.34	9.29	9.35	9.35	9.45
Food & Kindred Products	9.83	9.87	9.97	10.07	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.11	10.09	10.09	10.13	10.18	10.30
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.87	9.09	9.58	9.33	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.19	9.03	8.95	9.10	9.03	9.13
Grain mill & bakery products	8.79	8.83	9.09	9.50	9.81	9.72	9.75	9.84	9.72	9.94	10.00	10.06	10.04
Beverages	14.18	14.17	13.69	13.67	13.25	13.53	13.49	13.39	13.16	13.26	13.44	13.36	13.44
Textile Mill Products	7.33	7.36	7.35	7.42	7.46	7.50	7.41	7.48	7.45	7.54	7.63	7.71	7.89
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.15	6.10	6.13	6.05	6.12	6.13	6.15	6.12	6.21	6.25	6.31	6.23	6.29
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.80	5.71	5.55	5.43	5.50	5.52	5.60	5.56	5.85	5.92	5.85	5.82	5.85
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.79	5.70	5.85	5.90	5.98	5.96	5.90	5.97	5.94	5.96	6.02	6.09	5.97
Women's & children's undergarm.	6.87	6.71	6.79	6.81	6.88	6.74	6.62	6.47	6.51	6.55	6.51	6.50	6.66
Paper & Allied Products	9.49	9.50	9.61	9.59	9.66	9.61	9.65	9.70	9.67	9.72	9.75	9.77	9.83
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.01	8.99	8.99	9.07	9.09	9.14	9.02	9.17	9.20	9.27	9.32	9.27	9.45
Printing & Publishing*	9.19	9.30	9.29	9.37	9.24	9.38	9.14	9.10	9.38	9.43	9.46	9.39	9.54
Newspapers	10.90	11.04	11.01	10.94	10.89	11.02	11.17	11.27	11.43	11.34	11.35	11.40	11.71
Commercial printing*	9.98	10.00	10.02	10.29	9.92	10.24	9.54	9.46	9.98	10.17	10.23	10.22	10.31
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.90	11.02	11.01	11.00	11.05	11.18	11.29	11.21	11.35	11.24	11.33	11.34	11.43
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	11.46	11.42	11.45	11.48	11.61	11.79	11.81	11.84	11.98	11.90	12.07	11.86	11.97
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.71	10.55	10.77	10.76	10.95	11.10	11.22	11.17	11.42	11.46	11.51	11.63	11.73
Drugs*	10.53	10.65	10.30	10.36	10.28	10.50	10.51	10.46	10.66	10.53	10.63	10.68	10.78
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	10.02	10.34	10.31	9.94	9.90	9.98	10.19	9.97	10.21	10.07	10.34	10.33	10.49
Paints & allied products*	10.11	10.13	10.35	10.27	10.33	10.40	10.48	10.31	10.48	10.43	10.54	10.42	10.44
Industrial organic chemicals	12.50	12.65	12.68	12.81	12.96	13.07	13.10	13.15	13.16	13.03	12.99	13.01	12.99
Petroleum & Coal Products*	15.13	14.97	14.98	14.70	14.90	14.82	14.77	14.71	14.90	14.84	15.42	15.38	15.43
Petroleum refining*	16.09	15.91	15.93	15.59	15.91	15.84	15.72	15.76	15.89	15.81	16.48	16.47	16.54
Rubber & Plastic Products,	7.64	7.71	7.55	7.50	7.48	7.52	7.52	7.54	7.61	7.67	7.58	7.62	7.69
Rubber & rubber products*	8.38	8.50	8.54	8.56	8.40	8.38	8.16	8.17	8.22	8.28	8.25	8.20	8.23
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.48	7.54	7.34	7.28	7.29	7.35	7.39	7.40	7.48	7.54	7.44	7.50	7.58
Leather & Leather Products*	5.43	5.58	5.63	5.54	5.61	5.63	5.63	5.72	5.69	5.84	5.88	5.97	5.93

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Nov 1984	Oct 1984	Nov 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,722	3,771	3,688	-49.0	34.0
Total Employment	3,522	3,579	3,445	-57.0	77.0
Total Unemployment	200	192	243	8.0	-43.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	213	228	257	-15.0	-44.0
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.1	6.6	0.3	- 1.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	7.0	- 0.3	- 1.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Nov 1984	Oct 1984	Nov 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	75,582	78,968	89,112	-3,386	-13,530
Federal Employees' Program	421	604	795	- 183	- 374
Veterans' Program	342	368	737	- 26	- 395
Extended Benefits[1]	3	0	7	+ 3	- 4
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	9,806	9,464	19,770	+ 342	- 9,964
TOTAL	86,154	89,404	110,421	-3,250	-24,267

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Nov 1984	Oct 1984	Nov 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	75.6	79.0	89.1	-3.4	-13.5
Male	40.1	41.9	47.8	-1.8	- 7.7
Female	35.5	37.1	41.3	-1.6	- 5.8
White, not Hispanic	46.9	46.7	58.6	+0.2	-11.7
Black, not Hispanic	16.4	19.5	19.3	-3.1	- 2.9
Hispanic	11.3	12.0	10.2	-0.7	+ 1.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	- 0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.2	0.2	+0.1	+ 0.1
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.6	0.5	0.4	+0.1	+ 0.2
MANUFACTURING	28.5	32.8	28.9	-4.3	- 0.4
Durable Goods	12.2	15.2	13.0	-3.0	- 0.8
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.1	2.3	2.1	-0.2	0.0
Machinery except electrical	1.7	2.6	2.7	-0.9	+ 1.0
Electrical machinery	2.7	3.6	2.0	-0.9	+ 0.7
Nondurable Goods	16.4	17.6	15.9	-1.2	+ 0.5
Food & kindred products	1.9	1.7	2.4	+0.2	- 0.5
Textile mill products	0.8	1.0	1.2	-0.2	- 0.4
Apparel & other textile products	7.4	7.9	4.4	-0.5	+ 3.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.5	2.1	-0.1	- 0.7
Chemicals & allied products	1.9	2.0	2.5	-0.1	- 0.6
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.1	1.6	1.5	-0.5	- 0.4
NONMANUFACTURING	45.4	45.6	60.0	-0.2	-14.6
Contract construction	3.9	3.2	5.6	+0.7	- 1.7
Transportation & public utilities	3.1	3.9	4.8	-0.8	- 1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	15.0	21.5	-0.6	- 7.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.7	2.3	3.1	+0.4	- 0.4
Services	17.6	17.5	20.8	+0.1	- 3.2
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	14.7	15.8	20.5	-1.1	- 5.8
25 through 34	24.1	27.0	26.7	-2.9	- 2.6
35 through 44	16.0	16.0	17.7	0.0	- 1.7
45 through 54	10.7	10.7	11.2	0.0	- 0.5
55 through 64	8.5	8.0	10.5	+0.5	- 2.0
65 and over	1.6	1.6	2.4	0.0	- 0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	8.3	9.1	10.4	-0.8	- 2.1
3 to 4 weeks	9.8	11.9	11.4	-2.1	- 1.6
5 through 14 weeks	39.8	36.3	42.6	+3.5	- 2.8
15 weeks and over	17.7	21.7	24.8	-4.0	- 7.1

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Sep [1] 1984	Aug [2] 1984	Year to Date[3]		
			1984	1983	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,744	2,907	22,738	23,432	- 3.0
Private Units	2,744	2,907	22,377	23,028	- 2.8
Single Family	2,060	2,288	15,925	14,644	+ 8.7
Two-Family	94	74	1,006	910	+10.5
Three-or-Four Family	32	36	295	462	-36.1
Five or More Family	558	509	5,151	7,012	-26.5
Public Units	0	0	361	404	-10.6
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$176,423	$194,314	$1,500,661	$1,401,491	+ 7.1
New Buildings	$145,223	$164,105	$1,233,321	$1,166,138	+ 5.8
Additions and Alterations	$ 31,200	$ 30,209	$ 267,340	$ 235,353	+13.6

[1] Based on reports received from 385 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 381 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	[illegible]	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,407	±55	1.6%	319	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,370	±55	1.6%	280	±24	8.6%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,433	±55	1.6%	218	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,444	±55	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,512	±54	1.5%	246	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,464	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,508	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,518	±54	1.5%	282	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,636	±53	1.5%	256	±23	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,643	±53	1.5%	243	±22	9.1%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,623	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,635	±53	1.5%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,596	±54	1.5%	233	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,532	±54	1.5%	218	±21	9.6%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,579	±54	1.5%	192	±20	10.4%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,522	±54	1.5%	200	±20	10.0%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1983 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,581.0	99,303	3,322.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,580.0	100,397	3,318.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,619.0	99,526	3,294.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,656.0	100,834	3,369.0	10,717	287.0	9.6	7.8
1983								
Jan	110,677	3,603.0	99,154	3,298.0	11,523	305.0	10.4	8.5
Feb	110,688	3,615.0	99,172	3,305.0	11,516	310.0	10.4	8.6
Mar	110,735	3,598.0	99,316	3,297.0	11,419	301.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,975	3,644.0	99,606	3,365.0	11,369	279.0	10.2	7.7
May	110,950	3,589.0	99,762	3,339.0	11,188	250.0	10.1	7.0
Jun	111,905	3,650.0	100,743	3,347.0	11,162	303.0	10.0	8.3
Jul	111,825	3,659.0	101,225	3,355.0	10,600	304.0	9.5	8.3
Aug	112,117	3,701.0	101,484	3,378.0	10,633	323.0	9.5	8.7
Sep	112,229	3,695.0	101,876	3,398.0	10,353	297.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,866	3,661.0	101,976	3,405.0	9,896	256.0	8.8	7.0
Nov	112,035	3,685.0	102,606	3,428.0	9,429	257.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,136	3,762.0	102,941	3,503.0	9,195	259.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,215	3,774.0	103,190	3,503.0	9,026	271.0	8.0	7.2
Feb	112,693	3,811.0	103,892	3,575.0	8,801	236.0	7.8	6.2
Mar	112,912	3,822.0	104,140	3,565.0	8,772	257.0	7.8	6.7
Apr	113,245	3,928.0	104,402	3,661.0	8,843	267.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,803	3,861.0	105,288	3,639.0	8,514	222.0	7.5	5.7
Jun	113,877	3,777.0	105,748	3,585.0	8,130	192.0	7.1	5.1
Jul	113,938	3,812.0	105,395	3,564.0	8,543	248.0	7.5	6.5
Aug	113,494	3,807.0	104,969	3,573.0	8,526	234.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,699	3,804.0	105,239	3,569.0	8,460	235.0	7.4	6.2
Oct	114,017	3,788.0	105,586	3,560.0	8,431	228.0	7.4	6.0
Nov	114,026	3,723.0	105,872	3,510.0	8,154	213.0	7.2	5.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

3/5/85 S5425-1 A

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 246 Based on data available through February 1, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

Year-end business barometers signaled that the national economy was back on an expansionary course, after stalling during late summer and fall. Auto sales slipped in December and housing starts remained sluggish, but gains were recorded by a broad range of other indicators. Industrial production, employment, and personal income all registered sizeable increases and consumers stepped up their spending for home goods, apparel, and general merchandise. Business investment in new plant and equipment also remained strong.

These trends were reflected in a quicker-than-anticipated pace of overall economic growth during the fourth quarter, when Gross National Product (GNP) climbed at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 3.9%. This was considerably more than the 2.8% growth rate originally projected by the U. S. Commerce Department in its so-called "flash estimate" based on incomplete data available through mid-December. For all of 1984, GNP advanced by 6.8%, the steepest increase since 1951. The degree of price stability in 1984 was equally impressive. The broad-gauged GNP price deflator indicated an inflation rate of 3.7%, the smallest since 1967.

Though strong cyclical recovery has now been underway for two full years, this followed the deepest recession since the 1930s and has not yet restored the national economy to full capacity utilization. At 7.2% in December, the nation's jobless rate was still about one and one-half percentage points higher than in 1979, when it averaged 5.8%. Similarly, the utilization rate for industrial facilities stood at about 82% in December compared with 87% before the prolonged slump of 1980-1982. The continued existence of these underutilized resources, along with intense price competition from abroad because of the high value of the dollar, helps explain the persistence of good news on the inflation front.

Most forecasters expect the national economy to keep growing during 1985, but at a more subdued pace than during the past two years with little change in either unemployment or the inflation rate. Consumer spending is expected to sustain its expansion and, based on a recent U. S. Commerce Department survey, business-leaders plan an increase of new plant and equipment investment about half as large as its 13.3% gain in 1984. Business inventory investment is likely to be moderate, however, and foreign competition is expected to remain stiff. Some analysts see housing starts showing a pick-up during the early part of the year in response to the recent easing of interest rates, but this is likely to be short-lived if interest rates head back up during 1985 as many economists anticipate. Homebuilding for the year as a whole is therefore not likely to match its performance in 1984.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of February 1, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

As 1984 drew to a close, the New Jersey economy was still riding the crest of a strong business expansion now in progress for two years. Building activity continued to boom through December, and rising consumer and investment demand contributed to further gains in both manufacturing and the service sectors of the economy. This raised employment to another record high and held the state's unemployment rate at its lowest level since the early 1970s.

New Jersey employers expanded their employment rolls by an estimated 11,100 in December, after adjusting for the influence of normal seasonal developments. According to the latest monthly survey conducted by the N. J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to a record 3,314,100, up 224,000 from two years earlier when the 1981-82 recession was at its worst. December's job gains were spread over most major sectors, including construction, manufacturing, finance, and business, personal, and transportation services.

At year's end, the state's unemployment rate stood at 5.8% of the civilian labor force, according to both the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and independent estimates prepared by the N. J. Department of Labor. This represented a drop of about four percentage points since the start of the business expansion. For all of 1984, joblessness in New Jersey averaged 6.2%, the lowest since 1973 when it dipped to 5.6%. In contrast, the nation's civilian unemployment rate was still 7.2% as of December and 7.5% for 1984 as a whole.

New Jersey's economic performance over the past several years has been particularly impressive when viewed against the backdrop of national developments. After lagging badly behind national employment trends during the 1970s and experiencing disproportionately high unemployment throughout that decade, New Jersey has actually surpassed the nation in job growth over the past five years and has now had below-average unemployment rates for four years running. This has occurred despite the fact that New Jersey's population is still growing at a substantially slower pace than that for the country as a whole.

The following statistical comparisons for the 1979 to 1984 period tell the story:

- On an annual average basis, nonfarm employment increased by 8% in New Jersey from 1979 to 1984. The job gain nationally was only 5% over the same period. (Data revisions nearing completion and scheduled for release late in February are expected to show that the State's job growth and performance vis-a-vis the nation since 1979 has been even better than these statistics indicate.)
- Construction employment climbed by nearly 14% in the Garden State over the same five years while declining nationally by more than 3%. Over the same period, the dollar volume of construction contract awards advanced more than three times as fast in New Jersey as nationally (81% versus 25%). New Jersey has roughly mirrored national trends in homebuilding but far outpaced the nation in other types of construction. Casino-related development in Atlantic City has contributed to this, but the State's building boom has also been fueled by a very strong pace of office, commercial, and infrastructure investment, especially in the northeastern counties of the State and along the industrial corridor extending south to the Camden suburbs.
- Business establishments in the service sectors expanded their staffs by 17% in New Jersey from 1979 to 1984, substantially more than a 12% increase nationally. The difference reflects rapid expansion of business, financial, and transportation services in the State, as well as disproportionate growth of tourism thanks to the rebirth of Atlantic City. Wholesale trade has also been expanding much faster in New Jersey than nationally.
- The only major sector where New Jersey did not outperform the nation from 1979 to 1984 was manufacturing, which showed job losses of 8.1% in the Garden State and 6.9% nationally. This difference is small, however, in comparison with the massive migration of factory jobs towards the Sunbelt that occurred during the 1970s. From 1969 to 1979, New Jersey lost more than 10% of its manufacturing jobs while the nation was growing in this sector by over 4%.
- Perhaps the most telling contrast is that for the unemployment rate, which declined by 0.7 of a percentage point in New Jersey from 1979 to 1984 while increasing by 1.7 percentage points nationally. New Jersey's annual average jobless rate shifted from 1.1 points above that for the nation in 1979 to 1.3 points below the national rate in 1984.

These comparisons clearly indicate that whatever was ailing the New Jersey economy during the 1970s is now history. The vital signs of the State economy have not been better in a good number of years and there is every reason to expect a healthy pace of job growth during the years ahead. Faster-than-national growth is unlikely to continue, however, both because some other parts of the country still have cyclical catching up to do and because New Jersey's population growth rate is expected to remain slower than that of the nation as a whole.

Employment should keep increasing in New Jersey during 1985, primarily in the service sectors of the economy. Some hiring could also occur in manufacturing, but this is likely to be modest considering the reduced national economic growth rate anticipated by most economists. Building activity and employment should remain close to current record levels, with some slippage of homebuilding offset by increased nonresidential construction. Overall job gains will be considerably smaller than in 1983 and 1984, when long-term growth trends were augmented by cyclical hiring following the 1981-82 recession. Employment should advance roughly in line with labor force growth, leaving the unemployment rate in the neighborhood of 5.5% to 6%--about where it was during the closing months of 1984.[1]

---

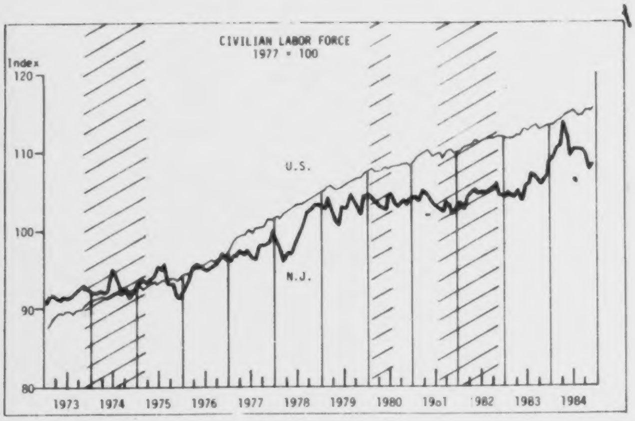
[1] According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), New Jersey's unemployment rate increased to 6.1% in January from 5.8% in December, mirroring a national jump from 7.2% to 7.4%. The significance of these increases is questionable since they were attributable entirely to sharply higher labor force participation rates that could turn out to be transitory. BLS also reported that the number of New Jersey residents with jobs was up sharply by 8,000 in January, which hardly indicates any deterioration of economic trends.

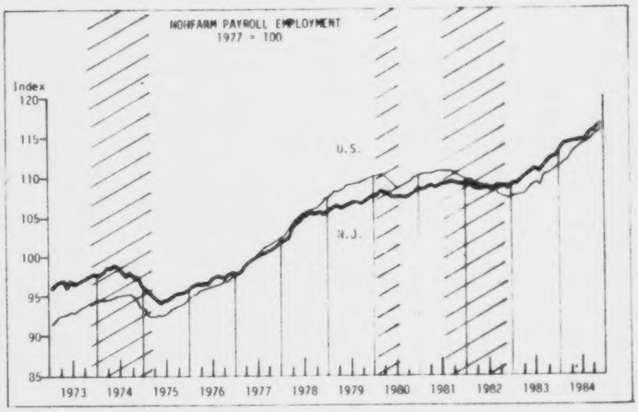
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

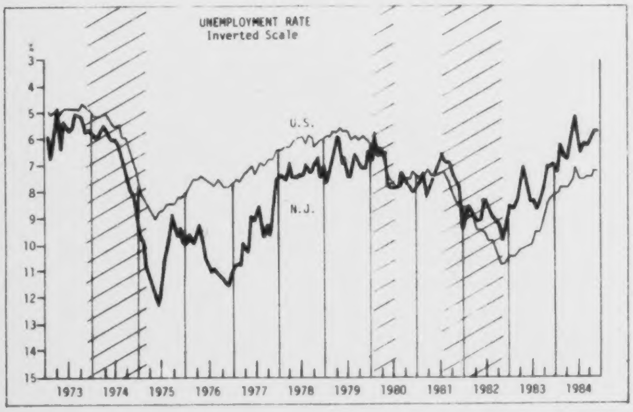
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 9654	$ 9585	$ 8937	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 8.9	+ 9.9
$ 3869	$ 3839	$ 3508	Nov	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+10.4	+10.7
2229	2295	2229	Sep	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 4.0	INA
25	49	37	Jul'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 5.1	+43.6
184.3	81.1	103.8	Nov	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+ 3.0	+ 3.4
$ 545.5	$ 536.4	$ 429.0	Dec	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+13.5	+ 8.4
$ 169.5	$ 227.6	$ 192.7	Dec	Residential*	S-18	+ 3.8	+ 7.7
$ 304.5	$ 240.0	$ 181.8	Dec	Nonresidential*	S-18	+22.6	+17.6
$ 71.4	$ 68.8	$ 54.5	Dec	Nonbuilding*		+22.8	- 5.0
3314.1	3303.0	3207.3	Dec	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.8	+ 4.5
740.8	738.4	724.4	Dec	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 3.0	+ 5.9
2573.3	2564.6	2482.9	Dec	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.0	+ 4.1
213	213	259	Dec	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-18.2	-20.3
5.7	5.7	6.9	Dec	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
88.6	92.5	94.2	Dec	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	-16.1	INA
2.9	3.0	3.2	Dec	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.0	41.1	41.0	Dec	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
$ 9.55	$ 9.51	$ 9.31	Dec	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.0	+ 3.9
$397.28	$394.67	$387.30	Dec	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.4	+ 5.4

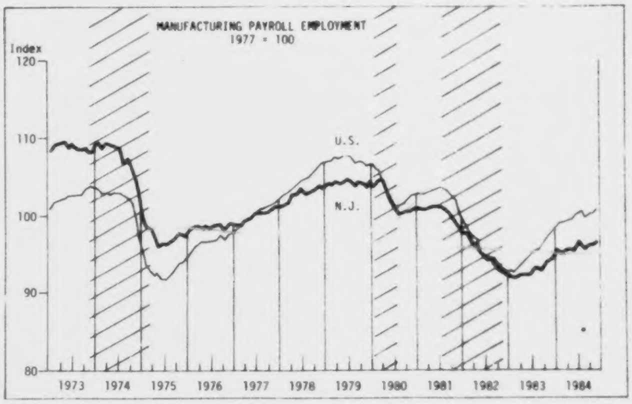
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

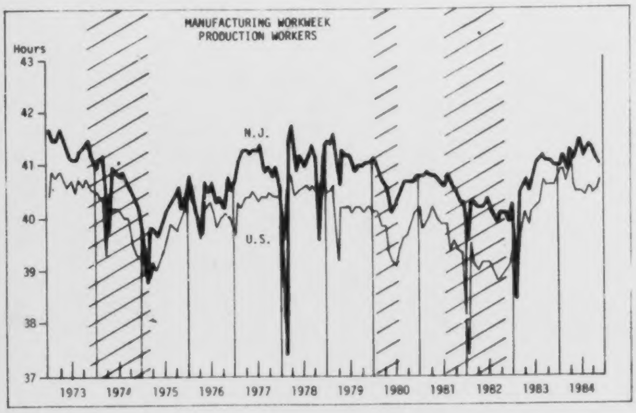
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

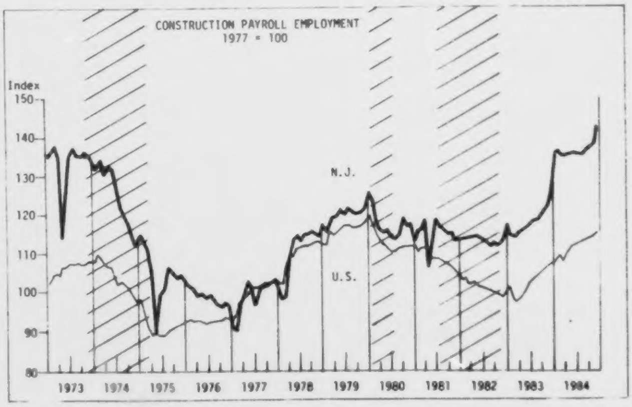




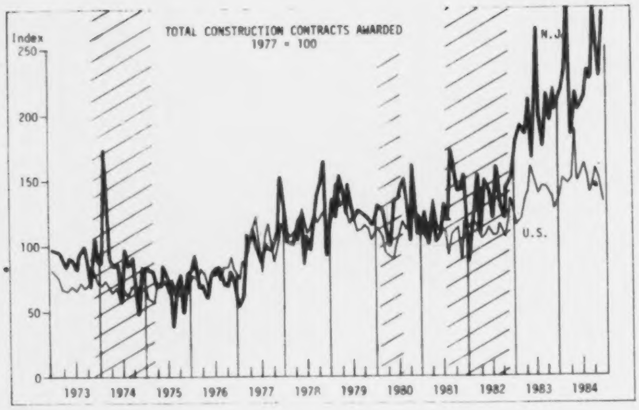


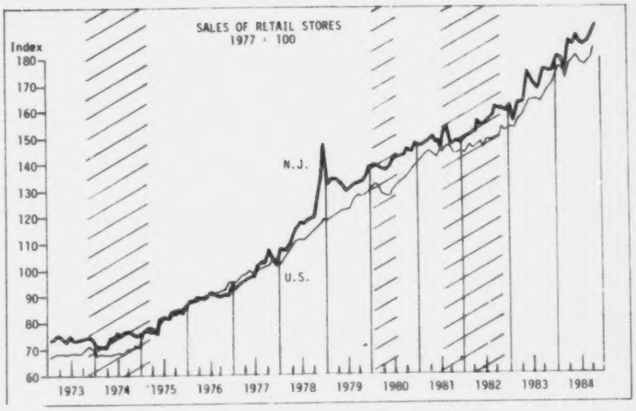


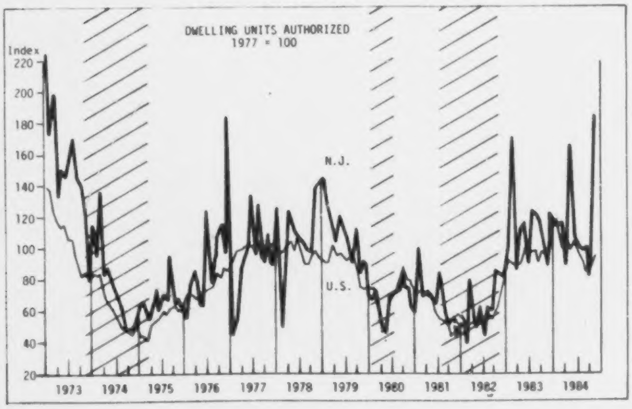


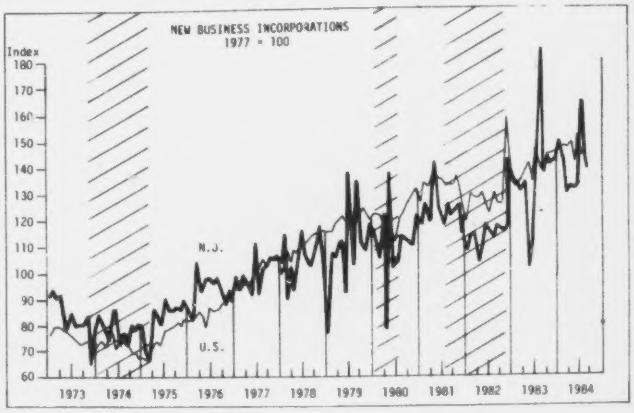


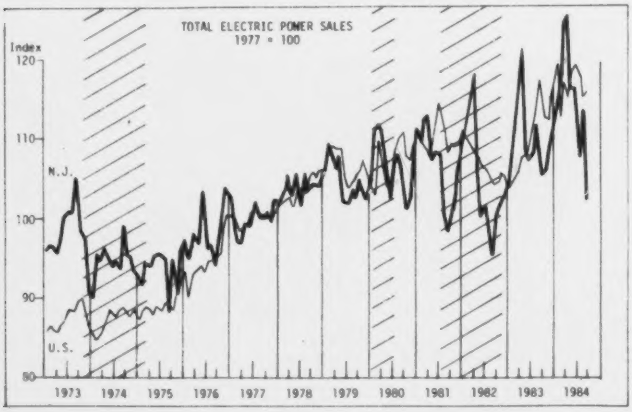
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

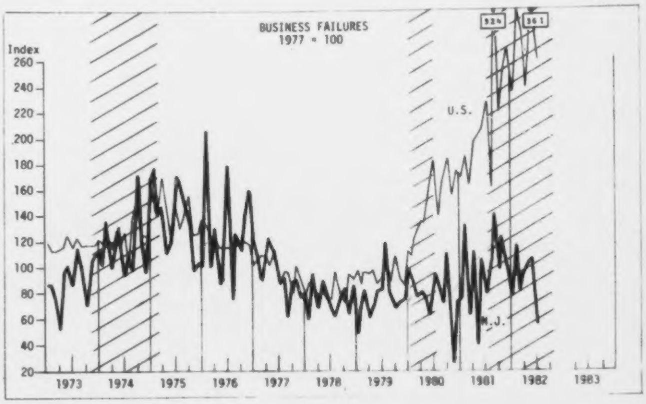












New Jersey's Population July 1, 1984

by
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New Jersey continued its trend of sustained but moderate population growth through the middle of 1984, according to the latest official estimate released by the U.S. Census Bureau. New Jersey's resident population as of July 1, 1984 was 7,515,000 persons. This represents an increase of 150,000 persons, or 2.0% since the last census, April 1, 1980, of which approximately one third occurred since mid-1983. Although New Jersey's increase of 2.0% was well below the corresponding rate of 4.2% for the nation, New Jersey outpaced the rest of the Northeast. Moreover, the new figure supports an upturn in New Jersey's growth during the 1980s as compared to the preceding decade.

The estimate, along with similar estimates for the other states and major regions, were prepared by the Census Bureau in cooperation with various state agencies throughout the country, including the Division of Planning and Research in the New Jersey Department of Labor. They will soon be published in the Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25. The revised 1983 estimates supersede those published in Series P-25, nos. 951 and 957. The publication of the state estimates is the first step in the new cycle of population estimates for 1984 produced by the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) in which the Division participates. In the coming year, the state estimate will provide a control total for the county and municipal estimates produced by our Division in cooperation with the Bureau.

METHODOLOGY

The method by which the provisional 1984 and revised 1983 estimates were computed took account of a number of indicators. Both were computed as an average of two estimates produced by two separate procedures. The procedures differ in the way they estimate the household population under 65 years of age. The first one, the Administrative Records Method, estimates net internal migration from federal income tax returns, and international migration from inmigration reports. Births and deaths are determined from vital statistics registration.

The second procedure, known as the Composite Method, is relatively new, having first been used last year. It combines two well-tested methods, Component Method II and the Ratio-Correlation Method to estimate the household (non-group quarters) population aged 0-14 and 15-64, respectively. Component Method II relies heavily on elementary school enrollments as well as births and deaths for estimating the population under 15. Changes in school enrollments form the basis for the migration estimates, while births and deaths provide the natural increment. For the household population aged 15 to 64, the Ratio-Correlation Method is employed. This method estimates the State's share of the national population in this category by a regression on three indicators; school enrollment, number of federal income tax returns, and number of housing units.

The population 65 and over and the group-quarters population are determined in the same manner for both methods. The former is updated from the 1980 census via changes in medicare enrollment. The latter is determined by updating the population of those institutions that maintain consistent records, specifically military barracks and major Job Corps centers. For other group facilities, 1980 census numbers are used.

The final step is to average the two differing estimates of household population under 65, then add in the group quarters population under 65 and the persons 65 and over. The resulting state estimate is then rounded to the nearest thousand.

A more detailed description of the methodology underlying these estimates appears in *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, no. 957, published by the Census Bureau.

THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

The New Jersey population growth indicated by these estimates, while high compared to the recent trend, is modest compared to the rest of the country, as indicated in Table 1. The United States population increased by 4.2% from the 1980 census until mid-1984, compared to New Jersey's 2.0% increase. On the other hand, the northeastern region (New Jersey included) grew by 1.2%, so that New Jersey grew rapidly compared to the Northeast. The national comparison stands in sharp contrast to the 1970s, when New Jersey increased by only 2.7% over an entire decade, while the region increased by 0.2% and the nation by 11.4%.

The states of the South and West continued to be most prominent in the nation's population growth. With percentage increase as the criterion, the fastest growing state was, by far, Alaska, which grew by 24.4%, or nearly a quarter of its 1980 population. Large percentage increases were also observed in Nevada (13.8%), Utah (13.0%), Florida (12.6%), Texas (12.4%), and Arizona (12.3%). The big gainer

Table 1
ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION
NORTHEASTERN STATES AND ALL REGIONS
(Thousands)

State or Region	July 1, 1984 Provisional Estimate	July 1, 1983 Revised Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	Change 1980-1984		Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
				Number	Percent	
Northeast	49,728	49,502	49,135	592	1.2	0.28
Maine	1,156	1,145	1,125	32	2.8	0.64
New Hampshire	977	958	921	56	6.1	1.39
Vermont	530	525	511	18	3.6	0.86
Massachusetts	5,798	5,763	5,737	61	1.1	0.25
Rhode Island	962	956	947	15	1.6	0.37
Connecticut	3,154	3,139	3,108	47	1.5	0.35
New York	17,735	17,663	17,558	177	1.0	0.24
New Jersey	7,515	7,464	7,365	150	2.0	0.47
Pennsylvania	11,901	11,889	11,864	37	0.3	0.07
Midwest	59,117	58,890	58,866	251	0.4	0.10
South	80,576	79,637	75,372	5,204	6.9	1.57
West	46,738	45,994	43,172	3,565	8.3	1.87
UNITED STATES	236,158	234,023	226,546	9,612	4.2	0.98

in absolute numbers was California--an increase of 1,955,000 persons-- while Texas and Florida both grew by over a million.

For the corresponding areas of population decline or minimal growth, we have tended to look to the Midwest in recent years. This region grew by only 0.4% from 1980 to 1984. Two states showed losses during the period, Michigan (-2.0%) and Ohio (-0.4%), with Iowa and Indiana both within 10,000 persons of zero growth, hence "too close to call." Elsewhere, the District of Columbia also lost population. It should be noted that in the last year in the period, from mid-1983 to mid-1984, the Midwest region increased slightly in contrast to the preceding three years, when it showed almost no net change.

In comparison to the states of the Northeast (Table 1), population growth in New Jersey has been more rapid than any state outside of northern New England. The contrast with New Jersey's larger neighbors is especially sharp, with New York and Pennsylvania showing percentage growth of 1.0% and 0.3%, respectively.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

In explaining a change in population, the factors most directly involved are births, deaths, and migration. As shown in Table 2, the increase of 150,000 New Jerseyans from 1980 to 1984 is mostly a result of the natural increment, or the excess of births over deaths. This positive increase is due in large part to the presence of the "baby boom" cohorts in the childbearing age groups.

The other variable in the growth equation, net migration, had less numerical impact on New Jersey's population since 1980, but has been a prime mover in the short-term changes in the growth rate. If we consider the four post-censal years individually (Table 2), we see an apparent emergence of positive net migration after 1983, whereas from 1980 to 1983 practically all growth could be attributed to natural increase. In the previous decade of the 1970s, net migration was negative, so that natural increase had to overcome it to produce a positive balance of growth. This apparent trend is eye-catching: it must nevertheless be qualified by the fact that net migration is a small residual of in- and out-migration, therefore a very volatile indicator. It is also a major source of error in estimating populations.

Table 2
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
NEW JERSEY
(Thousands)

Period	Total Change	Natural Increment	Net Migration
4/1/70 to 4/1/80	194	330	-137
4/1/80 to 7/1/81	41	35	7
7/1/81 to 7/1/82	21	30	- 9
7/1/82 to 7/1/83	36	30	6
7/1/83 to 7/1/84	51	29	21

Do these results indicate any long-term developments affecting our State? After a decade of net out-migration and very slow growth in the 1970s, the early 1980s are showing tentative signs of reversal. At the same time, we remain acutely aware of the capricious nature of year-to- year changes in migration, even at the state level. New Jersey's population change depends not only on economic, demographic, and other factors in the State, but also on developments in other states that compete with New Jersey for population. Given the large-scale, interregional population trends in the United States over recent years, New Jersey appears to be holding its own.

Economic Brief

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION

The Northeast and Midwest, as in the recent past, experienced net out migration from March 1982 to March 1983, while the South and the West had net gains of residents from the North (see table). The Northeast was a net loser to each of the three other regions. While 324,000 persons moved to the South from the Northeast, only 266,000 moved in the reverse direction representing a net loss of 58,000 persons. Only 87,000 persons moved from the West to the Northeast and 205,000 went in the other direction for a net loss of 118,000 persons. The exchange of migrants with the Midwest was more balanced, but still represented a loss of 11,000 persons (97,000 left the Northeast for the Midwest and 86,000 moved to the Northeast from the Midwest). Many interstate movers, however, remained in their own region. In the Northeast, 366,000 of the 805,000 persons (45.5%) who moved to a different state from 1982 to 1983 remained in the Northeast.

Persons aged 20 to 29 years old were the most mobile, while persons 45 years old and over were least mobile both nationally and in the Northeast. Nearly 40% of the Northeast's interstate movers were in their twenties. The Northeast attracts more college graduates from the South and Midwest than it loses, but experiences a net loss to the West. The Northeast showed a net loss of persons below the poverty level (127,000 outmigrants and 75,000 inmigrants). About the same number of unemployed persons moved into and from the Northeast, 53,000 outmigrants versus 52,000 inmigrants. The South was the origin of most of the unemployed and poor inmigrants to the Northeast.

These facts are a part of the recently released report, *Geographic Mobility: March 1982 to March 1983*, Series P-20, No. 393, CGPO Stock No. 003-001-90792-5. The report is available for $5.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

While this report deals primarily with internal migration within the United States, the number of persons moving to the United States from abroad is also tabulated. The number of persons who left the country is not available. Most of the detailed tables show movement within and between central cities, suburbs of metropolitan areas, and nonmetropolitan areas or within and between counties, states, and regions of the country. These various types of movers are cross classified by demographic, social, and economic characteristics such as age, sex, race, education, marital status, income, and occupation.

INMIGRANTS, OUTMIGRANTS, AND NET MIGRANTS, FOR REGIONS: 1982-1983 (numbers in thousands)

Region	Inmigrants	Outmigrants	Net Migrants
Northeast	439	625	- 186
Midwest	661	947	- 286
South	1,211	973	+ 238
West	880	645	+ 235

STATISTICAL SECTION

> Please Note:
>
> Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonally adjusted factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages.* Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales.* Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales.* For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,750 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon popu-

lation estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1983 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The SESA agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1983 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjust-

ments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The variation in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service is due to the redirection of resources towards basic labor exchange services and cancelling (June 1983) of the Teacher Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,608	3,580	3,583	3,610	3,603	3,636	3,744	3,726
Feb	3,587	3,581	3,552	3,599	3,615	3,656	3,811	3,763
Mar	3,632	3,573	3,611	3,595	3,598	3,652	3,822	3,779
Apr	3,629	3,579	3,634	3,602	3,644	3,646	3,928	3,822
May	3,607	3,567	3,641	3,618	3,589	3,651	3,861	3,857
Jun	3,580	3,571	3,613	3,621	3,650	3,657	3,777	3,864
Jul	3,562	3,580	3,625	3,614	3,659	3,643	3,812	3,853
Aug	3,549	3,582	3,626	3,619	3,701	3,653	3,807	3,835
Sep	3,535	3,588	3,634	3,635	3,695	3,655	3,804	3,833
Oct	3,584	3,581	3,637	3,639	3,661	3,662	3,788	3,812
Nov	3,569	3,589	3,664	3,652	3,685	3,681	3,723	3,763r
Dec	3,532	3,597	3,609	3,639	3,762	3,667	3,747	3,780

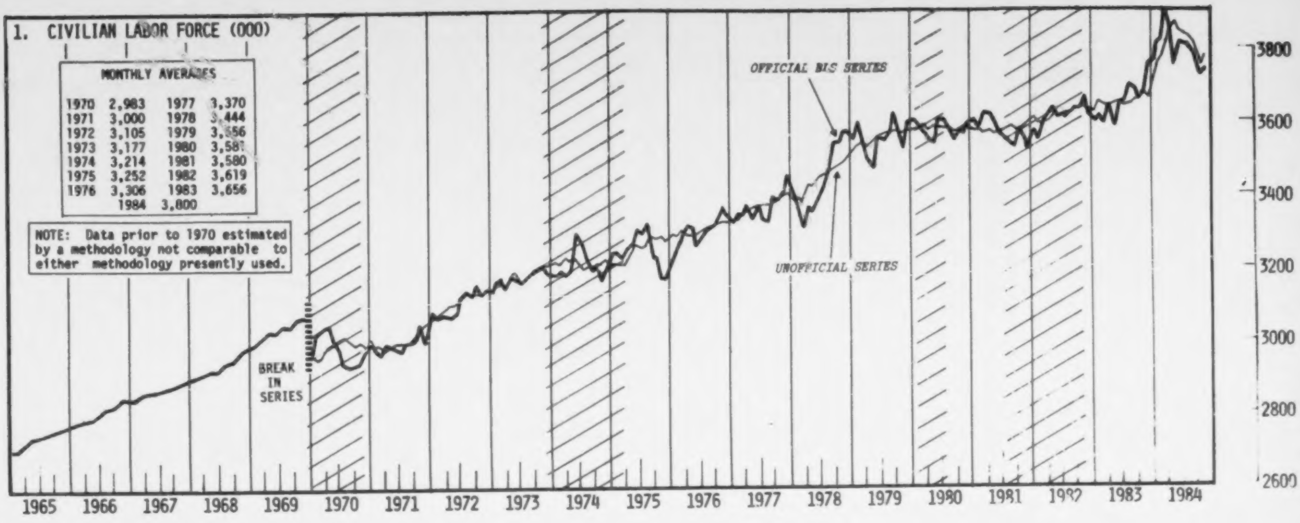
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,335	3,318	3,248	3,302	3,298	3,320	3,503	3,479
Feb	3,329	3,321	3,240	3,293	3,305	3,335	3,575	3,514
Mar	3,338	3,315	3,303	3,283	3,297	3,340	3,565	3,533
Apr	3,347	3,322	3,303	3,280	3,365	3,345	3,661	3,581
May	3,341	3,314	3,310	3,293	3,339	3,355	3,639	3,606
Jun	3,324	3,316	3,312	3,295	3,347	3,361	3,585	3,618
Jul	3,329	3,323	3,323	3,286	3,355	3,370	3,564	3,611
Aug	3,306	3,320	3,302	3,290	3,378	3,380	3,573	3,595
Sep	3,296	3,324	3,308	3,296	3,398	3,389	3,569	3,589
Oct	3,322	3,317	3,301	3,298	3,405	3,401	3,560	3,576
Nov	3,302	3,315	3,305	3,304	3,428	3,414	3,510	3,555r
Dec	3,260	3,310	3,278	3,309	3,503	3,417	3,534	3,561

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	273	262	335	308	305	316	271	247
Feb	258	260	312	306	310	321	236	249
Mar	294	258	308	313	301	312	257	245
Apr	282	257	331	322	279	301	267	241
May	266	253	331	325	250	297	222	251
Jun	256	255	301	326	303	296	192	246
Jul	233	257	302	328	304	272	248	241
Aug	243	262	324	329	323	273	234	239
Sep	239	264	326	339	297	266	235	244
Oct	262	264	336	341	256	262	228	235
Nov	267	274	359	347	257	267	213	208
Dec	272	287	331	330	259	249	213	220

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

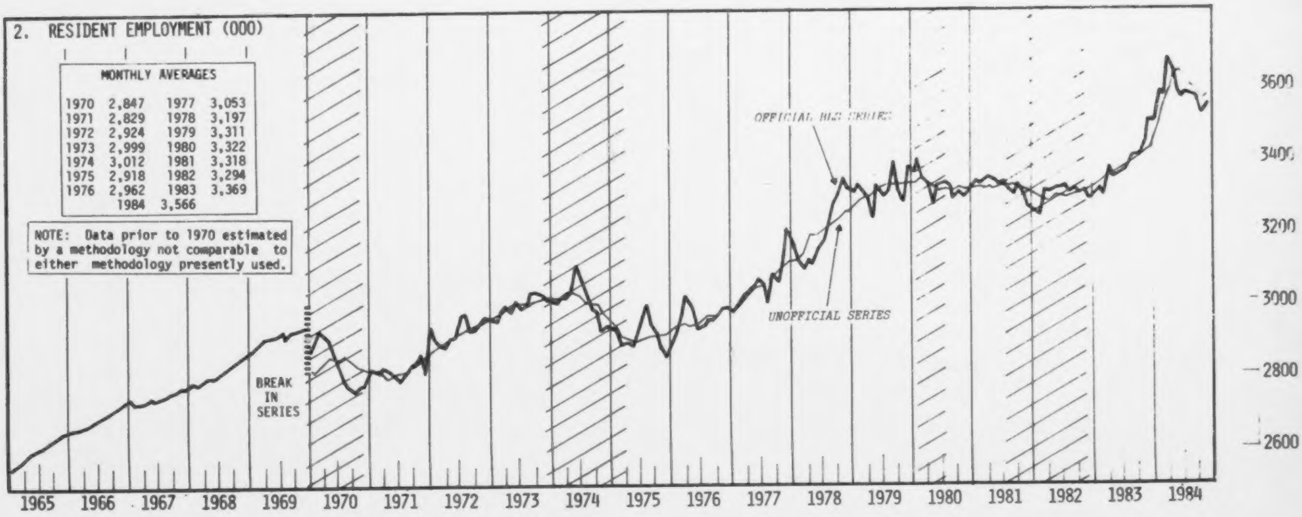


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,983	1977	3,370
1971	3,000	1978	3,444
1972	3,105	1979	3,556
1973	3,177	1980	3,587
1974	3,214	1981	3,580
1975	3,252	1982	3,619
1976	3,306	1983	3,656
	1984	3,800	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

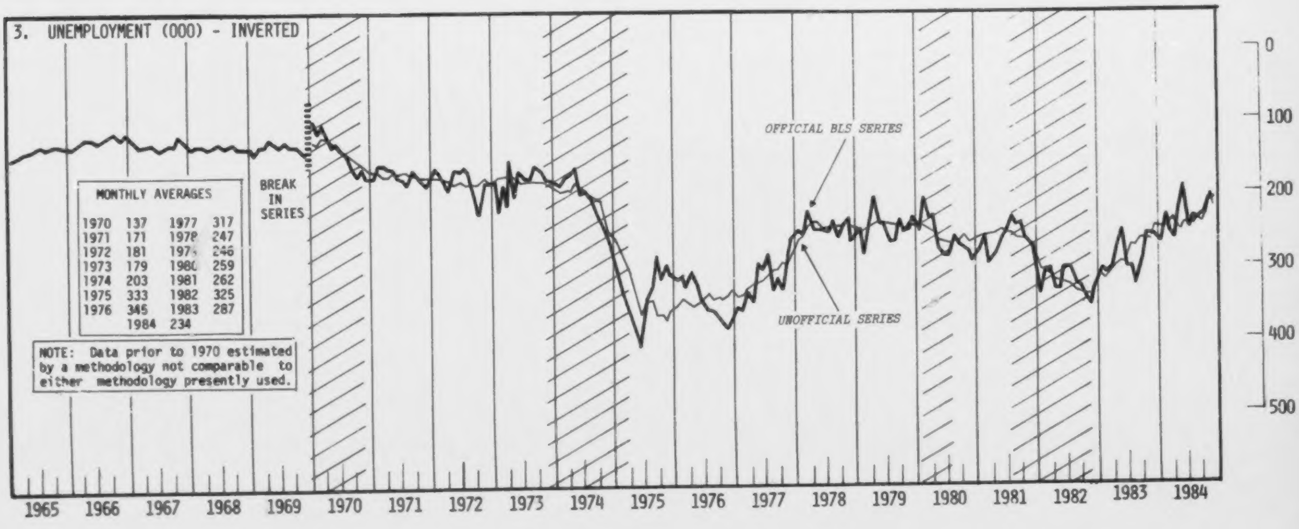


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,847	1977	3,053
1971	2,829	1978	3,197
1972	2,924	1979	3,311
1973	2,999	1980	3,322
1974	3,012	1981	3,318
1975	2,918	1982	3,294
1976	2,962	1983	3,369
	1984	3,566	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	137	1977	317
1971	171	1978	247
1972	181	1979	246
1973	179	1980	259
1974	203	1981	262
1975	333	1982	325
1976	345	1983	287
	1984	234	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.3	63.8	63.2	63.7	62.9	63.5	65.3	64.5
Feb	63.8	63.7	62.6	63.4	63.1	63.8	65.9	65.1
Mar	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.3	62.7	63.7	66.1	65.3
Apr	64.5	63.6	64.0	63.4	63.5	63.5	67.9	66.1
May	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.5	63.6	66.7	66.6
Jun	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.6	65.2	66.7
Jul	63.1	63.4	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.3	65.7	66.4
Aug	62.8	63.4	63.6	63.5	64.3	63.4	65.6	66.1
Sep	62.5	63.5	63.7	63.7	64.1	63.4	65.5	66.0
Oct	63.3	63.3	63.7	63.7	63.5	63.5	65.2	65.6
Nov	63.0	63.4	64.1	63.9	63.9	63.8	64.0	64.7
Dec	62.3	63.5	63.1	63.6	65.2	63.5	64.4	65.0p

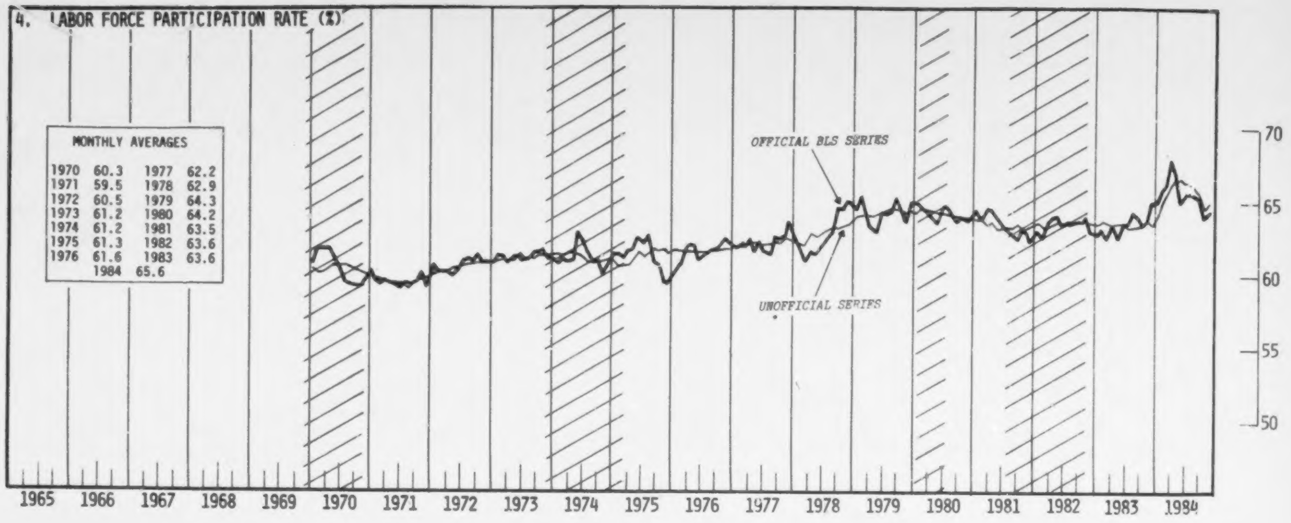
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.4	59.1	57.3	58.2	57.6	58.0	60.6	60.2
Feb	59.2	59.1	57.1	58.0	57.7	58.2	61.9	60.8
Mar	59.3	58.9	58.2	57.8	57.5	58.2	61.6	61.1
Apr	59.4	59.0	58.1	57.7	58.6	58.3	63.3	61.9
May	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	58.4	62.8	62.3
Jun	58.9	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.2	58.5	61.9	62.4
Jul	59.0	58.8	58.4	57.7	58.3	58.6	61.5	62.3
Aug	58.5	58.7	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.7	61.6	62.0
Sep	58.3	58.8	58.0	57.8	59.0	58.8	61.5	61.8
Oct	58.7	58.6	57.8	57.8	59.1	59.0	61.3	61.5
Nov	58.3	58.5	57.8	57.8	59.4	59.2	60.4	61.1
Dec	57.5	58.4	57.3	57.9	60.7	59.2	60.7	61.2p

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

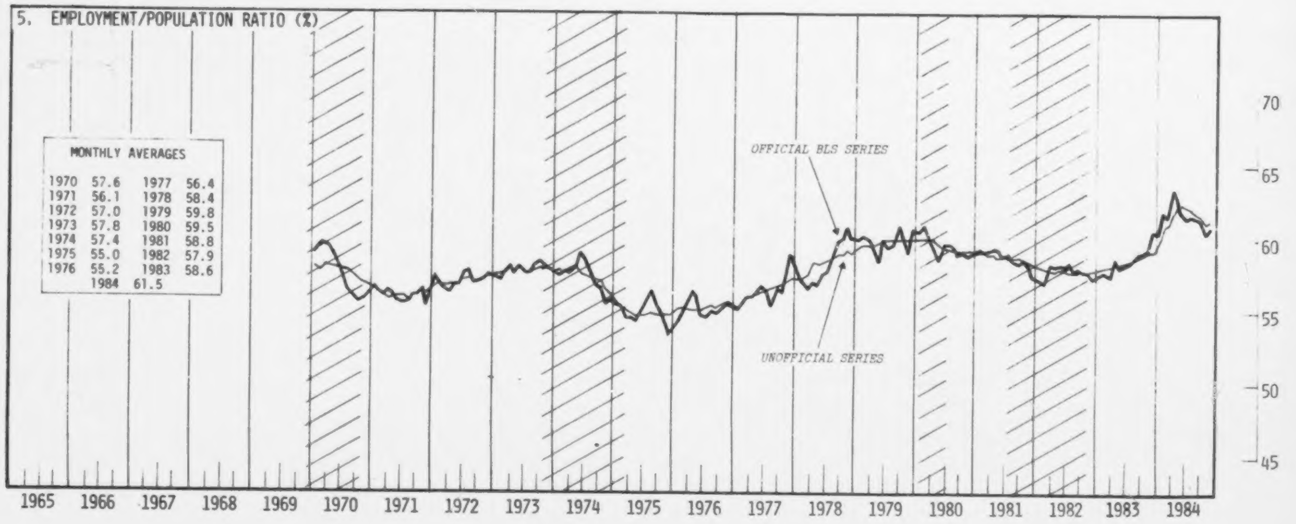
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Off.	Unoff	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.6	7.3	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.2	6.6
Feb	7.2	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.8	6.2	6.6
Mar	8.1	7.2	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	6.7	6.5
Apr	7.8	7.2	9.1	8.9	7.7	8.2	6.8	6.3
May	7.4	7.1	9.1	9.0	7.0	8.1	5.7	6.5
Jun	7.2	7.1	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.1	5.1	6.4
Jul	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.5	6.3
Aug	6.8	7.3	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.5	6.1	6.2
Sep	6.8	7.4	9.0	9.3	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.4
Oct	7.3	7.4	9.2	9.4	7.0	7.1	6.0	6.2
Nov	7.5	7.6	9.8	9.5	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.5
Dec	7.7	8.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.8	5.7	5.8p

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – II



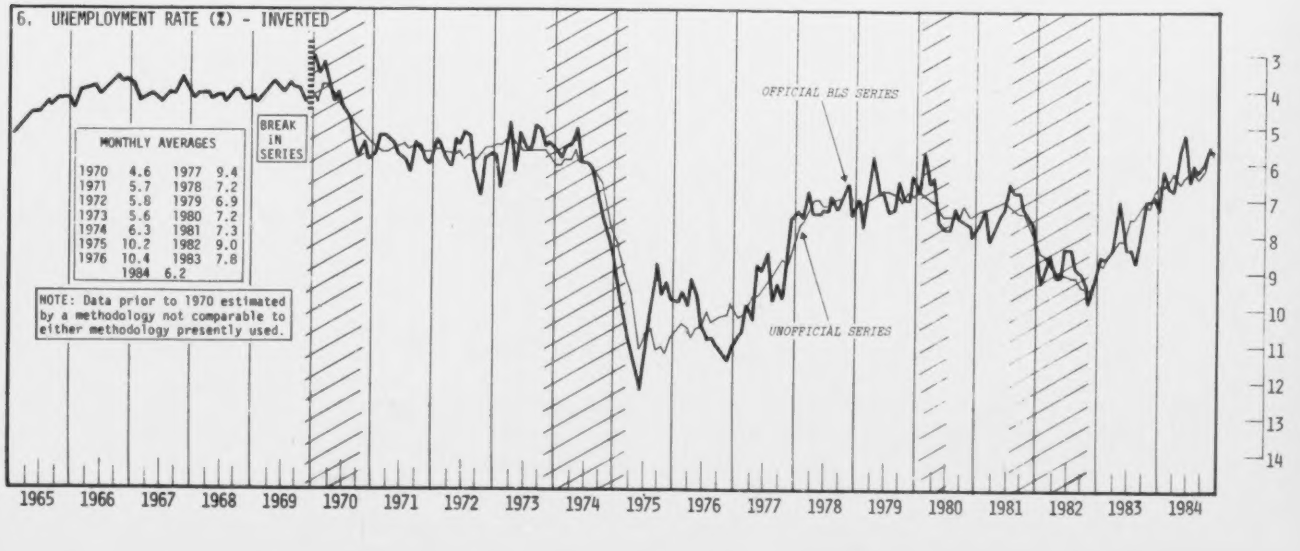
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	60.3	1977	62.2
1971	59.5	1978	62.9
1972	60.5	1979	64.3
1973	61.2	1980	64.2
1974	61.2	1981	63.5
1975	61.3	1982	63.6
1976	61.6	1983	63.6
		1984	65.6



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	57.6	1977	56.4
1971	56.1	1978	58.4
1972	57.0	1979	59.8
1973	57.8	1980	59.5
1974	57.4	1981	58.8
1975	55.0	1982	57.9
1976	55.2	1983	58.6
		1984	61.5



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.6	1977	9.4
1971	5.7	1978	7.2
1972	5.8	1979	6.9
1973	5.6	1980	7.2
1974	6.3	1981	7.3
1975	10.2	1982	9.0
1976	10.4	1983	7.8
		1984	6.2

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3018.1	3081.1	3035.7	3100.8	3037.5	3103.6	3168.8	3239.0
Feb	3018.6	3087.8	3020.7	3091.3	3030.5	3102.7	3170.0	3247.6
Mar	3044.1	3091.9	3037.2	3086.8	3061.4	3113.8	3191.8	3248.1
Apr	3081.4	3100.5	3064.4	3085.9	3106.0	3127.8	3231.0	3254.0
May	3094.8	3088.1	3092.1	3087.7	3137.7	3133.3	3260.4	3255.7
Jun	3147.3	3091.8	3144.4	3091.6	3200.1	3145.6	3317.5	3259.9
Jul	3148.2	3101.3	3134.5	3086.4	3202.8	3154.1	3316.9	3264.8
Aug	3146.2	3099.9	3138.5	3093.5	3191.5	3144.8	3314.9	3264.5
Sep	3126.5	3109.0	3113.0	3096.6	3190.7	3172.7	3301.9	3281.3
Oct	3120.9	3106.9	3104.5	3092.9	3199.9	3186.9	3309.6	3294.8
Nov	3119.6	3106.7	3102.2	3091.8	3211.1	3200.0	3315.4r	3303.0r
Dec	3111.5	3102.8	3098.9	3090.1	3216.4	3207.3	3324.2p	3314.1p

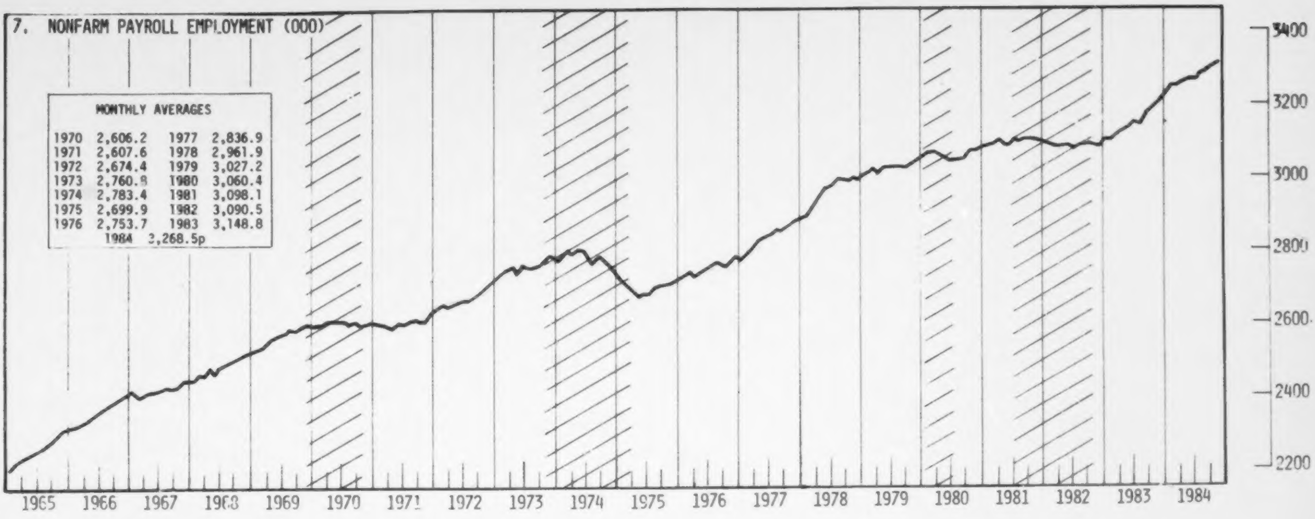
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2488.8	2549.7	2506.0	2568.6	2515.2	2579.0	2637.4	2705.1
Feb	2486.6	2556.5	2496.0	2567.1	2503.4	2576.4	2634.9	2713.2
Mar	2509.4	2560.0	2507.9	2560.1	2533.1	2587.9	2654.3	2713.3
Apr	2548.9	2570.5	2535.1	2558.6	2578.8	2602.5	2694.1	2719.0
May	2563.8	2559.5	2560.8	2558.6	2610.5	2608.3	2725.0	2722.5
Jun	2615.5	2565.7	2610.2	2563.3	2666.1	2617.6	2777.8	2726.3
Jul	2619.8	2579.8	2606.1	2563.9	2672.4	2629.3	2785.5	2738.9
Aug	2624.6	2577.1	2616.8	2570.0	2666.9	2618.0	2790.6	2738.0
Sep	2617.5	2581.9	2605.7	2571.7	2675.5	2639.8	2782.6	2744.0
Oct	2594.1	2577.0	2582.8	2568.2	2669.8	2653.8	2774.4	2756.5
Nov	2584.5	2574.2	2575.2	2567.7	2675.2	2666.8	2773.0r	2763.4r
Dec	2575.4	2569.4	2571.4	2565.5	2680.5	2674.3	2779.9p	2772.9p

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.3	531.4	529.7	532.2	522.3	524.6	531.4	533.9
Feb	532.0	531.3	524.7	524.2	527.1	526.3	535.1	534.4
Mar	534.7	531.9	529.3	526.7	528.3	525.9	537.5	534.8
Apr	532.5	530.0	529.3	527.3	527.2	525.3	536.9	535.0
May	531.0	528.6	531.3	529.1	527.2	525.0	535.4	533.2
Jun	531.8	526.1	534.2	528.3	534.0	528.0	539.7	533.6
Jul	528.4	521.5	528.4	522.5	530.4	524.8	531.4	525.9
Aug	521.6	522.8	521.7	523.5	524.6	526.8	524.3	526.5
Sep	509.0	527.1	507.3	524.9	515.2	532.9	519.3	537.3
Oct	526.8	529.9	521.7	524.7	530.1r	533.1	535.2	538.3
Nov	535.1	532.5	527.0	524.1	535.9	533.2	542.4r	539.6r
Dec	536.1	533.4	527.5	524.6	535.9	533.0	544.3p	541.2p

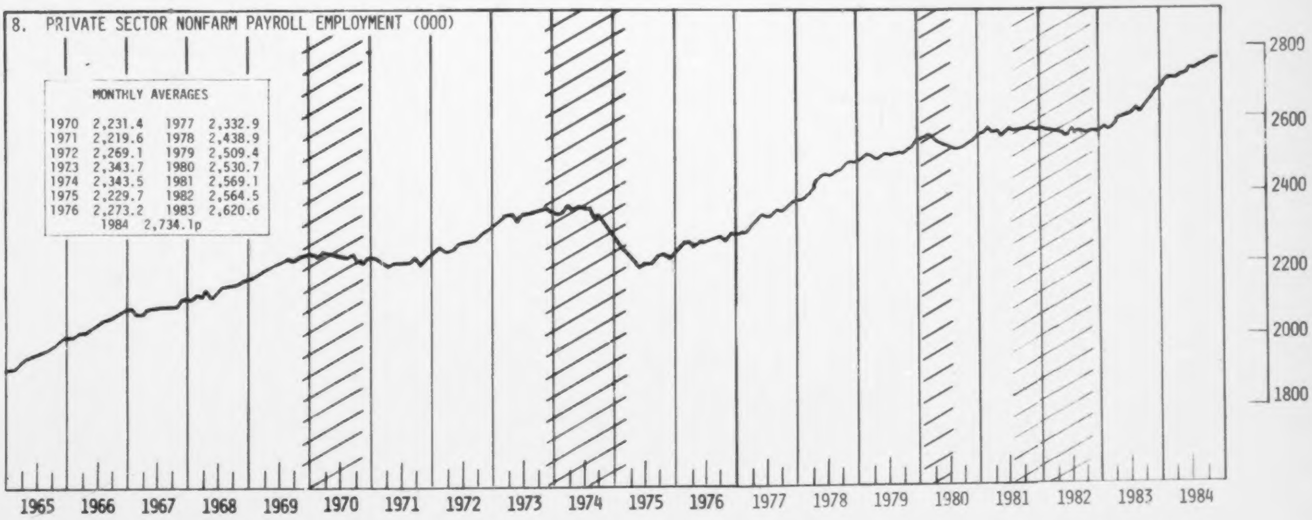
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

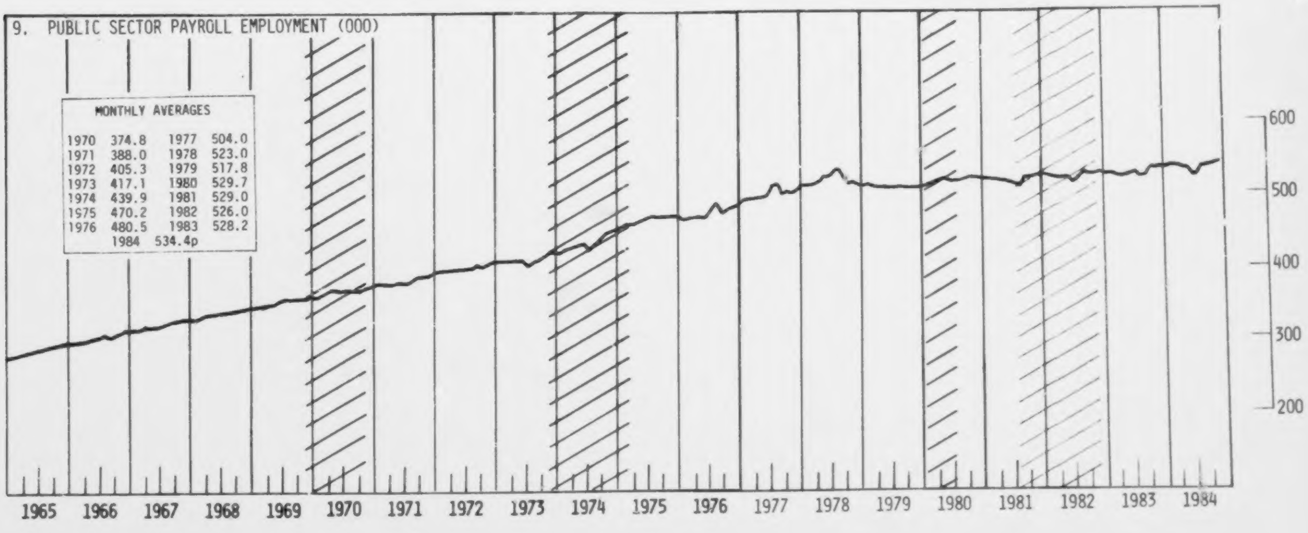
1970	2,606.2	1977	2,836.9
1971	2,607.6	1978	2,961.9
1972	2,674.4	1979	3,027.2
1973	2,760.8	1980	3,060.4
1974	2,783.4	1981	3,098.1
1975	2,699.9	1982	3,090.5
1976	2,753.7	1983	3,148.8
1984	3,268.5p		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1977	2,332.9
1971	2,219.6	1978	2,438.9
1972	2,269.1	1979	2,509.4
1973	2,343.7	1980	2,530.7
1974	2,343.5	1981	2,569.1
1975	2,229.7	1982	2,564.5
1976	2,273.2	1983	2,620.6
1984	2,734.1p		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1977	504.0
1971	388.0	1978	523.0
1972	405.3	1979	517.8
1973	417.1	1980	529.7
1974	439.9	1981	529.0
1975	470.2	1982	526.0
1976	480.5	1983	528.2
1984	534.4p		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	761.3	774.5	737.1	750.1	693.7	707.0	718.7	731.7
Feb	764.3	773.0	740.1	748.4	697.8	706.2	723.5	731.4
Mar	768.8	772.4	737.9	741.4	702.1	706.5	726.0	730.5
Apr	770.6	774.1	732.0	736.5	703.0	707.3	728.1	732.0
May	774.9	775.0	731.0	732.4	706.4	707.8	730.6	731.8
Jun	784.6	775.0	735.7	728.6	715.5	708.2	740.6	732.6
Jul	770.6	774.9	719.9	723.1	711.0	714.6	736.2	739.2
Aug	776.2	772.0	728.2	724.8	718.2	714.2	739.6	734.9
Sep	783.1	771.5	729.3	719.8	724.0	713.8	743.4	732.1
Oct	775.5	766.9	721.1	715.0	727.0	719.8	745.2	737.4
Nov	766.1	761.9	714.4	712.4	726.2	722.8	741.8r	738.4r
Dec	751.9	755.5	704.2	708.4	720.8	724.4	737.0p	740.8p

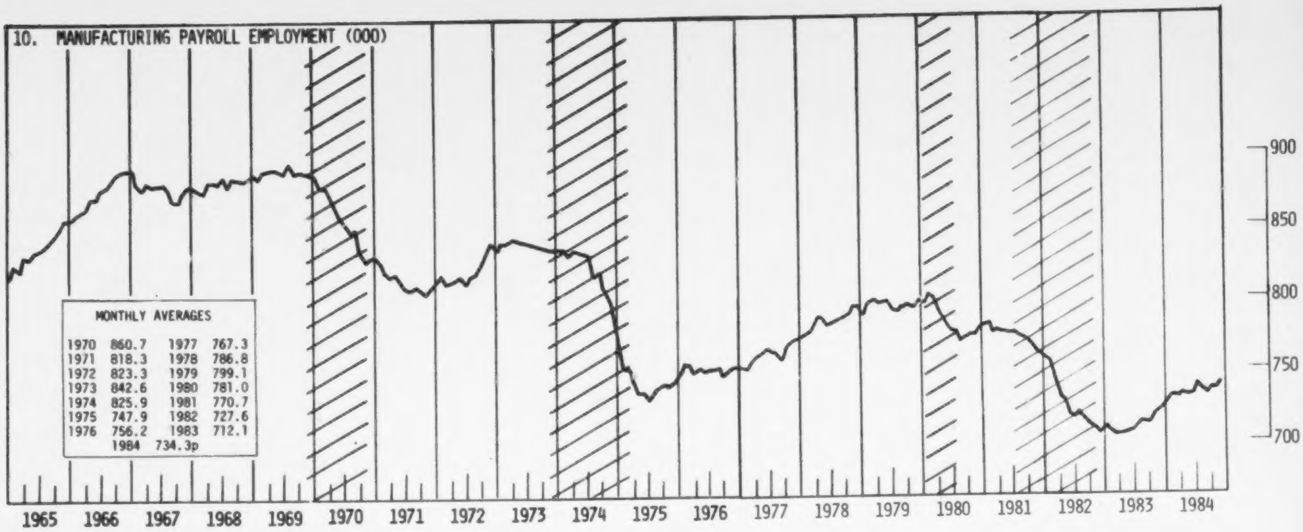
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.2	106.8	93.7	107.3	97.2	111.4	111.7	128.0
Feb	92.5	109.4	90.9	107.3	92.0	108.5	110.0	129.7
Mar	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.8	95.8	108.0	113.4	127.8
Apr	107.8	112.2	103.1	107.8	104.1	109.0	122.4	128.1
May	100.7	100.1	108.4	108.0	110.1	109.8	128.5	128.2
Jun	111.7	106.5	112.3	107.6	115.3	110.7	133.7	128.3
Jul	120.6	112.5	115.0	107.3	119.8	111.8	137.2	128.0
Aug	119.9	110.8	115.5	106.7	121.7	112.4	138.5	127.9
Sep	118.0	110.3	114.4	106.9	121.2	113.2	138.0	128.9
Oct	116.6	108.9	114.3	106.7	123.1	114.9	139.5	130.2
Nov	115.7	108.9	113.8	107.0	122.9	115.5	138.8r	130.4r
Dec	110.3	107.5	110.7	107.4	121.8	118.1	139.5p	135.3p

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

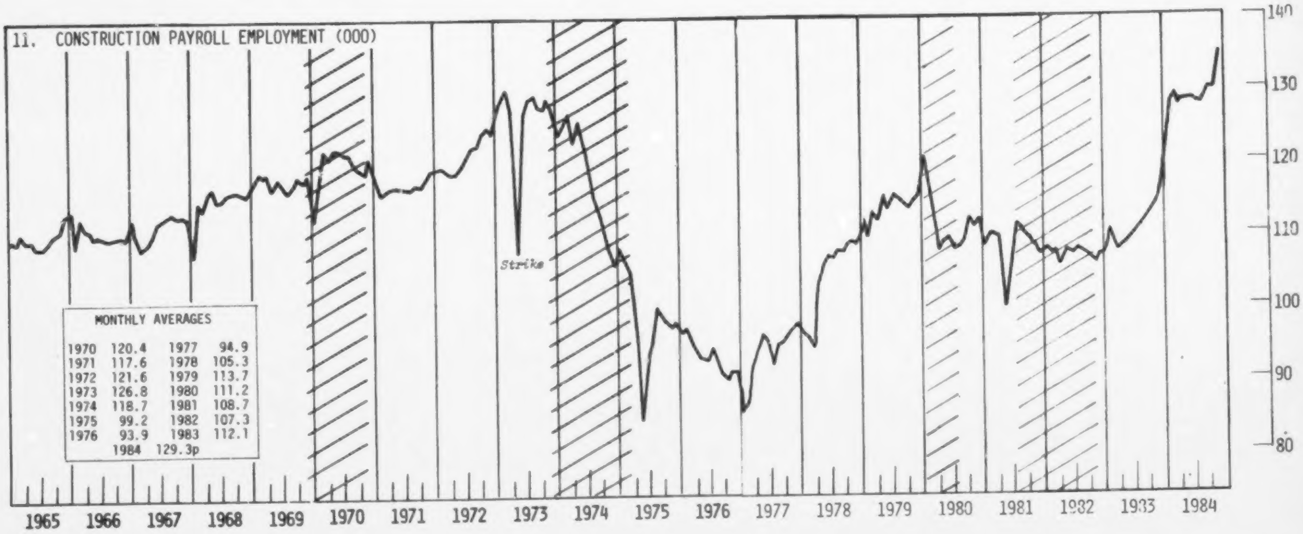
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1632.1	1666.0	1673.2	1709.0	1722.5	1758.7	1805.2	1843.5
Feb	1627.6	1671.7	1663.1	1709.3	1711.8	1759.7	1799.6	1850.1
Mar	1640.9	1675.5	1672.3	1708.8	1733.3	1771.4	1813.1	1853.1
Apr	1668.3	1682.0	1697.8	1712.1	1769.7	1784.3	1841.6	1856.9
May	1686.0	1682.2	1719.2	1716.0	1792.1	1788.7	1863.9	1860.5
Jun	1716.9	1682.0	1759.9	1724.9	1833.3	1796.8	1901.5	1863.5
Jul	1726.1	1690.0	1769.1	1731.4	1839.5	1800.9	1910.1	1869.8
Aug	1726.1	1692.0	1770.9	1736.3	1824.9	1789.5	1910.6	1873.4
Sep	1713.9	1697.8	1759.8	1742.9	1828.2	1810.9	1899.2	1881.1
Oct	1699.8	1698.9	1745.2	1744.3	1817.7	1817.1	1887.7	1886.9
Nov	1700.5	1701.2	1744.8	1746.1	1824.1	1826.5	1890.5r	1892.7r
Dec	1711.1	1704.3	1754.3	1747.6	1836.0	1829.8	1901.5p	1894.9p

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

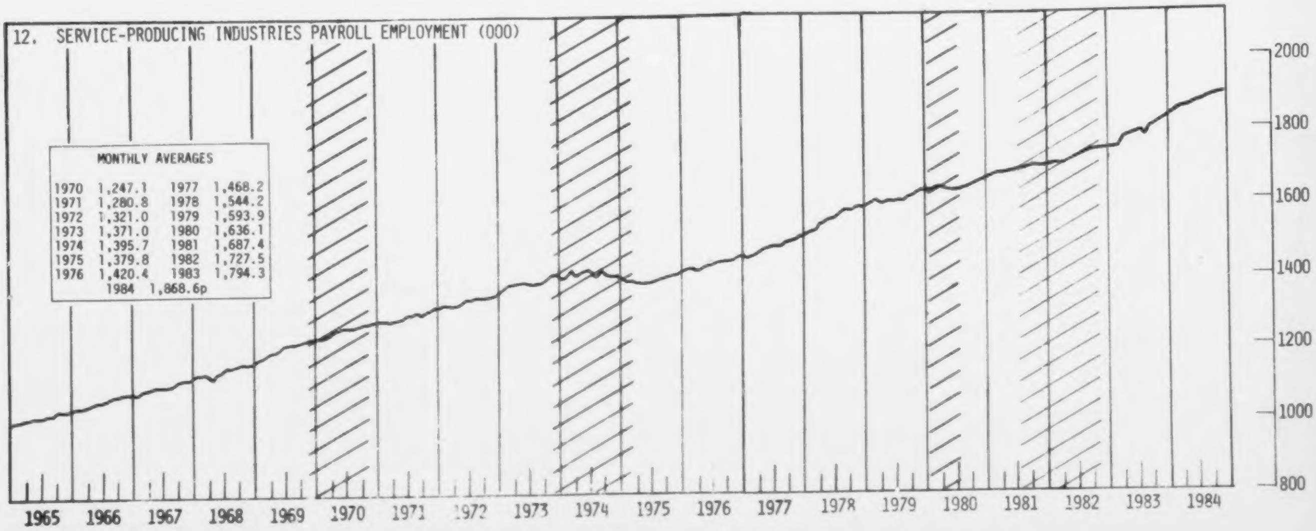
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	860.7	1977	767.3
1971	818.3	1978	786.8
1972	823.3	1979	799.1
1973	842.6	1980	781.0
1974	825.9	1981	770.7
1975	747.9	1982	727.6
1976	756.2	1983	712.1
1984	734.3p		


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1977	94.9
1971	117.6	1978	105.3
1972	121.6	1979	113.7
1973	126.8	1980	111.2
1974	118.7	1981	108.7
1975	99.2	1982	107.3
1976	93.9	1983	112.1
1984	129.3p		


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1977	1,468.2
1971	1,280.8	1978	1,544.2
1972	1,321.0	1979	1,593.9
1973	1,371.0	1980	1,636.1
1974	1,395.7	1981	1,687.4
1975	1,379.8	1982	1,727.5
1976	1,420.4	1983	1,794.3
1984	1,868.6p		

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	498.8	507.1	474.3	482.8	443.7	451.8	461.1	469.5
Feb	500.8	505.5	475.3	480.1	447.8	452.3	463.6	468.3
Mar	503.5	505.8	473.4	476.1	449.7	452.4	466.5	469.3
Apr	503.9	506.8	468.0	471.1	450.6	453.6	466.8	469.9
May	506.9	507.2	468.6	469.2	452.0	452.6	468.9	469.6
Jun	514.9	508.8	470.3	465.1	456.4	451.6	477.8	472.8
Jul	502.2	509.4	457.9	464.0	453.0	458.8	472.1	478.2
Aug	506.6	506.8	466.4	466.2	457.5	457.1	475.6	475.2
Sep	514.3	503.9	469.4	459.5	463.7	453.8	479.0	468.8
Oct	507.5	499.3	463.0	455.4	467.4	459.9	479.5	471.8
Nov	498.4	493.9	457.4	453.4	466.3	462.5	476.1r	472.2r
Dec	478.9	480.5	450.3	452.1	461.1	463.4	473.7p	476.0p

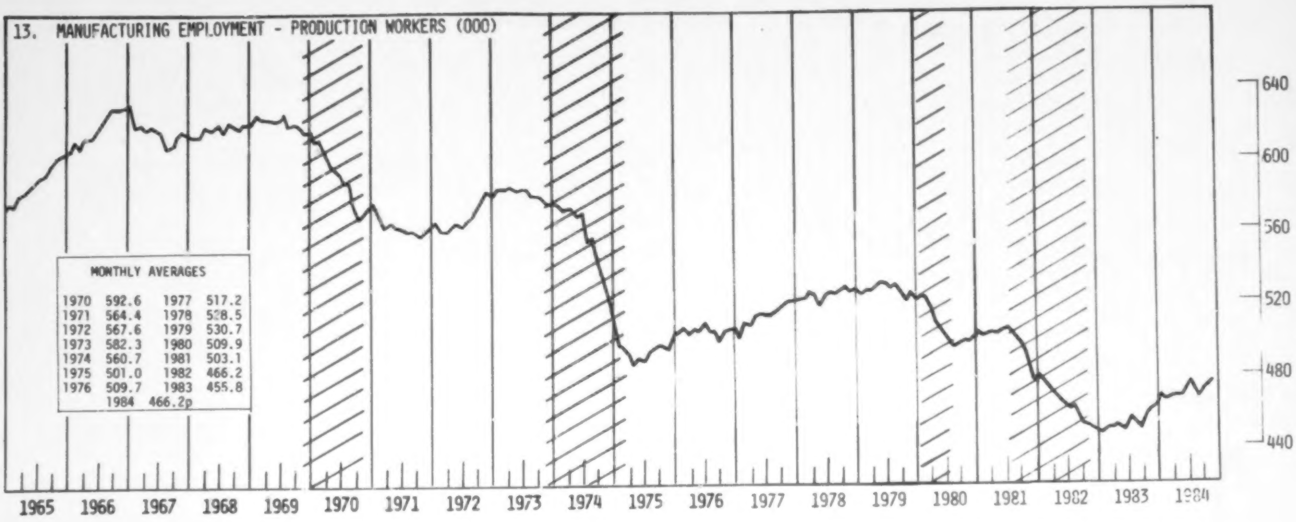
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	40.9	39.5	39.7	40.1	40.3	40.8	41.0
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.4	41.2	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.9
Apr	40.5	40.8	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.3
May	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.7	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3
Jul	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5
Aug	40.5	40.7	39.6	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2
Sep	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.7	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4
Oct	40.6	40.5	40.0	39.9	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.2
Nov	40.8	40.4	40.2	39.8	41.5	41.1	41.5	41.1
Dec	41.0	40.4	40.4	39.8	41.6	41.0	41.6p	41.0p

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

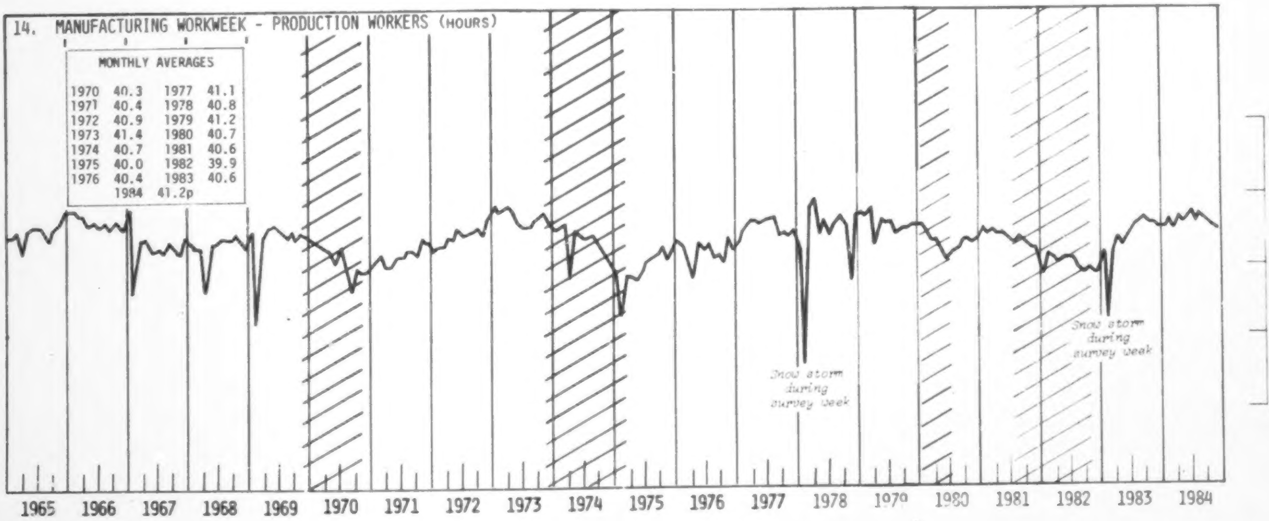
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,301	20,740	18,735	19,167	17,792	18,208	18,813	19,250
Feb	20,383	20,624	19,107	19,348	17,196	17,368	19,100	19,294
Mar	20,644	20,687	19,078	19,139	18,258	18,322	19,127	19,194
Apr	20,408	20,677	18,580	18,844	18,249	18,507	19,139	19,407
May	20,580	20,694	18,744	18,815	18,261	18,330	19,225	19,301
Jun	20,956	20,708	18,812	18,651	18,530	18,380	19,685	19,527
Jul	20,138	20,631	18,133	18,606	18,347	18,811	19,356	19,845
Aug	20,517	20,627	18,469	18,555	18,758	18,787	19,547	19,578
Sep	20,881	20,458	18,635	18,242	19.104	18,697	19,831	19,408
Oct	20,605	20,222	18,520	18,171	19,257	18,902	19,851	19,438
Nov	20,335	19,954	18,387	18,045	19,351	19,009	19,758r	19,407r
Dec	19,635	19,412	18,192	17,994	19,182	18,999	19,706p	19.516p

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



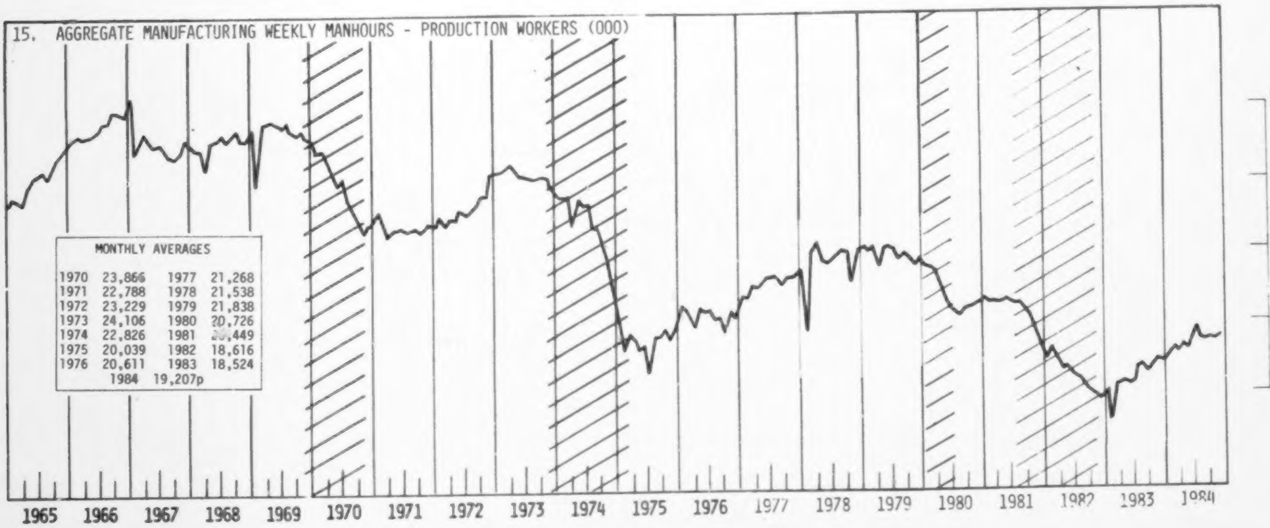
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1977	517.2
1971	564.4	1978	528.5
1972	567.6	1979	530.7
1973	582.3	1980	509.9
1974	560.7	1981	503.1
1975	501.0	1982	466.2
1976	509.7	1983	455.8
	1984	466.2p	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1977	41.1
1971	40.4	1978	40.8
1972	40.9	1979	41.2
1973	41.4	1980	40.7
1974	40.7	1981	40.6
1975	40.0	1982	39.9
1976	40.4	1983	40.6
	1984	41.2p	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1977	21,268
1971	22,788	1978	21,538
1972	23,229	1979	21,838
1973	24,106	1980	20,726
1974	22,826	1981	[illegible],449
1975	20,039	1982	18,616
1976	20,611	1983	18,524
	1984	19,207p	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted
Jan	319.09	335.75	358.90	381.07
Feb	319.09	340.90	346.37	383.57
Mar	321.85	342.95	366.62	381.71
Apr	321.16	340.63	365.53	383.35
May	323.58	344.80	366.02	382.94
Jun	326.01	343.60	368.24	383.98
Jul	323.61	342.54	370.17	383.76
Aug	326.83	344.12	373.51	383.46
Sep	332.11	346.98	376.98	388.75
Oct	333.33	351.20	378.22	390.40
Nov	335.78	356.17	382.63	394.67r
Dec	343.58	359.16	387.30	397.28p

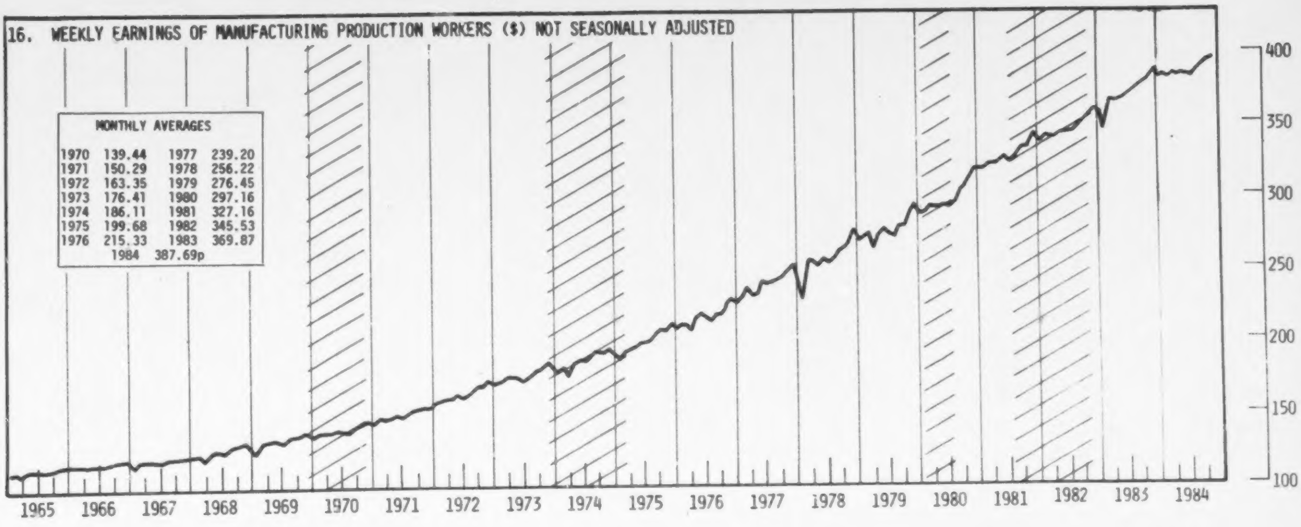
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1981			1982			1983			1984		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	206.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7
Feb	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5
Mar	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8
Apr	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0
May	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5
Jun	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7
Jul	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3
Aug	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1
Sep	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5
Oct	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7
Nov	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2
Dec	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	93.90	103.76	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	98.14	106.55
Feb	92.76	102.50	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	98.34	106.81
Mar	92.99	102.78	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	97.98	106.38
Apr	92.25	101.96	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	98.09	106.54
May	92.39	102.14	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	97.67	106.08
Jun	92.12	101.86	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	97.30	105.70
Jul	90.31	99.84	92.39	101.25	97.47	105.60	96.76	105.08
Aug	90.24	99.79	92.63	101.52	97.42	105.62	96.00	104 27
Sep	90.30	99.91	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	96.28	104.64
Oct	91.67	100.86	93.23	102.22	98.25	106.60	96.50	104.90
Nov	92.38	101.66	94.36	103.49	99.34	107.88	97.20r	105.71r
Dec	94.26	103.80	95.48	104.74	100.28	108.97	100.47p	106.46p

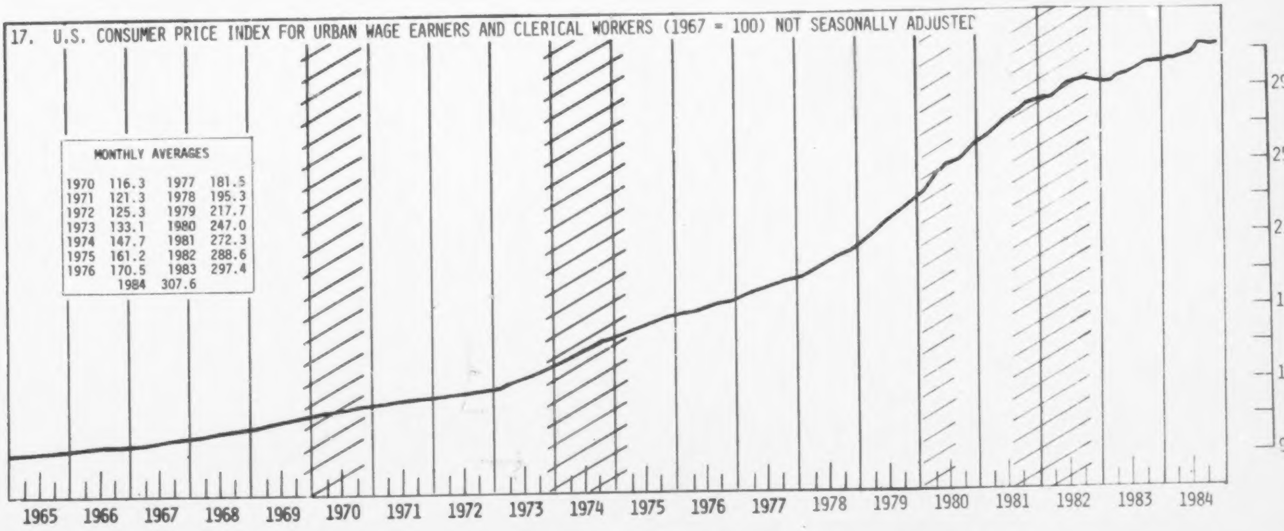
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

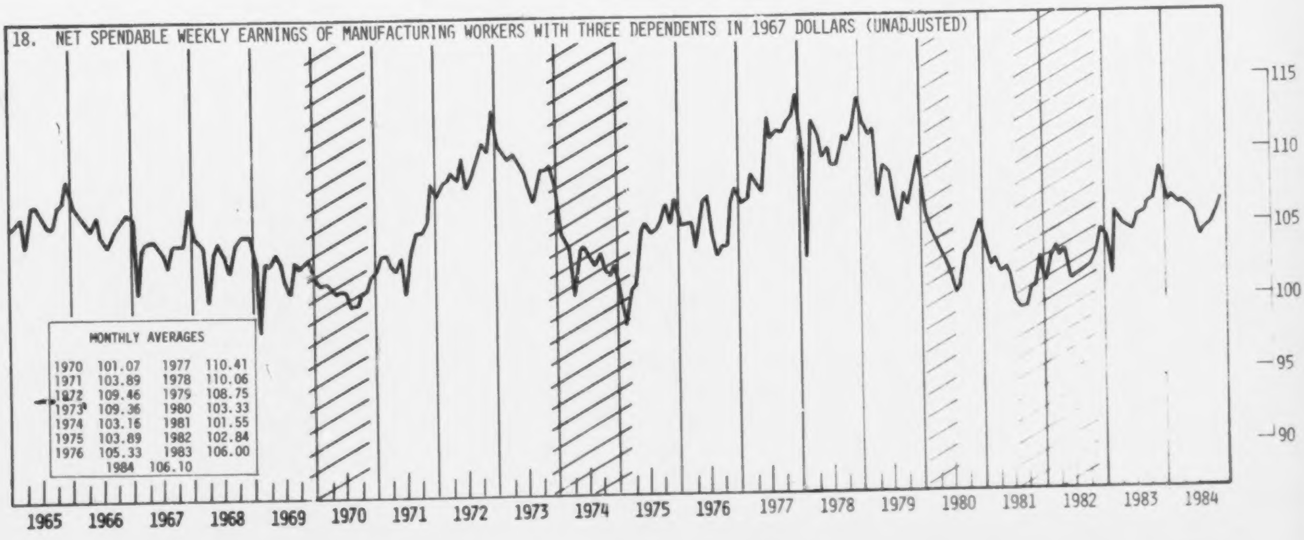
1970	139.44	1977	239.20
1971	150.29	1978	256.22
1972	163.35	1979	276.45
1973	176.41	1980	297.16
1974	186.11	1981	327.16
1975	199.68	1982	345.53
1976	215.33	1983	369.87
1984	387.69p		



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1977	181.5
1971	121.3	1978	195.3
1972	125.3	1979	217.7
1973	133.1	1980	247.0
1974	147.7	1981	272.3
1975	161.2	1982	288.6
1976	170.5	1983	297.4
1984	307.6		



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1977	110.41
1971	103.89	1978	110.06
1972	109.46	1979	108.75
1973	109.36	1980	103.33
1974	103.16	1981	101.55
1975	103.89	1982	102.84
1976	105.33	1983	106.00
1984	106.10		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1942	1912	1746	1766	2131	2166	2444	2426
Feb	1870	2032	1695	1838	1978	2132	2289	2296
Mar	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2097	2445	2080
Apr	2405	2174	1792	1686	2229	2154	2176	2120
May	2410	2295	1884	1780	1788	1642	2469	2115
Jun	2026	2013	1984	1906	1833	1760	2084	2133
Jul	1903	1894	1752	1850	2201	2398	2469	2641
Aug	1838	2035	1693	1824	2925	2974	2275	2295
Sep	1904	1964	1841	1899	2068	2229	1979	2229
Oct	2000	2008	1808	1870	2201	2291		
Nov	1749	2019	1670	1891	2098	2275		
Dec	1830	1847	2263	2294	2148	2290		

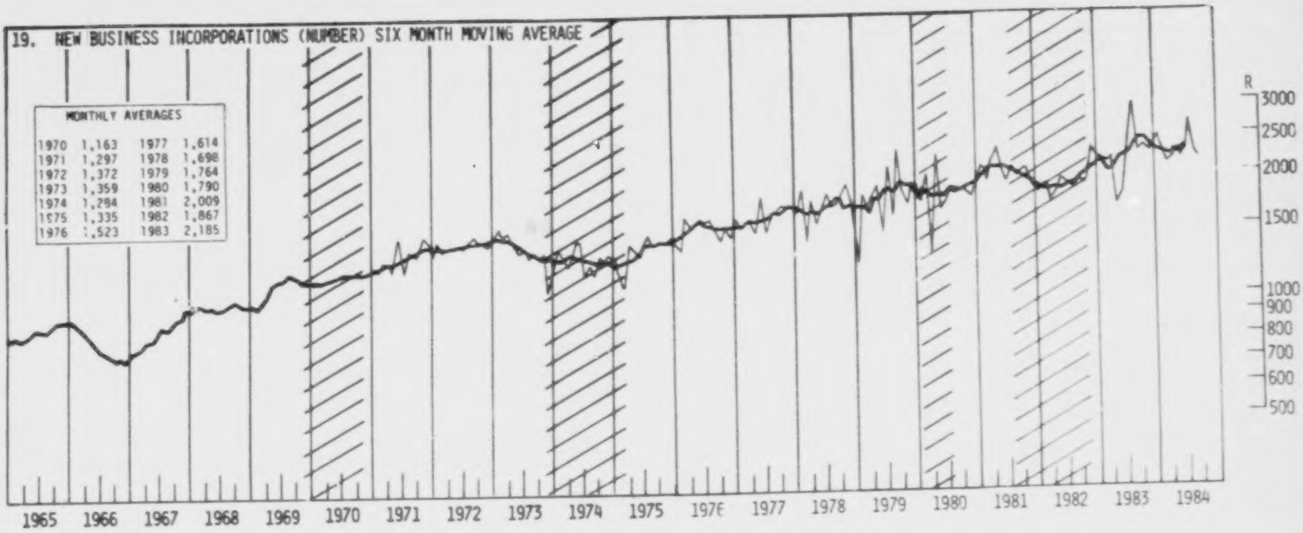
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	46	33	38	34	39		
Feb	29	37	42	53	37	47		
Mar	37	36	31	32	42	41		
Apr	42	38	58	50	46	42		
May	42	34	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	28	51	48	53	49		
Jul	40	43	35	37	23	25		
Aug	46	39	54	45				
Sep	30	34	64	67				
Oct	49	48	39	41				
Nov	11	12	50	54				
Dec	31	32	43	44				

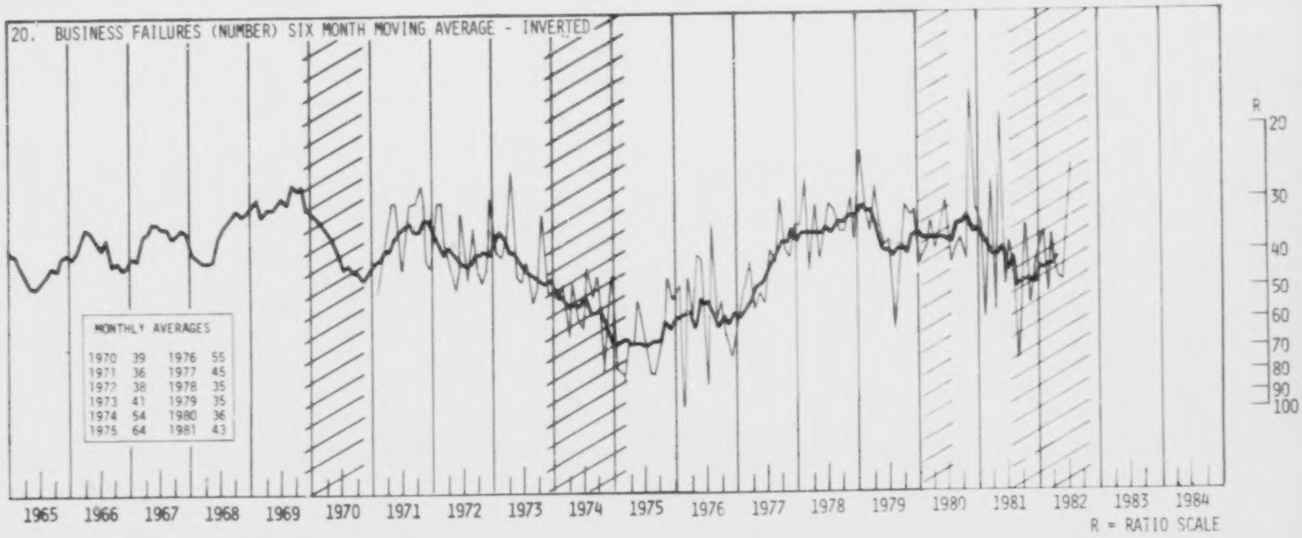
NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including AT&T Communications, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	227.6	254.9	183.1	202.0	348.9	381.9	459.0	502.4
Feb	185.7	291.3	184.2	280.5	266.8	399.5	363.5	544.3
Mar	207.5	235.7	311.0	354.4	373.7	427.4	590.4	675.2
Apr	307.1	295.8	263.0	251.8	521.9	497.3	448.1	427.0
May	264.2	238.4	375.6	348.6	414.2	386.7	534.1	498.5
Jun	311.7	249.5	420.8	331.2	764.5	603.7	595.6	470.3
Jul	312.4	305.4	288.1	277.2	524.5	501.5	515.2	492.7
Aug	344.6	278.4	453.8	367.5	493.5	402.7	664.2	542.0
Sep	424.0	403.1	322.0	303.0	531.9	496.7	560.7	523.5
Oct	327.7	324.5	271.0	278.6	436.5	456.1	628.5	656.7
Nov	335.5	332.3	341.2	339.3	516.0	509.2	536.4	529.3
Dec	298.2	356.6	292.0	347.8	429.0r	508.5r	545.5	646.6

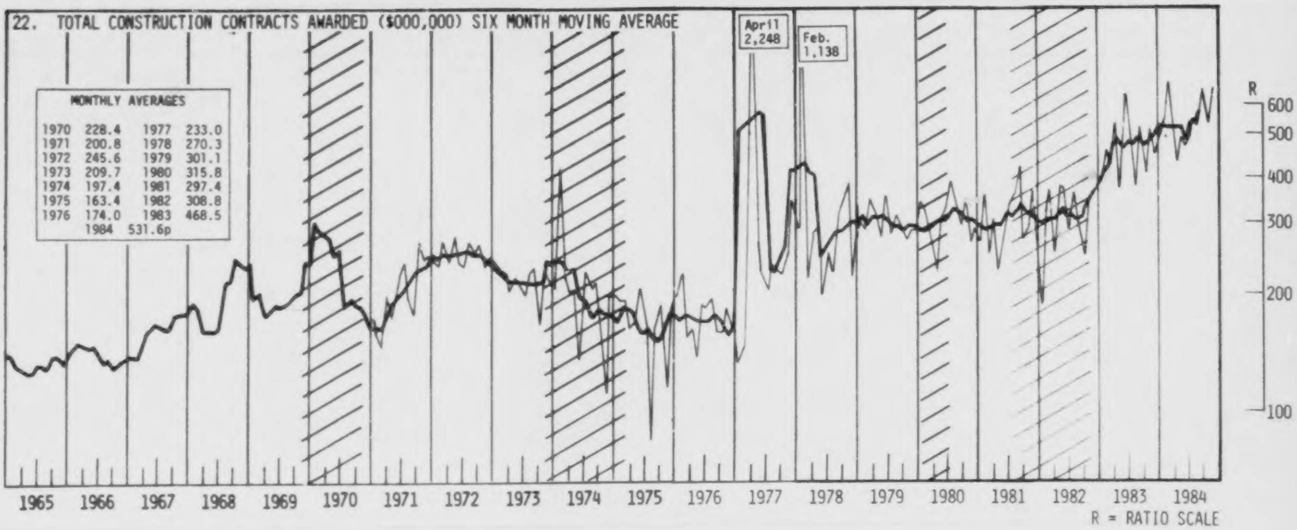
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	78.4	110.5	59.7	82.7	174.7	242.7	174.3	242.2
Feb	89.7	162.4	42.8	75.8	132.5	234.0	95.8	169.2
Mar	76.4	100.2	131.4	173.7	177.1	232.8	296.8	390.2
Apr	134.5	128.8	83.3	80.8	210.3	207.1	206.9	203.8
May	118.8	110.2	121.5	115.3	177.1	168.7	290.9	277.1
Jun	102.3	72.0	200.6	136.2	520.9	347.4	267.5	178.4
Jul	131.0	129.3	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.0	231.5	229.3
Aug	137.3	103.5	134.3	103.0	286.6	220.5	268.6	207.1
Sep	128.5	115.2	117.6	101.9	287.4	245.9	259.1	221.7
Oct	124.4	126.1	107.8	111.1	176.6	183.8	290.8	302.7
Nov	75.5	72.2	161.3	157.5	204.0	201.0	227.6	224.2
Dec	106.8	114.8	127.5	136.8	192.7r	205.5r	169.5	180.8

24. NONRESIBENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	111.8	110.6	103.5	99.5	141.6	133.1	236.8	222.5
Feb	70.4	111.3	92.6	138.4	103.0	150.4	189.8	276.9
Mar	93.5	103.5	128.9	142.9	162.7	180.9	247.7	275.3
Apr	95.2	97.2	135.3	139.4	203.5	208.8	185.4	190.2
May	109.9	99.8	90.7	84.7	189.7	181.0	184.4	176.0
Jun	154.4	130.4	164.3	136.1	192.0	158.3	246.1	202.9
Jul	137.8	137.3	112.4	114.6	184.1	192.4	200.7	209.7
Aug	169.9	150.6	230.7	207.0	137.2	124.1	246.2	222.8
Sep	173.2	156.6	147.1	135.9	186.6	171.9	177.0	163.1
Oct	181.6	160.4	114.8	105.1	169.5	158.4	252.3	235.8
Nov	172.8	167.3	154.8	143.3	267.4	239.8	240.0	215.2
Dec	123.2	161.6	118.0	151.4	181.8r	231.0r	304.5	386.9

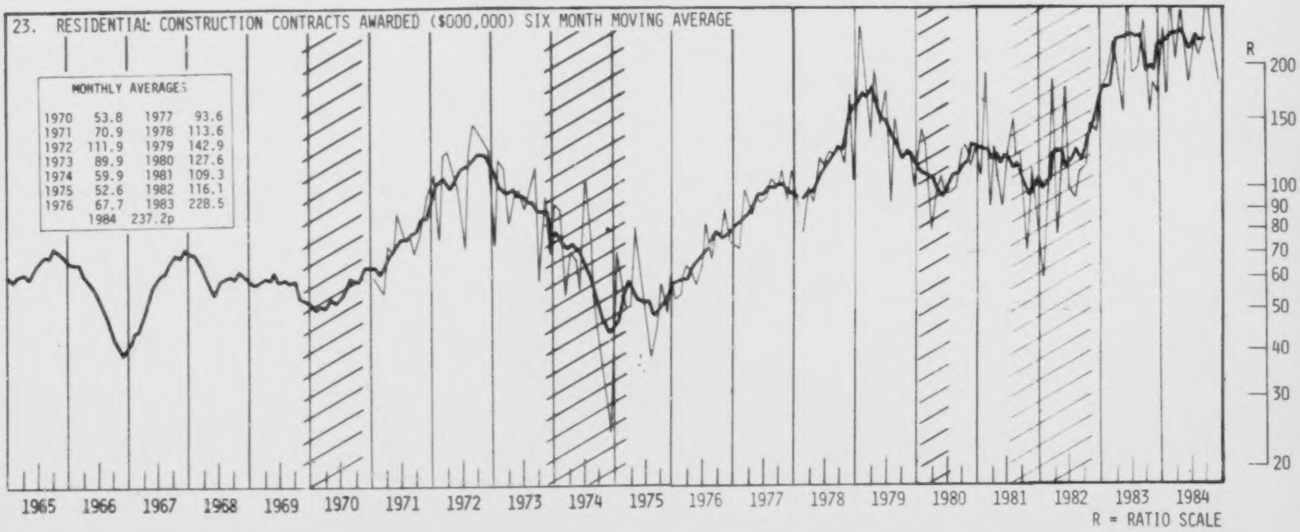
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

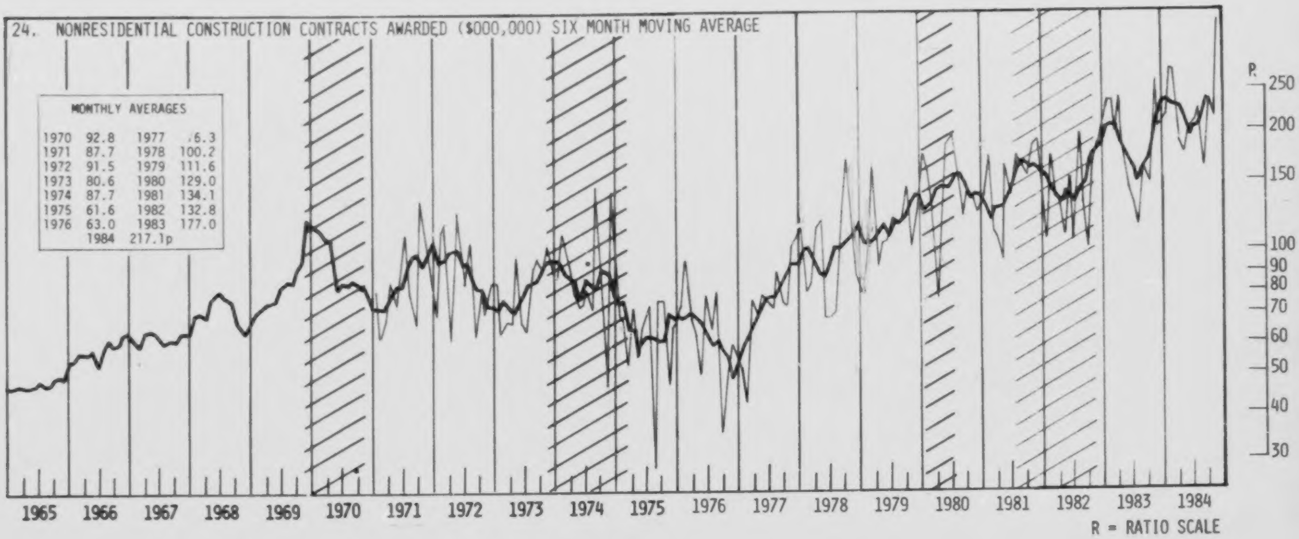
1970	228.4	1977	233.0
1971	200.8	1978	270.3
1972	245.6	1979	301.1
1973	209.7	1980	315.8
1974	197.4	1981	297.4
1975	163.4	1982	308.8
1976	174.0	1983	468.5
	1984	531.6p	



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1977	93.6
1971	70.9	1978	113.6
1972	111.9	1979	142.9
1973	89.9	1980	127.6
1974	59.9	1981	109.3
1975	52.6	1982	116.1
1976	67.7	1983	228.5
	1984	237.2p	



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1977	76.3
1971	87.7	1978	100.2
1972	91.5	1979	111.6
1973	80.6	1980	129.0
1974	87.7	1981	134.1
1975	61.6	1982	132.8
1976	63.0	1983	177.0
	1984	217.1p	

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	676	1419	634	1363	1120	2392	1322	2741
Feb	1292	2397	521	955	2240	4071	1607	2723
Mar	1454	1688	1694	1946	1824	2053	2277	2786
Apr	1668	1758	1208	1338	2341	2698	1998	2153
May	1585	1698	1145	1223	2690	2807	3959	3959
Jun	1967	1580	1924	1519	2805	2177	2983	2587
Jul	2474	2056	1237	1069	3512	3018	2941	2412
Aug	1645	1456	1818	1528	3583	2928	2907	2360
Sep	1562	1247	1880	1486	3317	2833	2744	2390
Oct	1891	1431	2829	2114	2941	2134	2838	1958
Nov	1066	1047	2005	2072	2480	2506	4263	4450
Dec	1551	1406	2174	2015	2944	2922		

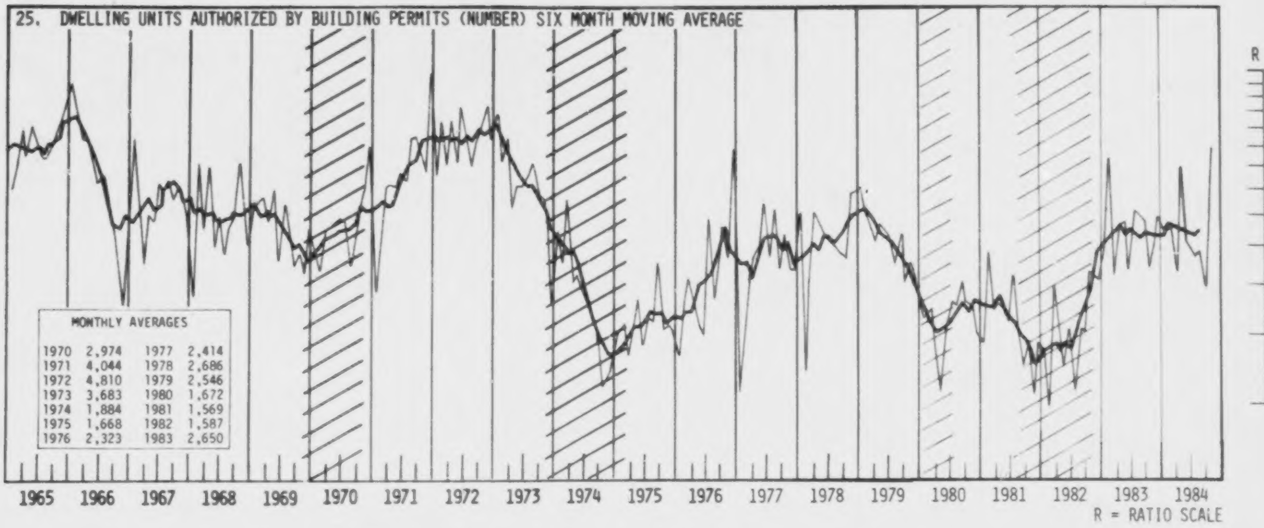
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	467	796	383	687	842	1453	827	1387
Feb	574	1166	311	658	642	1390	1005	2114
Mar	940	1055	834	912	1360	1477	1604	1800
Apr	1281	1145	968	863	1679	1540	1610	1453
May	1029	984	943	879	1851	1688	2053	1823
Jun	1018	894	1077	977	1954	1750	2267	2122
Jul	1150	1030	915	817	1981	1862	2213	1952
Aug	1071	904	1047	866	2177	1779	2288	1915
Sep	1018	824	1180	949	2158	1757	2060	1782
Oct	1161	988	1265	1132	1907	1637	2165	1763
Nov	690	656	1550	1414	1539	1445	2246	2098
Dec	638	641	1376	1407	1876	1731		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

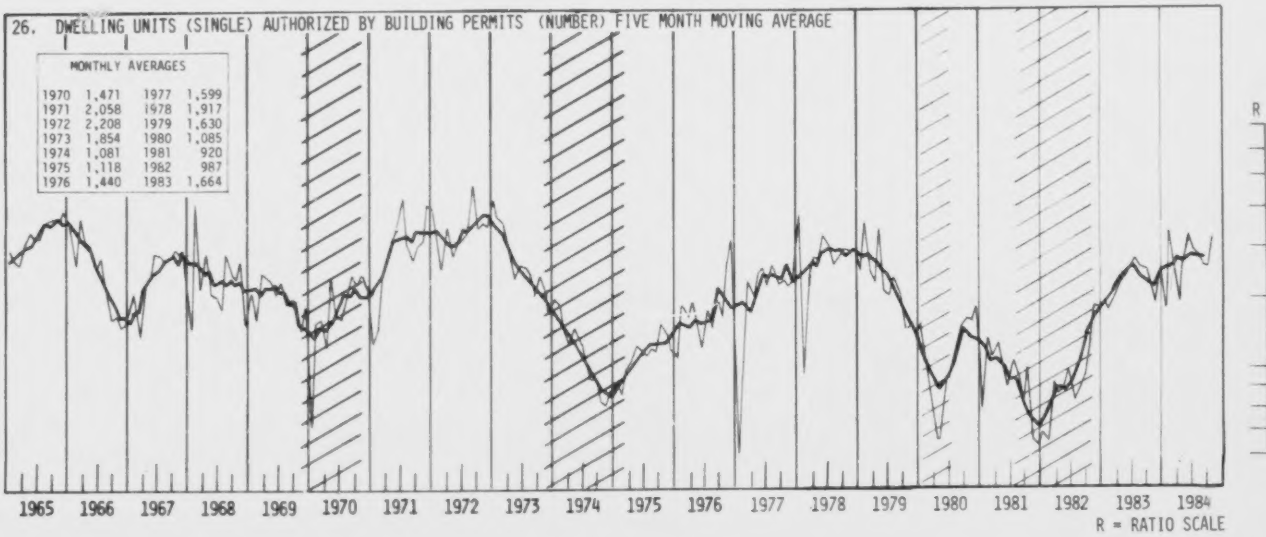
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	119	363	215	629	178	503	374	1049
Feb	644	1945	169	436	1550	3698	421	899
Mar	416	514	772	970	280	343	455	612
Apr	160	263	155	275	494	887	266	468
May	324	503	169	257	640	925	1794	2497
Jun	843	493	733	450	565	356	533	357
Jul	898	636	268	177	1395	914	602	392
Aug	337	299	690	556	1224	937	509	366
Sep	336	271	557	457	986	854	558	475
Oct	507	327	1363	857	893	553	478	296
Nov	248	279	285	381	759	1122	1900	2860
Dec	792	604	594	479	904	800		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

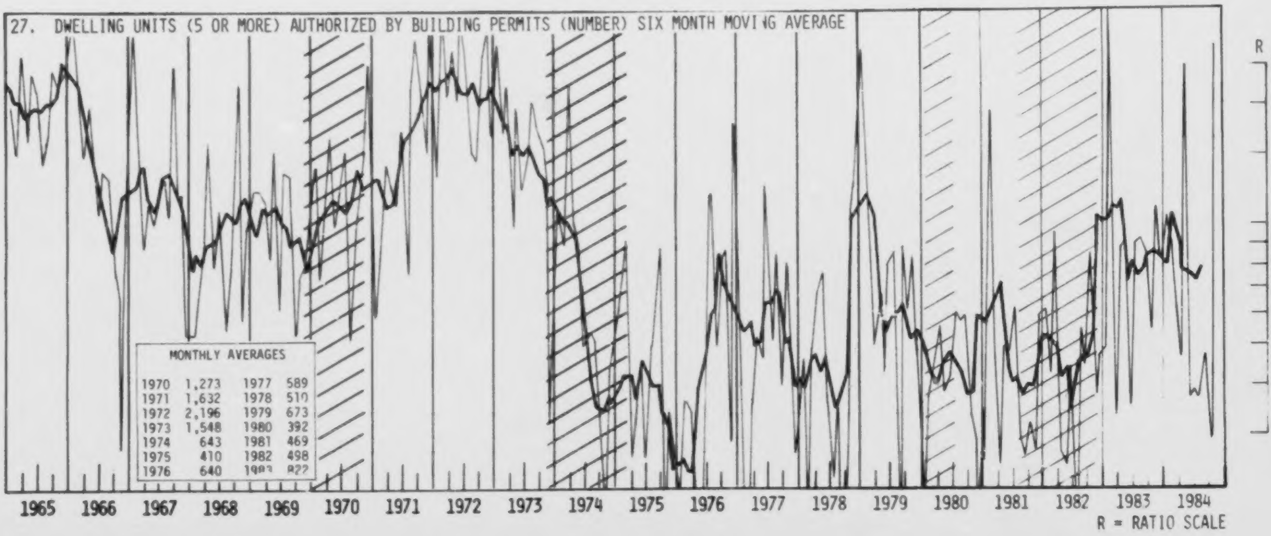
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,974	1977	2,414
1971	4,044	1978	2,686
1972	4,810	1979	2,546
1973	3,683	1980	1,672
1974	1,884	1981	1,569
1975	1,668	1982	1,587
1976	2,323	1983	2,650


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1977	1,599
1971	2,058	1978	1,917
1972	2,208	1979	1,630
1973	1,854	1980	1,085
1974	1,081	1981	920
1975	1,118	1982	987
1976	1,440	1983	1,664


27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1977	589
1971	1,632	1978	510
1972	2,196	1979	673
1973	1,548	1980	392
1974	643	1981	469
1975	410	1982	498
1976	640	1983	822

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,775	2,934	2,763	2,984	2,973	3,245	3310	3630
Feb	2,621	2,957	2,662	3,007	2,734	3,092	3257	3558
Mar	2,892	2,978	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,265	3516	3505
Apr	2,946	3,033	2,978	3,037	3,194	3,251	3571	3760
May	3,010	2,984	3,110	3,111	3,340	3,353	3773	3718
Jun	2,951	2,999	3,028	3,088	3,451	3,510	3793	3798
Jul	2,878	2,917	3,127	3,139	3,353	3,429	3576	3713
Aug	2,907	3,032	3,010	3,159	3,263	3,367	3624	3692
Sep	2,903	3,088	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,438	3478	3737
Oct	2,965	2,937	3,201	3,226	3,448	3,510	3818r	3839r
Nov	3,082	2,974	3,400	3,220	3,697	3,508	4140p	3869p
Dec	3,844	2,963	4,169	3,188	4,579	3,496		

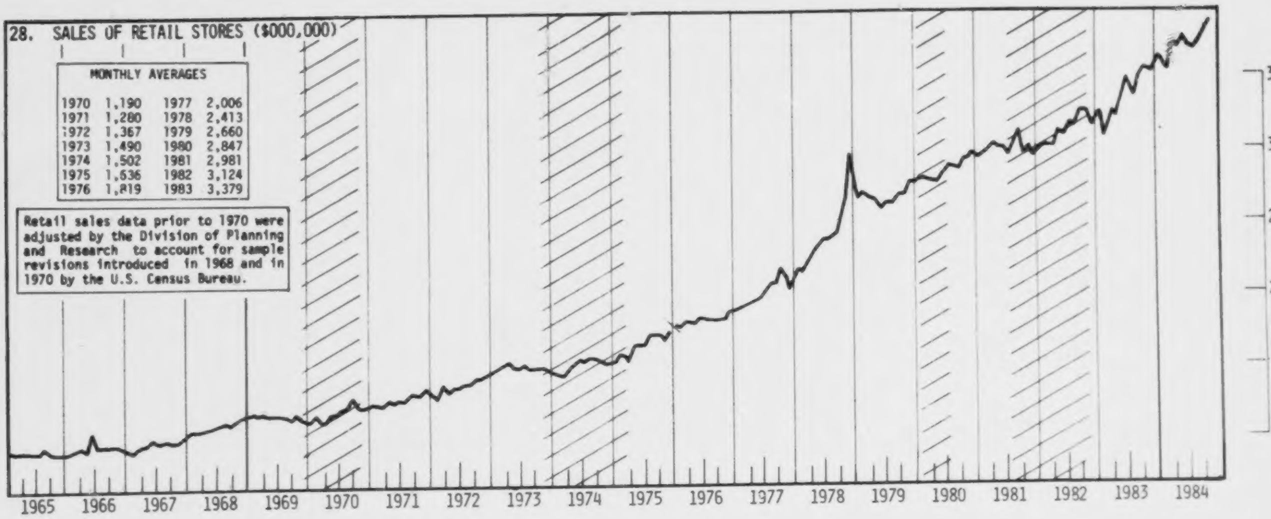
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted
Jan	1,219	1,172	1,241	1354
Feb	1,211	1,178	1,183	1304
Mar	1,214	1,192	1,248	1284
Apr	1,231	1,200	1,235	1378
May	1,209	1,222	1,272	1364
Jun	1,206	1,192	1,328	1391
Jul	1,166	1,209	1,292	1359
Aug	1,202	1,216	1,262	1344
Sep	1,211	1,243	1,279	1357
Oct	1,153	1,229	1,307	1395r
Nov	1,171	1,228	1,306	1408p
Dec	1,165	1,219	1,303	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,079	27,886	24,492	25,846	27,399	26,715	38,462	37,895
Feb	23,732	27,200	25,072	28,878	19,571	22,558	48,843	55,194
Mar	31,180	28,508	31,491	26,551	26,413	23,036	49,367	42,114
Apr	29,314	30,084	25,183	25,703	21,768	22,634	44,202	47,376
May	24,929	27,064	25,082	25,386	26,245	26,785	44,211	43,561
Jun	30,523	24,839	30,940	27,678	23,107	20,168	41,606	36,553
Jul	29,656	26,703	28,181	24,909	26,548	26,471	40,425	37,942
Aug	28,465	26,246	24,557	23,080	47,600	41,893	44,382	40,522
Sep	31,599	35,469	21,209	22,684	37,626	39,440	33,188	38,864
Oct	27,683	26,205	23,095	24,455	36,959	36,369	57,282	53,002
Nov	17,477	22,928	19,575	23,813	29,026	38,457	32,245	40,906
Dec	23,414	23,673	26,691	27,063	32,437	32,140	26,952	28,010

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

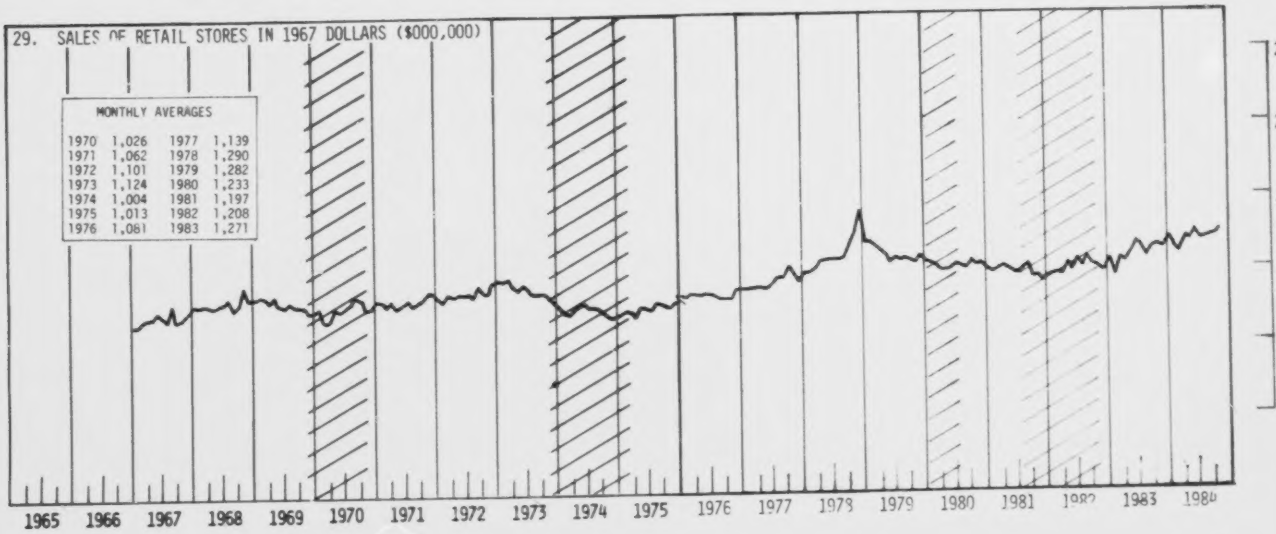


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1977	2,006
1971	1,280	1978	2,413
1972	1,367	1979	2,660
1973	1,490	1980	2,847
1974	1,502	1981	2,981
1975	1,636	1982	3,124
1976	1,819	1983	3,379

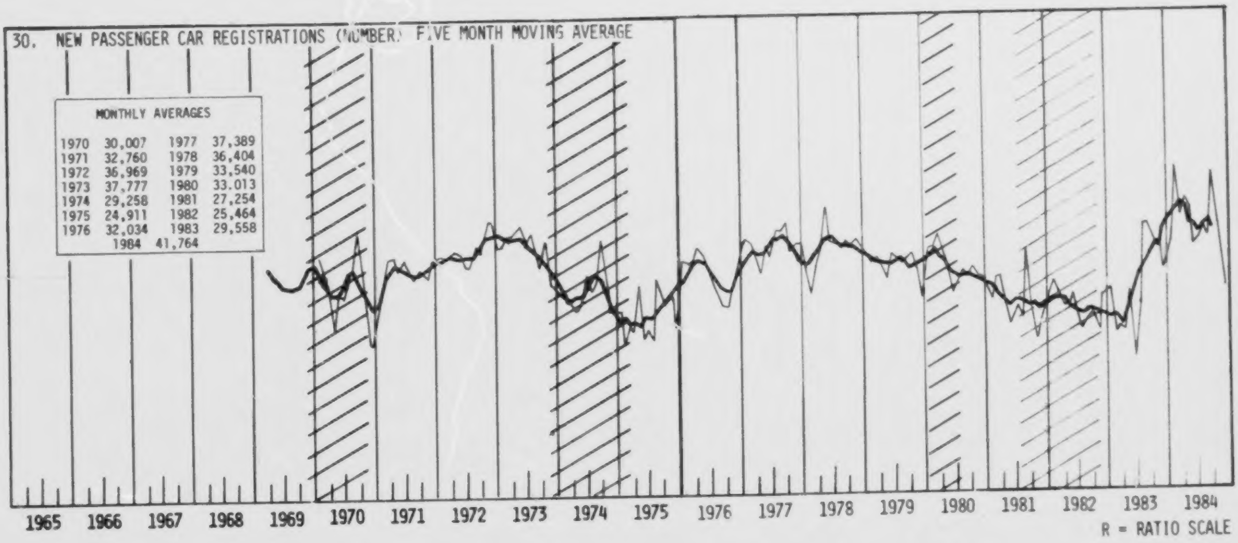
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1977	1,139
1971	1,062	1978	1,290
1972	1,101	1979	1,282
1973	1,124	1980	1,233
1974	1,004	1981	1,197
1975	1,013	1982	1,208
1976	1,081	1983	1,271



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1977	37,389
1971	32,760	1978	36,404
1972	36,969	1979	33,540
1973	37,777	1980	33.013
1974	29,258	1981	27,254
1975	24,911	1982	25,464
1976	32,034	1983	29,558
	1984	41,764	

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,617	17,763	10,178	11,742	12,350	14,572	7,299	8,425
Feb	14,092	17,263	10,515	12,791	11,947	14,413	6,997	7,968
Mar	19,788	16,988	16,187	13,230	17,765	14,227	8,347	6,945
Apr	17,465	17,036	12,399	12,340	13,537	13,613	8,799	9,022
May	18,850	15,636	16,617	13,548	18,548	14,603	12,722	9,567
Jun	14,713	15,069	13,581	13,336	13,939	13,766	11,466	11,649
Jul	14,862	15,488	10,714	11,634	9,481	10,490	10,893	11,974
Aug	13,502	13,183	12,774	12,551	12,637	12,169	18,137	17.394
Sep	15,391	13,524	15,604	13,956	11,374	10,367	20,449	19,184
Oct	15,295	14,394	12,754	12,124	11,132	10,730	10,313	9,390
Nov	11,284	13,103	12,961	14,784	7,412	8,186	8,440	9,592
Dec	12,908	15,293	11,374	13,757	5,990	7,543		

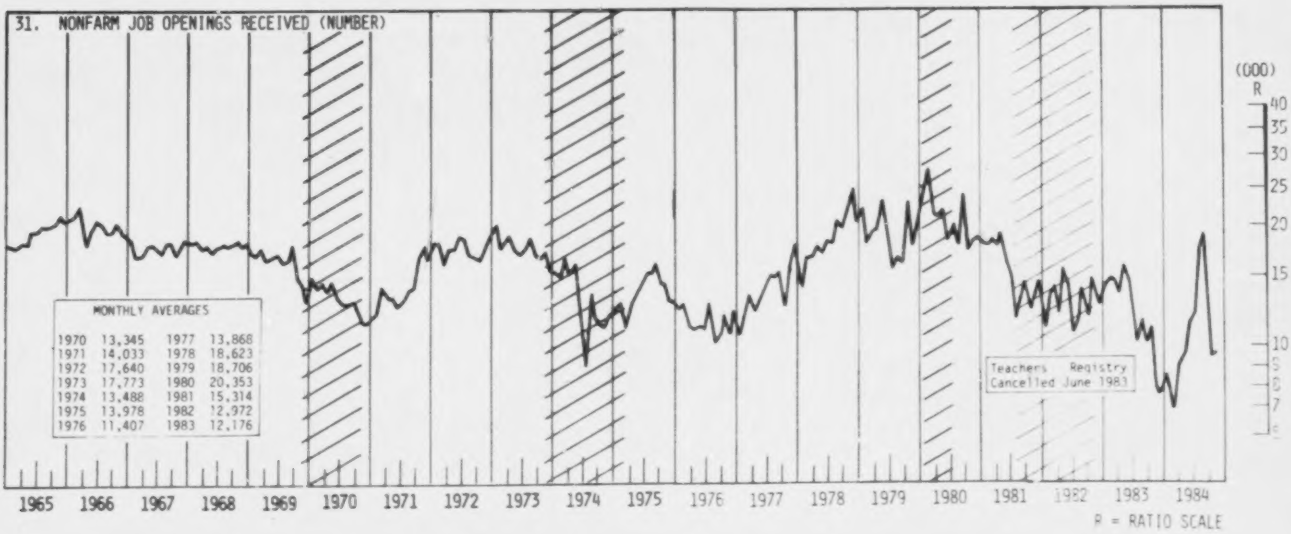
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,281	12,428	8,167	9,209	9,871	11,321	3,106	3,497
Feb	11,086	12,469	8,520	9,538	9,402	10,493	3,243	3,433
Mar	15,017	12,764	12,572	10,077	13,273	10,354	3,941	3,163
Apr	10,594	10,943	9,253	9,723	9,562	10,194	3,545	3,917
May	12,271	10,935	12,275	10,806	13,582	11,635	4,926	3,991
Jun	10,735	11,241	9,755	9,902	8,491	8,677	4,098	4,283
Jul	9,824	11,404	7,381	9,061	5,435	6,965	5,691	7,268
Aug	10,046	10,465	7,551	7,870	7,802	7,852	13,079	13,065
Sep	11,647	9,101	14,113	11,093	6,819	5,413	14,465	11,995
Oct	11,917	11,546	9,721	9,678	3,281	3,314	4,798	4,562
Nov	8,969	10,288	10,169	11,418	3,268	3,604	3.855	4,331
Dec	10,728	11,348	9,424	9,964	3,118	3,346		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	158.4	130.1	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4	119.0	97.9
Feb	154.2	125.3	170.9	139.2	160.5	130.8	121.0	98.7
Mar	147.2	126.6	159.3	137.3	146.0	126.1	110.5	95.4
Apr	127.7	123.7	148.8	143.6	127.9	123.2	97.7	94.1
May	115.1	123.6	132.5	142.2	108.9	116.9	86.6	92.9
Jun	108.4	122.3	125.8	141.5	100.6	113.0	79.5	89.4
Jul	121.0	124.6	134.6	138.7	103.3	106.5	89.5	92.3
Aug	117.9	125.2	128.5	136.9	96.4	102.9	86.7	92.6
Sep	105.8	126.2	115.5	137.7	84.2	100.5	79.4	94.8
Oct	103.6	123.0	117.6	139.8	81.1	96.4	77.3	92.0
Nov	116.8	129.2	125.6	139.0	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.5
Dec	141.9	135.5	141.2	134.5	99.0	94.2	93.1	88.6

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



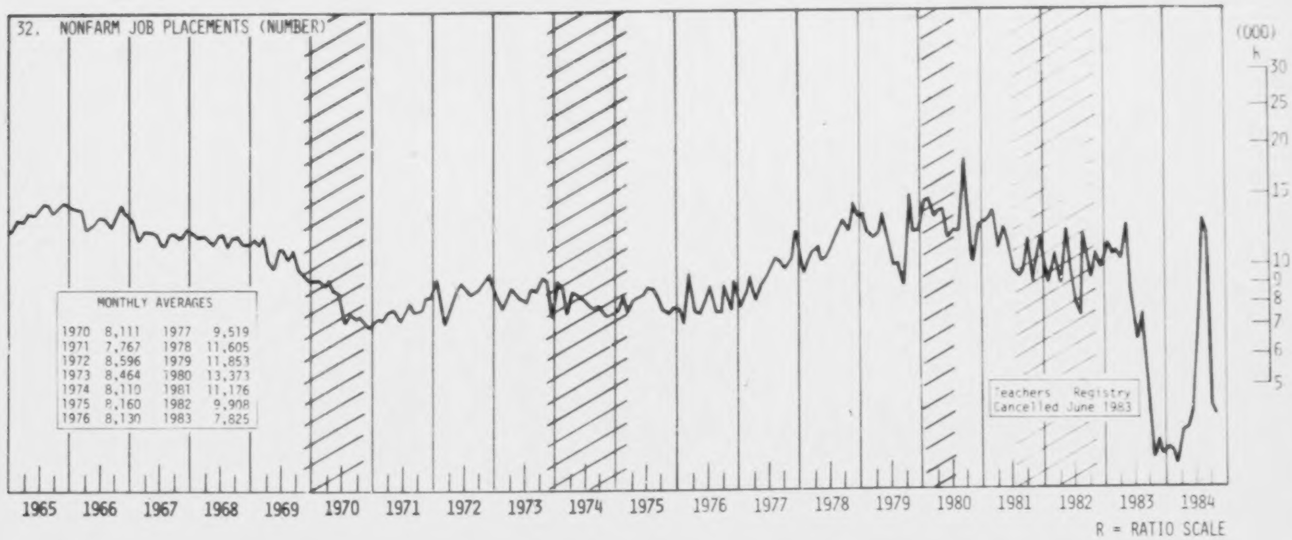
31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1977	13,868
1971	14,033	1978	18,623
1972	17,640	1979	18,706
1973	17,773	1980	20,353
1974	13,488	1981	15,314
1975	13,978	1982	12,972
1976	11,407	1983	12,176

Teachers Registry Cancelled June 1983

R = RATIO SCALE



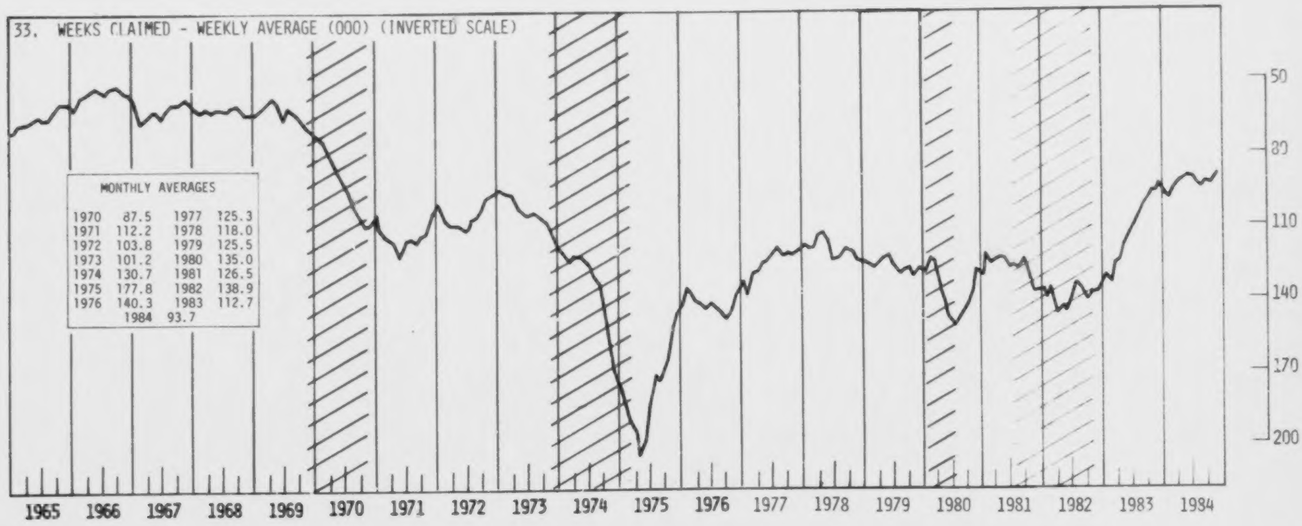
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1977	9,519
1971	7,767	1978	11,605
1972	8,596	1979	11,853
1973	8,464	1980	13,373
1974	8,110	1981	11,176
1975	8,160	1982	9,908
1976	8,130	1983	7,825

Teachers Registry Cancelled June 1983

R = RATIO SCALE



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1977	125.3
1971	112.2	1978	118.0
1972	103.8	1979	125.5
1973	101.2	1980	135.0
1974	130.7	1981	126.5
1975	177.8	1982	138.9
1976	140.3	1983	112.7
	1984	93.7	

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3
Feb	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.4
Mar	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2
Apr	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.2
May	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1
Jun	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0
Jul	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.1
Aug	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1
Sep	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.1
Oct	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.0
Nov	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0
Dec	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9

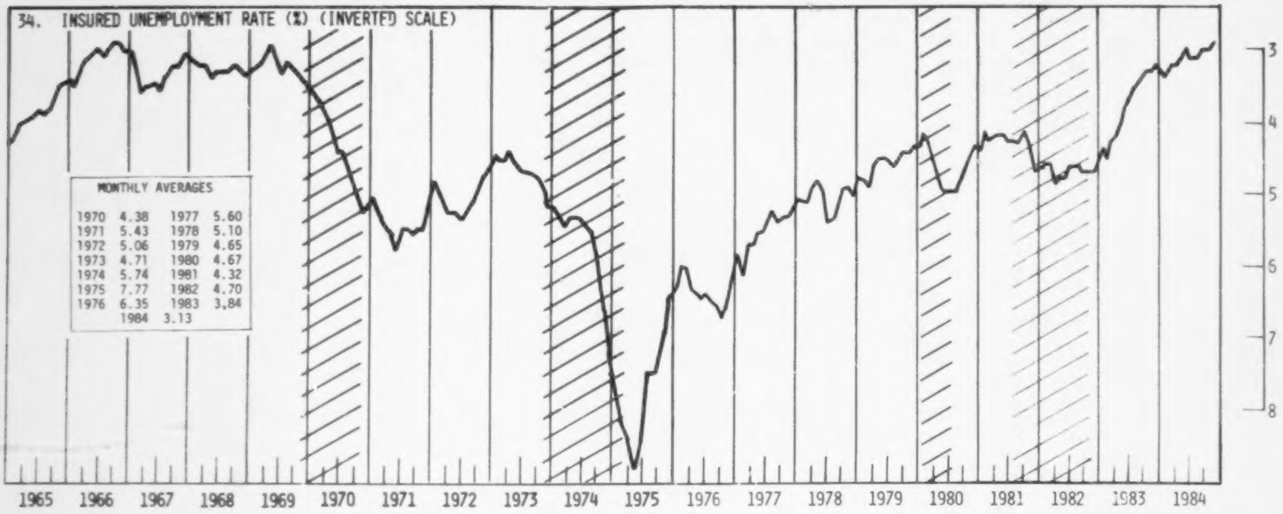
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,272	15,406	21,466	16,338	20,107	14,646	16,791	12,152
Feb	14,297	14,159	16,689	16,576	14,453	14,383	11,909	11,631
Mar	13,126	14,053	14,425	15,702	13,090	14,905	9,939	11,217
Apr	12,587	14,329	13,754	15,472	11,824	13,584	10,785	11,630
May	11,821	14,932	12,586	15,223	10,904	13,119	10,042	12,837
Jun	15,512	14,108	16,037	15,532	13,267	12,773	11,472	11,060
Jul	15,719	14,630	17,694	16,599	12,607	11,797	11,571	10,303
Aug	11,650	14,010	13,409	16,093	9,872	12,078	9,528	12,065
Sep	12,200	15,645	13,033	16,502	9,294	11,568	8,476	10,704
Oct	13,485	15,199	14,790	16,607	10,945	11,753	10,193	11,058
Nov	16,740	16,191	15,668	15,218	12,019	12,367	10,965	11,004
Dec	22,934	16,920	20,556	14,928	16,320	11,836	14,685	10,179

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

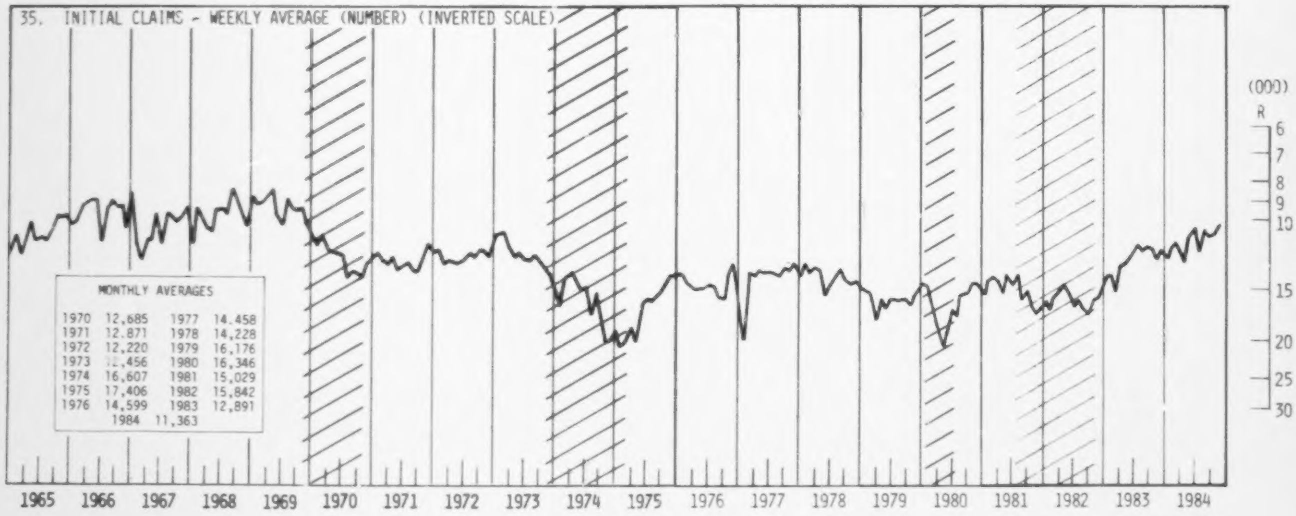
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,458	13,917	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395
Feb	14,121	13,862	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009
Mar	17,165	13,597	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732
Apr	16,897	14,136	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007		
May	14,009	13,050	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377		
Jun	12,543	13,344	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126		
Jul	13,349	13,695	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442		
Aug	11,760	12,850	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097		
Sep	11,624	13,758	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785		
Oct	11,831	13,810	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679		
Nov	11,387	13,179	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970		
Dec	15,087	14,806	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

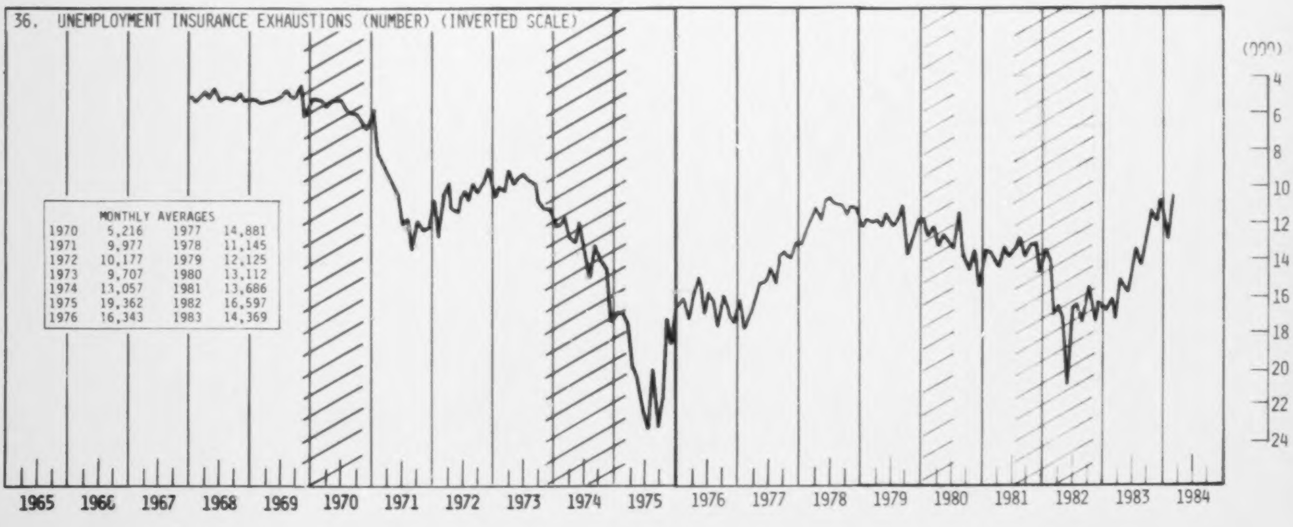
1970	4.38	1977	5.60
1971	5.43	1978	5.10
1972	5.06	1979	4.65
1973	4.71	1980	4.67
1974	5.74	1981	4.32
1975	7.77	1982	4.70
1976	6.35	1983	3,84
	1984	3.13	


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

R = RATIO SCALE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1977	14.458
1971	12.871	1978	14,228
1972	12,220	1979	16,176
1973	12,456	1980	16,346
1974	16,607	1981	15,029
1975	17,406	1982	15,842
1976	14,599	1983	12,891
	1984	11,363	


36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1977	14,881
1971	9,977	1978	11,145
1972	10,177	1979	12,125
1973	9,707	1980	13,112
1974	13,057	1981	13,686
1975	19,362	1982	16,597
1976	16,343	1983	14,369

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.8	47.0	67.5	53.0	62.7	49.2	37.9	29.7
Feb	52.3	44.8	63.1	53.9	59.7	50.7	39.2	33.3
Mar	50.0	45.5	61.0	55.2	52.2	47.1	35.9	32.4
Apr	45.3	43.1	60.0	57.2	46.5	44.3	32.8	31.2
May	40.0	40.7	54.6	55.4	43.8	44.5	33.9	34.5
Jun	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3	29.1	31.4
Jul	39.5	40.1	52.6	53.8	37.0	38.0	31.7	32.5
Aug	40.8	43.7	47.3	50.7	33.1	35.4	31.9	34.2
Sep	32.1	40.1	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	37.5
Oct	34.2	40.7	50.6	60.6	27.5	33.0	32.8	39.4
Nov	38.7	43.7	49.1	55.5	28.9	32.6	28.5	32.2
Dec	50.7	48.3	51.6	49.1	34.7	33.1	36.6	34.9

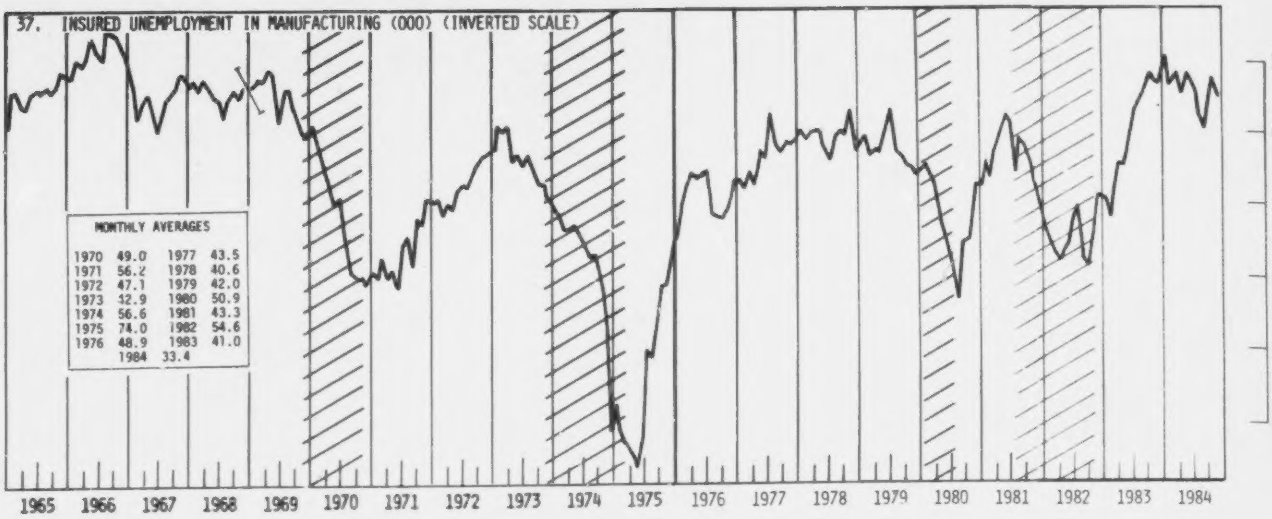
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.5	16.9	12.9	13.5	10.3
Feb	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.6	19.2	10.0
Mar	22.4	11.7	23.8	12.7	23.5	12.7	19.0	10.3
Apr	16.2	11.2	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5
May	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.7	8.6	8.1
Jun	8.9	11.6	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.7	5.1	6.5
Jul	7.9	12.1	8.7	13.4	7.2	11.0	4.5	6.9
Aug	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8	6.0	11.0	4.7	8.5
Sep	6.4	11.8	7.9	14.4	5.9	10.7	3.6	6.5
Oct	6.6	12.0	8.2	15.0	5.5	10.1	3.2	5.8
Nov	7.0	12.2	8.8	15.1	5.6	9.6	3.9	6.6
Dec	10.0	13.3	11.5	15.4	6.5	8.7	6.2	8.3

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

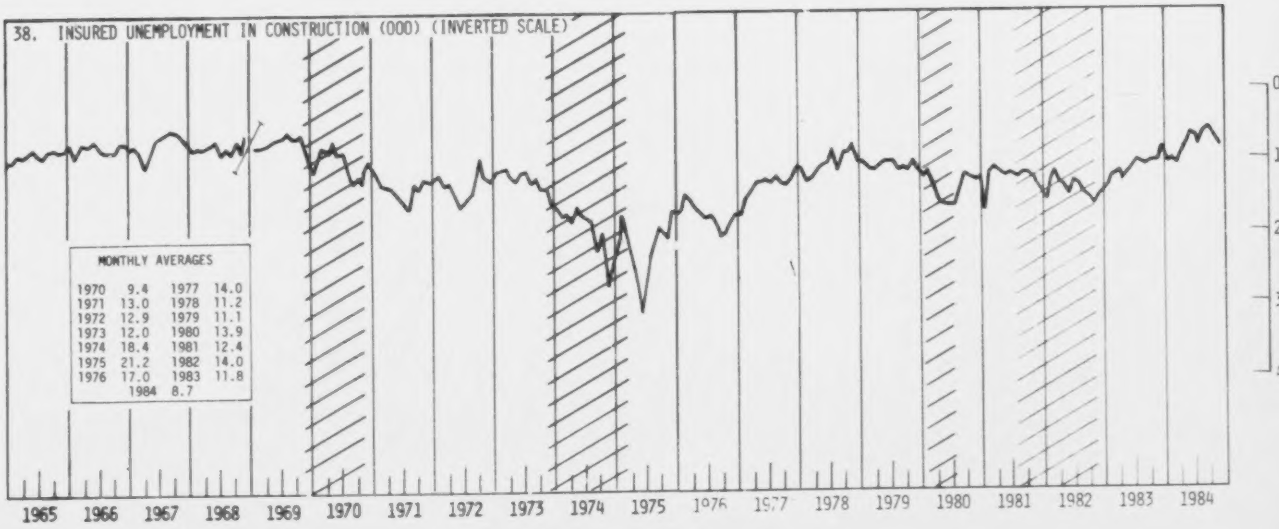
Date	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	67.0	59.5	71.8	63.6	68.4	60.2	50.5	44.6
Feb	67.8	60.9	68.4	61.0	70.3	62.6	51.3	45.2
Mar	63.3	59.6	66.0	61.8	63.9	60.0	48.6	45.7
Apr	57.5	58.8	62.4	63.6	54.8	55.9	41.8	42.5
May	52.9	57.8	57.7	63.2	49.2	54.0	38.7	42.4
Jun	51.0	57.0	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.6	39.6	44.9
Jul	62.0	60.0	63.9	61.8	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.1
Aug	62.4	58.2	63.7	60.1	53.6	50.8	44.1	41.7
Sep	55.8	61.7	53.6	59.1	45.7	50.4	40.5	44.6
Oct	52.4	58.4	54.5	61.0	45.0	50.4	38.7	43.3
Nov	57.6	60.1	62.1	64.1	50.1	51.5	37.9	38.6
Dec	64.0	61.7	60.6	58.6	51.9	50.4	44.1	42.4

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

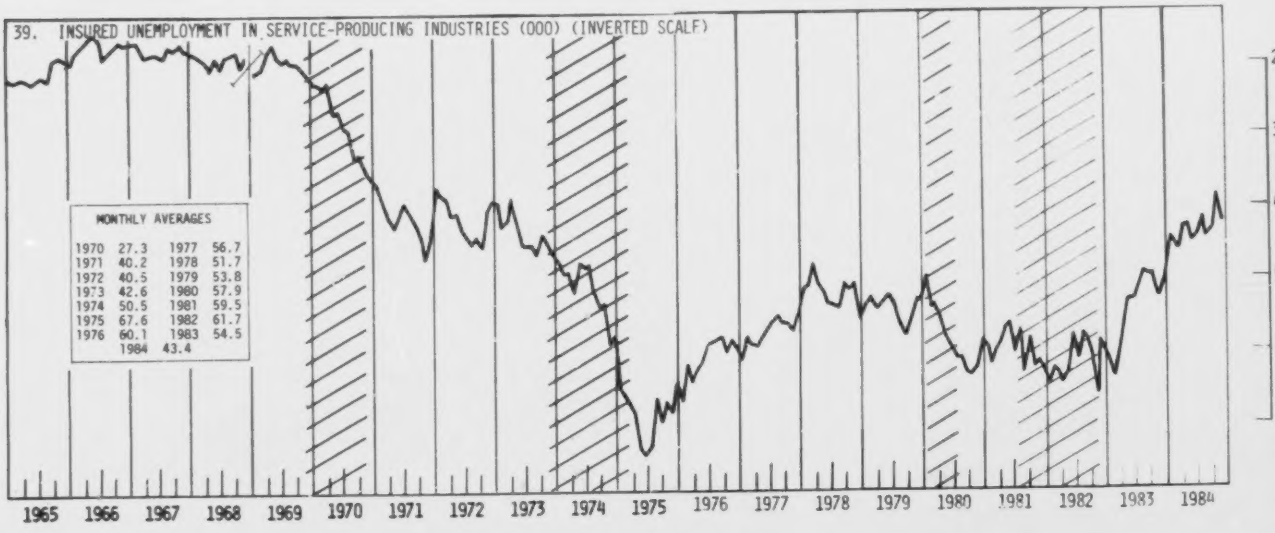
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1977	43.5
1971	56.2	1978	40.6
1972	47.1	1979	42.0
1973	42.9	1980	50.9
1974	56.6	1981	43.3
1975	74.0	1982	54.6
1976	48.9	1983	41.0
1984	33.4		


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1977	14.0
1971	13.0	1978	11.2
1972	12.9	1979	11.1
1973	12.0	1980	13.9
1974	18.4	1981	12.4
1975	21.2	1982	14.0
1976	17.0	1983	11.8
1984	8.7		


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1977	56.7
1971	40.2	1978	51.7
1972	40.5	1979	53.8
1973	42.6	1980	57.9
1974	50.5	1981	59.5
1975	67.6	1982	61.7
1976	60.1	1983	54.5
1984	43.4		

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983 Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3207.3	3239.0	3247.6	3248.1	3254.0	3255.7	3259.9	3264.8	3264.5	3281.3	3294.8	3303.0	3314.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	2674.3	2705.1	2713.2	2713.3	2719.0	2722.5	2726.3	2738.9	2738.0	2744.0	2756.5	2763.4	2772.9
GOODS PRODUCING	844.5	861.6	863.1	860.2	862.1	862.0	862.8	869.1	864.6	862.9	869.6	870.7	878.0
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1829.8	1843.5	1850.1	1853.1	1856.9	1860.5	1863.5	1869.8	1873.4	1881.1	1886.9	1892.7	1894.9
PUBLIC SECTOR	533.0	533.9	534.4	534.8	535.0	533.2	533.6	525.9	526.5	537.3	538.3	539.6	541.2
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3216.4	3168.8	3170.0	3191.8	3231.0	3260.4	3317.5	3316.9	3314.9	3301.9	3309.6	3315.4	3324.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	844.6	832.2	835.3	841.2	852.5	861.1	876.3	875.4	880.0	883.4	886.7	882.5	878.4
Mining	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Construction	121.8	111.7	110.0	113.4	122.4	128.5	133.7	137.2	138.5	138.0	139.5	138.8	139.5
MANUFACTURING	720.8	718.7	723.5	726.0	728.1	730.6	740.6	736.2	739.6	743.4	745.2	741.8	737.0
Durable Goods	345.0	343.7	345.3	347.5	348.6	349.3	353.6	351.6	348.9	351.6	353.7	353.7	352.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3
Furniture & Fixtures	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.0	26.7	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.6	28.1	27.9	26.6	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6
Pottery & related products	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.5
Primary Metal Industries	20.9	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.1	21.5	21.5	21.6	22.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	53.5	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.7	54.5	54.5	55.4	55.9	55.5	55.4
Metal cans	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.7
Metal stampings	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	62.2	61.8	62.2	62.7	62.8	62.5	63.0	62.3	62.0	61.7	62.3	62.8	63.4
Construction & related machinery	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Metalworking machinery	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1
Special industry machinery	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
General industry machinery	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3
Service industry machinery	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0
Other machinery, except elec.	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.4	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	91.2	91.0	91.7	92.0	92.1	92.6	93.9	93.1	91.9	91.8	92.1	92.7	92.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Communication equipment	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.6	39.7
Electronic components & access.	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.9	20.0
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4
Transportation Equipment	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.3
Motor vehicles	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6
Aircraft & parts	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.9	34.6	34.5	34.3	34.0	33.8	33.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.9	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.0	27.8	27.7
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.6	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.9	27.5	27.1	25.2
Nondurable Goods	375.8	375.0	378.2	378.5	379.5	381.3	387.0	384.6	390.7	391.8	391.5	388.1	384.2
Food & Kindred Products	48.2	47.8	48.9	48.9	48.3	49.0	49.5	49.8	50.1	50.2	50.0	49.8	48.6
Canned, cured & froze	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.0
Grain mill & bakery products	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9
Beverages	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.2
Other food & kindred products	18.8	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.5
Tobacco Manufactures	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Textile Mill Products	15.7	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.2	16.0
Broad woven fabric mills	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Textile finishing, except wool	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Other textile mill products	10.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1983 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1983 Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apparel & Other Textile Products	50.4	50.4	51.3	51.2	51.3	53.7	55.7	54.3	58.7	58.9	58.4	56.8	54.0
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Women's & misses' outerwear	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.3	24.2	26.6	28.3	27.4	30.7	30.8	30.2	28.6	26.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Other apparel & related products	15.5	15.6	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.3
Paper & Allied Products	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.9	31.2	31.7	31.8	32.0	31.7	31.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9
Other paper & allied products	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.0	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.1
Printing & Publishing	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.5	58.6	58.6	59.1	59.2	59.0	59.6	60.1	59.6	59.8
Newspapers	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7
Commercial printing	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	17.8	17.8
Other printing & publishing	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.3	25.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	120.0	119.6	119.8	119.9	120.2	119.1	120.7	121.5	121.8	121.7	121.7	121.4	121.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Drugs	44.3	44.1	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.0	43.5	44.2	44.4	44.4	44.8	45.0	44.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.9	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.2	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.0	23.6	24.0
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4
Petroleum refining	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.8	37.2	37.7	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	37.7	38.4	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.2
Rubber & rubber products	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.5	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.5	31.5	31.4
Leather & Leather Products	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other leather & leather products	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2371.9	2336.6	2334.7	2350.6	2378.5	2399.3	2441.2	2441.5	2434.9	2418.5	2422.9	2432.9	2445.8
Private-Sector Producing	1836.0	1805.2	1799.6	1813.1	1841.6	1863.9	1901.5	1910.1	1910.6	1899.2	1887.7	1890.5	1901.5
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	205.8	205.1	206.2	207.4	207.5	208.1	210.2	207.7	208.3	211.4	212.0	211.7	211.3
Railroad transportation	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Other transportation	113.9	114.0	114.9	116.1	116.3	116.8	117.9	115.0	115.4	118.8	119.4	119.7	119.0
Communications	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.2	57.1	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.1	58.0	57.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	761.7	739.0	732.0	736.7	753.0	764.4	782.6	785.0	785.5	783.8	776.4	782.9	794.4
Wholesale trade	226.5	226.4	227.0	228.1	230.1	230.3	233.5	234.6	235.7	235.6	235.4	235.6	235.1
Retail trade	535.2	512.6	505.0	508.6	522.9	534.1	549.1	550.4	549.8	548.2	541.0	547.3	559.3
Retail general merchandise	91.0	83.2	79.0	79.0	79.5	80.0	81.0	80.5	80.3	81.4	84.5	90.0	95.0
Food stores	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.7	92.2	93.0	94.4	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.4	96.4	97.3
Auto dealers & service sta.	50.3	50.4	50.3	50.5	51.9	52.5	53.2	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.2	53.3	53.2
Apparel & accessories	47.9	44.2	43.0	42.7	43.8	43.8	44.3	44.1	44.0	44.7	45.4	45.9	48.4
Eating & drinking places	139.1	134.3	133.7	137.3	145.6	153.7	163.5	164.8	165.1	160.9	148.9	145.8	145.6
Other retail stores	116.1	109.8	108.2	108.4	109.9	111.1	112.7	112.3	111.6	112.3	113.6	115.9	119.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	174.1	173.8	173.4	174.5	175.5	176.2	179.4	180.8	180.5	178.4	178.1	178.5	179.3
Banking	47.9	47.9	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.2	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.0	49.2	49.5	49.9
Insurance agents & carriers	69.9	69.9	69.9	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.1	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	56.3	56.0	55.9	56.5	57.3	57.9	59.5	60.6	60.7	59.6	58.9	58.9	59.0
Services	694.3	687.3	688.0	694.5	705.6	715.2	729.3	736.6	736.3	725.6	721.2	717.4	716.5
Medical & other health services	192.6	193.5	193.3	193.5	194.0	194.2	196.0	196.5	196.9	197.2	197.8	198.2	198.7
Hospitals	103.0	103.4	103.3	103.5	103.4	103.5	104.8	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.7	105.8	106.0
Educational services	47.9	47.0	47.6	48.5	48.7	48.1	46.2	43.5	43.2	46.5	49.9	50.2	49.9
Other services	453.8	446.8	447.1	452.5	462.9	472.9	487.1	496.6	496.2	481.9	473.5	469.0	467.9
Casinos	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	36.2	38.1	39.1	38.9	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5
Public Sector	535.9	531.4	535.1	537.5	536.9	535.4	539.7	531.4	524.3	519.3	535.2	542.4	544.3
Federal	73.0	72.5	72.4	72.4	72.7	73.2	73.8	74.1	74.0	73.1	73.5	74.1	74.4
Local	358.2	356.0	357.5	359.1	358.8	357.6	361.8	354.8	348.7	343.5	355.3	359.9	361.7
State*	104.8	102.9	105.2	106.0	105.4	104.6	104.1	102.5	101.6	102.7	106.4	108.4	108.2
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.4	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	881.6	374.2	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,090.5	837.0	348.0	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	526.0
1983	3,148.8	826.2	338.7	373.4	2.0	112.1	1,794.3	201.3	728.3	172.3	692.4	528.2
1984p	3,268.5	865.5	350.0	384.3	1.9	129.3	1,868.6	208.9	767.9	177.4	714.4	534.4

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	348.0	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	88.8	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	338.7	6.0	10.3	26.7	20.5	51.9	61.7	89.1	14.3	34.6	23.6
1984p	350.0	6.9	10.7	27.3	21.3	54.6	62.5	92.2	14.3	34.2	26.0

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.4	47.6	0.2	15.5	50.5	31.2	57.6	119.8	10.1	36.2	4.8
1984p	384.3	49.2	0.2	16.3	54.6	31.7	59.1	120.8	9.6	38.2	4.6

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	387.30	381.07	383.57	381.71	383.35	382.94	393.98	383.67	383.46	388.75	390.40	394.67	397.28
Durable Goods	396.77	389.46	394.70	390.62	392.92	392.40	394.70	388.86	389.27	395.54	399.42	402.48	408.62
Lumber & Wood Products	242.59	232.64	239.94	230.95	241.74	244.73	243.43	253.84	255.82	265.32	263.20	268.21	287.24
Furniture & Fixtures*	296.74	288.32	286.13	289.56	296.45	303.02	299.13	319.18	313.22	311.26	320.80	320.00	320.80
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	408.75	399.42	402.70	407.26	409.92	417.85	416.56	424.02	424.97	421.28	421.31	424.58	419.25
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	418.73	410.66	412.68	420.23	424.54	434.58	435.16	450.00	448.76	441.50	449.24	449.95	450.83
Pottery & related products	381.63	373.03	383.57	386.24	369.87	375.71	363.33	364.02	357.35	376.00	384.69	382.71	370.21
Primary Metal Industries	416.36	391.98	407.53	394.32	404.49	398.61	398.79	405.48	407.34	406.41	398.24	404.99	409.53
Blast furn. & basic steel pro.	461.70	453.38	472.88	455.79	480.69	460.28	443.61	462.59	478.43	489.25	463.77	464.69	478.61
Iron & steel foundries	399.81	401.21	405.65	414.84	420.20	422.76	423.58	418.13	401.45	384.22	378.40	382.22	391.53
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	648.80	624.01	643.06	584.80	595.38	585.66	591.56	592.02	582.54	594.95	611.92	610.01	626.04
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	358.75	329.43	348.20	343.21	345.24	340.65	344.63	348.25	352.72	353.76	351.27	358.78	353.47
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	407.46	409.28	406.62	398.58	396.90	400.90	392.92	390.10	395.01	396.48	399.53	392.59	406.01
Metal cans*	412.34	412.55	398.35	407.63	404.67	412.98	424.77	432.42	431.20	424.84	415.23	425.15	434.88
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	543.02	580.73	558.41	518.74	534.25	543.58	505.36	527.81	566.36	543.99	565.07	514.76	571.75
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	387.49	384.55	384.13	383.68	370.64	383.66	376.28	371.51	369.36	373.22	372.74	371.52	379.75
Metal Stampings	387.09	381.23	370.94	373.82	368.42	370.00	380.15	376.44	376.14	389.37	389.05	389.60	400.77
Machinery, Except Electrical	430.43	422.52	430.84	424.58	423.95	423.61	426.30	422.84	422.24	425.98	426.21	432.41	437.33
Construction & related machinery	405.60	362.52	380.44	383.57	387.87	386.88	389.21	394.54	382.24	386.12	381.75	390.26	402.40
Metalworking machinery	464.10	455.68	458.93	451.99	469.34	460.27	462.60	462.49	466.81	467.12	471.60	482.67	478.38
Special industry machinery	462.93	467.83	468.85	466.14	434.92	460.96	466.08	466.03	450.50	464.40	478.27	480.27	495.49
General industry machinery	436.30	423.85	436.90	420.68	427.13	425.12	429.09	437.15	419.92	426.62	424.98	422.69	431.60
Service industry machinery*	368.40	379.75	380.40	367.06	370.51	376.20	384.31	366.15	377.33	386.51	391.45	396.99	380.78
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	387.16	386.37	388.83	382.03	379.45	381.92	381.51	378.43	376.58	388.54	388.03	391.67	400.16
Elec. test & distribution equip*	325.07	306.18	297.75	310.86	311.83	307.94	308.80	298.60	302.95	335.72	329.18	345.64	363.46
Elec lighting & wiring equip	303.46	298.22	307.65	310.25	318.43	312.98	315.82	308.45	310.65	327.99	323.76	331.57	325.62
Radio & TV receiving equipment	344.00	324.36	330.72	322.82	329.54	336.80	330.59	332.42	341.07	330.87	334.51	313.63	317.97
Communication equipment	478.84	501.50	515.66	499.38	485.81	490.79	488.36	492.80	482.47	501.34	508.29	520.63	537.23
Electronic components & access.	308.32	305.42	301.85	293.49	292.74	301.25	308.25	299.20	294.75	299.20	292.53	291.73	302.47
Transportation Equipment	536.35	481.65	514.52	539.50	556.38	522.86	582.75	481.13	474.71	483.15	599.45	615.90	611.47
Motor vehicles & equipment	578.14	533.41	575.52	605.54	628.83	586.96	646.82	501.80	494.84	498.05	668.34	698.90	686.85
Instruments & Related Products	407.53	403.27	401.88	405.25	413.76	408.12	413.09	412.23	407.13	420.51	418.74	428.16	429.00
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	~~292.13~~	301.32	304.29	298.80	300.15	300.25	301.49	298.80	308.70	319.82	307.13	305.76	305.66
Nondurable Goods	377.40	373.18	373.93	373.30	375.72	374.51	374.74	378.27	378.10	383.35	381.48	386.51	386.51
Food & Kindred Products	409.60	404.78	417.91	408.65	409.05	406.63	415.52	409.65	411.67	417.33	420.43	421.67	415.11
Canned, cured & frozen foods	404.50	413.86	389.06	388.14	393.30	391.56	397.93	381.07	383.06	397.67	386.48	381.29	402.23
Grain mill & bakery products	376.16	380.87	412.30	420.85	409.21	406.58	423.12	420.88	439.35	440.00	440.63	433.82	422.69
Beverages	534.21	461.35	503.06	488.93	535.79	507.22	511.50	500.08	499.90	517.44	492.98	522.45	497.25
Textile Mill Products	326.78	314.58	325.74	326.75	327.00	322.34	325.38	315.14	324.97	327.33	329.22	332.71	328.02
Apparel & Other Textile Products	207.40	205.36	205.10	207.47	205.97	207.26	206.86	209.90	215.63	220.22	215.56	219.45	218.86
Men's and boys' suits & coats	213.55	191.48	202.00	198.55	200.93	198.80	195.71	221.13	226.74	224.64	223.49	229.68	217.11
Men's & boys' furnishings	195.51	196.56	205.91	207.51	215.16	214.76	223.28	219.19	224.10	228.76	228.98	221.49	219.26
Women's & children's undergarm.	226.80	227.47	239.03	247.68	242.64	231.70	218.69	220.04	223.36	222.69	215.80	216.81	216.46
Paper & Allied Products	422.75	421.88	421.00	422.14	415.15	416.88	425.83	421.61	427.68	427.05	428.90	436.36	433.60
Paperboard containers & boxes	392.86	375.78	397.27	389.05	387.54	377.04	397.06	401.12	404.17	396.10	392.12	403.60	403.42
Printing & Publishing*	368.28	365.10	367.30	359.44	365.82	369.26	364.91	379.89	383.80	385.97	374.66	373.97	385.92
Newspapers	402.96	387.55	386.18	377.88	396.72	390.95	394.45	397.76	398.03	387.04	388.74	403.21	404.47
Commercial printing*	387.00	373.75	389.99	361.09	385.02	391.14	381.24	414.17	428.16	425.57	414.93	408.35	427.66
Chemicals & Allied Products	473.86	469.03	467.50	469.63	476.27	479.83	478.67	483.51	476.58	482.66	481.95	490.20	491.06
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	509.33	496.93	489.05	505.04	503.43	510.19	525.70	524.72	508.13	509.35	498.12	512.66	527.02
Plastic materials & synthetics	466.31	480.34	472.36	486.18	498.39	500.41	498.18	505.91	512.26	515.65	523.35	547.31	552.94
Drugs*	448.36	429.51	435.12	428.68	449.40	448.78	441.41	445.59	433.61	432.64	433.61	435.38	448.36
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	449.79	438.18	412.51	402.93	403.19	401.49	394.81	406.36	408.84	438.42	430.76	432.19	422.69
Paints and allied products*	433.56	427.46	436.48	443.16	455.52	465.31	454.67	461.12	456.83	470.08	476.19	457.32	440.91
Industrial organic chemicals	527.92	536.36	545.71	553.39	555.48	564.61	573.34	577.72	562.90	562.47	560.73	584.33	584.29
Petroleum & Coal Products*	630.24	627.66	617.40	631.79	640.22	641.02	645.77	669.01	675.22	754.04	741.32	775.17	752.98
Petroleum refining*	672.99	680.21	662.58	684.13	689.04	688.54	701.32	724.58	727.26	830.59	821.85	863.66	831.74
Rubber & Plastic Products	324.59	313.33	319.50	312.66	317.34	312.83	318.19	324.19	328.28	323.67	325.37	327.59	323.89
Rubber and rubber products*	372.30	371.49	370.65	358.68	355.31	347.62	350.49	354.28	353.56	353.10	349.32	356.56	350.70
Miscellaneous plastic products	315.17	301.67	309.40	303.99	309.44	305.95	311.54	317.90	322.71	317.69	320.25	321.63	318.44
Leather & Leather Products*	213.71	210.56	211.63	221.60	220.70	218.44	231.66	230.45	241.19	238.14	238.80	234.57	235.46

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983	1984											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.6
Durable Goods	42.3	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3
Lumber & Wood Products	39.9	38.2	38.7	38.3	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.6	39.6	40.2	40.0	41.2	43.0
Furniture & Fixtures*	40.1	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.6	39.2	39.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.2	40.1	39.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.3	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.7	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.5	41.8
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	43.8	42.6	42.5	43.1	43.1	44.3	44.0	45.0	44.3	43.8	44.0	43.6	43.1
Pottery & related products	41.8	39.6	41.2	40.7	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.1	38.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.3
Primary Metal Industries	44.2	41.7	43.4	42.4	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.7	43.1	43.5	43.8
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	47.5	46.5	48.7	46.7	49.0	47.5	46.5	47.3	47.7	47.5	46.1	46.1	47.2
Iron & Steel foundries	43.6	42.1	42.7	42.9	44.0	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	41.9	41.4	41.5	42.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. met*	44.9	44.7	45.9	43.0	43.3	45.4	45.4	45.4	43.8	44.3	45.7	45.9	47.0
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	44.4	39.5	41.7	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.1	43.7	43.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.5	41.9
Metal cans*	41.4	42.4	40.6	41.3	41.0	41.8	43.3	43.9	43.6	43.0	42.5	42.6	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	43.2	44.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	42.5	40.3	41.3	43.3	42.4	43.3	40.5	42.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	44.9	43.6	43.9	44.0	43.4	44.2	43.4	42.9	42.8	43.6	43.8	43.1	43.4
Metal Stampings	41.4	40.6	39.8	40.5	39.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.0	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.9	42.5
Construction & related machinery	41.6	38.0	39.1	39.3	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.8	39.9	39.4	38.6	39.5	40.2
Metalworking machinery	45.5	44.5	44.6	44.4	45.7	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.5	44.7	45.0	46.1	46.9
Special industry machinery	44.3	43.6	43.9	44.1	41.5	43.0	43.6	43.8	42.5	43.0	43.4	43.9	44.8
General industry machinery	42.4	42.3	43.3	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.9	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.5
Service industry machinery*	41.3	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.2	38.3	38.9	39.2	39.5	40.1	39.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.5	41.8	42.3
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	43.4	41.6	40.9	42.7	42.6	42.3	41.9	41.3	41.5	44.0	43.6	45.3	46.3
Electric lighting & wiring equip.	41.4	40.3	41.8	41.7	42.8	41.4	41.5	40.8	41.2	43.1	43.4	43.8	43.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	43.0	40.8	42.4	41.6	41.4	42.1	41.9	41.5	41.9	41.0	41.4	39.7	40.3
Communication equipment	42.3	42.9	43.7	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.7	42.2	41.8	42.5	43.5
Electronic components & access.	41.0	40.4	40.3	39.5	39.4	39.9	40.4	40.0	39.3	40.0	39.8	39.8	40.6
Transportation Equipment	42.5	39.0	40.9	41.5	42.7	41.3	45.0	39.5	39.2	39.7	45.9	46.1	45.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.6	41.0	43.6	44.2	45.8	44.0	46.5	38.6	38.3	38.4	47.4	48.4	47.5
Instruments & Related Products	42.1	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.0	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.1	39.7	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.1	42.0	42.7	41.9	41.6	40.7
Nondurable Goods	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.9
Food & Kindred Products	41.5	40.6	41.5	40.5	40.5	40.3	41.1	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.1
Canned, cured & frozen food	44.5	43.2	41.7	40.9	41.4	41.7	43.3	42.2	42.8	43.7	42.8	41.9	42.7
Grain mill & bakery products	42.6	41.9	43.4	42.9	42.1	41.7	43.0	43.3	44.2	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.0
Beverages	37.7	33.7	36.8	36.9	39.6	37.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.5	36.9	38.7	37.9
Textile Mill Products	44.4	42.8	43.9	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.5	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.7	42.6	42.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.0	33.5	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.9	34.6	35.0	35.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	37.4	34.5	37.2	36.1	36.4	35.5	35.2	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.4	39.6	38.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	34.3	33.6	34.9	34.7	36.1	36.4	37.4	36.9	37.6	38.0	37.6	37.1	37.1
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.8	33.5	35.1	36.0	36.0	35.0	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.9	33.2	32.8	33.2
Paper & Allied Products	44.5	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.9	44.3	44.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	43.7	41.8	43.8	42.8	42.4	41.8	43.3	43.6	43.6	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.6
Printing & Publishing*	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.7	40.8	39.9	39.7	40.2
Newspapers	36.5	35.2	35.3	34.7	36.0	35.0	35.0	34.8	35.1	34.1	34.1	34.7	34.6
Commercial printing*	38.7	37.3	37.9	36.4	37.6	41.0	40.3	41.5	42.1	41.6	40.6	39.8	41.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	43.0	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.0
Industrial inorganic chemical*	44.6	43.4	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.2	44.4	43.8	42.7	42.2	42.0	42.9	43.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	44.2	44.6	43.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	44.6	44.3	44.7	44.8	45.0	46.5	47.3
Drugs*	42.1	41.7	42.0	41.7	42.8	42.7	42.2	41.8	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.5	41.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	43.5	42.5	41.5	40.7	40.4	39.4	39.6	39.8	40.6	42.4	41.7	41.2	40.8
Paints & allied products*	42.8	41.3	42.5	42.9	43.8	44.4	44.1	44.0	43.8	44.6	45.7	44.1	43.1
Industrial organic chemicals	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.2	43.3	43.1	44.1	44.5
Petroleum & Coal Products*	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.9	44.9	45.5	48.9	48.2	49.5	48.8
Petroleum refining*	42.3	42.7	42.5	43.0	43.5	43.8	44.5	45.6	46.0	50.4	49.9	51.5	50.5
Rubber & Plastic Products,	42.1	41.5	42.6	41.8	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.6	41.9
Rubber & rubber products*	43.8	43.5	43.3	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.8	42.6	42.6	41.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.8	41.1	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.6	41.9
Leather & Leather Products*	38.3	37.4	38.2	39.5	39.2	38.8	40.5	40.5	41.3	40.5	40.0	38.9	38.6

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1983 Dec	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.31	9.34	9.31	9.31	9.35	9.34	9.32	9.36	9.33	9.39	9.43	9.51	9.55
Durable Goods	9.38	9.43	9.42	9.39	9.40	9.41	9.42	9.37	9.38	9.44	9.51	9.56	9.66
Lumber & Wood Products	6.08	6.09	6.20	6.03	6.12	6.18	6.21	6.41	6.46	6.60	6.58	6.51	6.68
Furniture & Fixtures*	7.40	7.45	7.51	7.60	7.68	7.73	7.67	7.92	7.85	7.88	7.98	7.98	8.04
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.44	9.51	9.52	9.56	9.60	9.65	9.71	9.77	9.86	9.82	9.89	9.99	10.03
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.56	9.64	9.71	9.75	9.85	9.81	9.89	10.00	10.13	10.08	10.21	10.32	10.46
Pottery & related products	9.13	9.42	9.31	9.49	9.27	9.44	9.34	9.31	9.21	9.40	9.69	9.64	9.47
Primary Metal Industries	9.42	9.40	9.39	9.30	9.32	9.27	9.21	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.24	9.31	9.35
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.72	9.75	9.71	9.76	9.81	9.69	9.54	9.78	10.03	10.30	10.05	10.08	10.14
Iron and Iron foundries	9.17	9.53	9.50	9.67	9.55	9.63	9.54	9.46	9.25	9.17	9.14	9.21	9.30
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.*	14.45	13.96	14.01	13.60	13.75	12.90	13.03	13.04	13.30	13.43	13.39	13.29	13.32
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	8.08	8.34	8.35	8.29	8.22	8.13	8.09	8.08	8.09	8.04	8.15	8.21	8.07
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.52	9.63	9.59	9.49	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.40	9.45	9.44	9.49	9.46	9.69
Metal cans*	9.96	9.73	9.59	9.87	9.87	9.88	9.81	9.85	9.89	9.88	9.77	9.98	10.09
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.57	13.05	12.72	12.53	12.66	12.79	12.54	12.78	13.08	12.83	13.05	12.71	13.39
Fabricated struct. metal prod.*	8.63	8.82	8.75	8.72	8.54	8.68	8.67	8.66	8.63	8.56	8.51	8.62	8.75
Metal stampings	9.35	9.39	9.32	9.23	9.28	9.32	9.48	9.53	9.38	9.52	9.63	9.74	9.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.01	10.06	10.09	9.99	10.07	10.11	10.15	10.14	10.15	10.24	10.27	10.32	10.29
Construction & related machinery	9.75	9.54	9.73	9.76	9.77	9.60	9.61	9.67	9.58	9.80	9.89	9.88	10.01
Metalworking machinery	10.20	10.24	10.29	10.18	10.27	10.32	10.28	10.44	10.49	10.45	10.48	10.47	10.20
Special industry machinery	10.45	10.73	10.68	10.57	10.49	10.72	10.69	10.64	10.60	10.80	11.02	10.94	11.06
General industry machinery	10.29	10.02	10.09	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.12	10.19	10.07	10.28	10.29	10.36	10.40
Service industry machinery*	8.92	9.47	9.51	9.34	9.38	9.50	9.56	9.56	9.70	9.86	9.91	9.90	9.64
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.24	9.31	9.28	9.25	9.21	9.27	9.26	9.23	9.23	9.34	9.35	9.37	9.46
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	7.49	7.36	7.28	7.28	7.32	7.28	7.37	7.23	7.30	7.63	7.55	7.63	7.85
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.33	7.40	7.36	7.44	7.44	7.56	7.61	7.56	7.54	7.61	7.46	7.57	7.52
Radio & TV receiving equipment	8.00	7.95	7.80	7.76	7.96	8.00	7.89	8.01	8.14	8.07	8.08	7.90	7.89
Communication equipment	11.32	11.69	11.80	11.75	11.65	11.63	11.60	11.65	11.57	11.88	12.16	12.25	12.35
Electric components & access.	7.52	7.56	7.49	7.43	7.43	7.55	7.63	7.48	7.50	7.48	7.35	7.33	7.45
Transportation Equipment	12.62	12.35	12.58	13.00	13.03	12.66	12.95	12.18	12.11	12.17	13.06	13.36	13.38
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.26	13.01	13.20	13.70	13.73	13.34	13.91	13.00	12.92	12.97	14.10	14.44	14.46
Instruments & Related Products	9.68	9.86	9.85	9.86	9.97	9.93	9.93	10.03	9.93	10.06	10.09	10.17	10.19
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.31	7.59	7.35	7.27	7.25	7.27	7.30	7.27	7.35	7.49	7.33	7.35	7.51
Nondurable Goods	9.25	9.26	9.21	9.24	9.30	9.27	9.23	9.34	9.29	9.35	9.35	9.45	9.45
Food & Kindred Products	9.87	9.97	10.07	10.09	10.10	10.09	10.11	10.09	10.09	10.13	10.18	10.21	10.10
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.09	9.58	9.33	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.19	9.03	8.95	9.10	9.03	9.10	9.42
Grain mill & bakery products	8.83	9.09	9.50	9.81	9.72	9.75	9.84	9.72	9.94	10.00	10.06	9.95	9.83
Beverages	14.17	13.69	13.67	13.25	13.53	13.49	13.39	13.16	13.26	13.44	13.36	13.50	13.12
Textile Mill Products	7.36	7.35	7.42	7.46	7.50	7.41	7.48	7.45	7.54	7.63	7.71	7.81	7.81
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.10	6.13	6.05	6.12	6.13	6.15	6.12	6.21	6.25	6.31	6.23	6.27	6.20
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.71	5.55	5.43	5.50	5.52	5.60	5.56	5.85	5.92	5.85	5.82	5.80	5.61
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.70	5.85	5.90	5.98	5.96	5.90	5.97	5.94	5.96	6.02	6.09	5.97	5.91
Women's & children's undergarm.	6.71	6.79	6.81	6.88	6.74	6.62	6.47	6.51	6.55	6.51	6.50	6.61	6.52
Paper & Allied Products	9.50	9.61	9.59	9.66	9.61	9.65	9.70	9.67	9.72	9.75	9.77	9.85	9.81
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.99	8.99	9.07	9.09	9.14	9.02	9.17	9.20	9.27	9.32	9.27	9.43	9.47
Printing & Publishing*	9.30	9.29	9.37	9.24	9.38	9.14	9.10	9.38	9.43	9.46	9.39	9.42	9.60
Newspapers	11.04	11.01	10.94	10.89	11.02	11.17	11.27	11.43	11.34	11.35	11.40	11.62	11.69
Commercial printing*	10.00	10.02	10.29	9.92	10.24	9.54	9.46	9.98	10.17	10.23	10.22	10.26	10.38
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.02	11.01	11.00	11.05	11.18	11.29	11.21	11.35	11.24	11.33	11.34	11.48	11.42
Industrial inorganic chemicals*	11.42	11.45	11.48	11.61	11.79	11.81	11.84	11.98	11.90	12.07	11.86	11.95	12.06
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.55	10.77	10.76	10.95	11.10	11.22	11.17	11.42	11.46	11.51	11.63	11.77	11.69
Drugs*	10.65	10.30	10.36	10.28	10.50	10.51	10.46	10.66	10.53	10.63	10.68	10.75	10.83
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	10.34	10.31	9.94	9.90	9.98	10.19	9.97	10.21	10.07	10.34	10.33	10.49	10.36
Paints & allied products*	10.13	10.35	10.27	10.33	10.40	10.48	10.31	10.48	10.43	10.54	10.42	10.37	10.23
Industrial organic chemicals	12.65	12.68	12.81	12.96	13.07	13.10	13.15	13.16	13.03	12.99	13.01	13.25	13.13
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.97	14.98	14.70	14.90	14.82	14.77	14.71	14.90	14.84	15.42	15.38	15.66	15.43
Petroleum refining*	15.91	15.93	15.59	15.91	15.84	15.72	15.76	15.89	15.81	16.48	16.47	16.77	16.47
Rubber & Plastic Products,	7.71	7.55	7.50	7.48	7.52	7.52	7.54	7.61	7.67	7.58	7.62	7.69	7.73
Rubber & rubber products*	8.50	8.54	8.56	8.40	8.38	8.16	8.17	8.22	8.28	8.25	8.20	8.37	8.37
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.54	7.34	7.28	7.29	7.35	7.39	7.40	7.48	7.54	7.44	7.50	7.55	7.60
Leather & Leather Products*	5.58	5.63	5.54	5.61	5.63	5.63	5.72	5.69	5.84	5.88	5.97	6.03	6.10

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1983 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,734	3,722	3,758	12.0	-24.0
Total Employment	3,533	3,522	3,512	11.0	21.0
Total Unemployment	201	200	246	1.0	-45.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	213	213	259	0.0	-46.0
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.4	6.5	0.0	- 1.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.7	5.7	6.9	0.0	- 1.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	93,525	75,582	99,794	+17,943	- 6,269
Federal Employees' Program	526	421	432	+ 105	+ 94
Veterans' Program	392	342	1,094	+ 50	- 702
Extended Benefits[1]	1	3	4	- 2	- 3
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	10,915	9,806	38,733	+ 1,109	-27,818
TOTAL	105,359	86,154	140,057	+19,205	-34,698

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1983	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	93.5	75.6	99.8	+17.9	-6.3
Male	52.1	40.1	54.9	+12.0	-2.8
Female	41.4	35.5	44.9	+ 5.9	-3.5
White, not Hispanic	59.4	46.9	65.4	+12.5	-6.0
Black, not Hispanic	19.3	16.4	21.6	+ 2.9	-2.3
Hispanic	13.8	11.3	11.8	+ 2.5	+2.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.1	0.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.4	0.6	0.4	- 0.2	0.0
MANUFACTURING	36.6	28.5	34.7	+ 8.1	+1.9
Durable Goods	15.4	12.2	14.2	+ 3.2	+1.2
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.4	2.1	1.8	+ 0.3	+0.6
Machinery except electrical	2.5	1.7	2.4	+ 0.8	+0.1
Electrical machinery	3.4	2.7	2.7	+ 0.7	+0.7
Nondurable Goods	21.2	16.4	20.5	+ 4.8	+0.7
Food & kindred products	2.1	1.9	2.4	+ 0.2	-0.3
Textile mill products	1.2	0.8	1.0	+ 0.4	+0.2
Apparel & other textile products	9.4	7.4	8.0	+ 2.0	+1.4
Printing & publishing	1.3	1.4	1.8	- 0.1	-0.5
Chemicals & allied products	3.3	1.9	3.3	+ 1.4	0.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.5	1.1	1.7	+ 0.4	-0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	55.1	45.4	64.5	+ 9.7	-9.4
Contract construction	6.2	3.9	6.5	+ 2.3	-0.3
Transportation & public utilities	3.7	3.1	5.0	- 0.6	-1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	14.4	22.5	+ 2.7	-5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.9	2.7	3.5	+ 0.2	-0.6
Services	20.4	17.6	20.9	+ 2.8	-0.5
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	14.5	14.7	18.2	- 0.2	-3.7
25 through 34	31.7	24.1	31.6	+ 7.6	+0.1
35 through 44	20.5	16.0	19.5	+ 4.5	-1.0
45 through 54	13.4	10.7	14.0	+ 2.7	-0.6
55 through 64	10.6	8.5	12.5	+ 2.1	-1.9
65 and over	2.9	1.6	4.0	+ 1.3	-1.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.4	8.3	14.4	+ 2.1	-4.0
3 to 4 weeks	13.1	9.8	12.7	+ 3.3	+0.4
5 through 14 weeks	49.7	39.8	49.6	+ 9.9	+0.1
15 weeks and over	20.3	17.7	23.1	+ 2.6	-2.8

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct[1] 1984	Sep[2] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1983	Year to Date[3] % Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,838	2,744	25,576	26,373	- 3.0
Private Units	2,838	2,744	25,215	25,878	- 2.6
Single Family	2,165	2,060	18,090	16,550	+ 9.3
Two-Family	166	94	1,172	1,022	+14.7
Three-or-Four Family	29	32	324	491	-34.0
Five or More Family	478	558	5,629	7,815	-28.0
Public Units	0	0	361	495	-27.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$188,634	$176,423	$1,689,295	$1,563,164	+ 8.1
New Buildings	$159,522	$145,223	$1,392,843	$1,299,473	+ 7.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 29,112	$ 31,200	$ 296,452	$ 263,691	+12.4

[1] Based on reports received from 364 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 385 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,407	±55	1.6%	319	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,370	±55	1.6%	280	±24	8.6%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,433	±55	1.6%	218	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,444	±55	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,512	±54	1.5%	246	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,464	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,508	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,518	±54	1.5%	282	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,636	±53	1.5%	256	±23	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,643	±53	1.5%	243	±22	9.1%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,623	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,635	±53	1.5%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,596	±54	1.5%	233	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,532	±54	1.5%	218	±21	9.6%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,579	±54	1.5%	192	±20	10.4%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,522	±54	1.5%	200	±20	10.0%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,533	±54	1.5%	201	±20	10.0%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1983 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,581.0	99,303	3,322.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,580.0	100,397	3,318.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,619.0	99,526	3,294.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,656.0	100,834	3,369.0	10,717	287.0	9.6	7.8
1983								
Jan	110,677	3,603.0	99,154	3,298.0	11,523	305.0	10.4	8.5
Feb	110,688	3,615.0	99,172	3,305.0	11,516	310.0	10.4	8.6
Mar	110,735	3,598.0	99,316	3,297.0	11,419	301.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,975	3,644.0	99,606	3,365.0	11,369	279.0	10.2	7.7
May	110,950	3,589.0	99,762	3,339.0	11,188	250.0	10.1	7.0
Jun	111,905	3,650.0	100,743	3,347.0	11,162	303.0	10.0	8.3
Jul	111,825	3,659.0	101,225	3,355.0	10,600	304.0	9.5	8.3
Aug	112,117	3,701.0	101,484	3,378.0	10,633	323.0	9.5	8.7
Sep	112,229	3,695.0	101,876	3,398.0	10,353	297.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,866	3,661.0	101,976	3,405.0	9,896	256.0	8.8	7.0
Nov	112,035	3,685.0	102,606	3,428.0	9,429	257.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,136	3,762.0	102,941	3,503.0	9,195	259.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,215	3,774.0	103,190	3,503.0	9,026	271.0	8.0	7.2
Feb	112,693	3,811.0	103,892	3,575.0	8,801	236.0	7.8	6.2
Mar	112,912	3,822.0	104,140	3,565.0	8,772	257.0	7.8	6.7
Apr	113,245	3,928.0	104,402	3,661.0	8,843	267.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,803	3,861.0	105,288	3,639.0	8,514	222.0	7.5	5.7
Jun	113,877	3,777.0	105,748	3,585.0	8,130	192.0	7.1	5.1
Jul	113,938	3,812.0	105,395	3,564.0	8,543	248.0	7.5	6.5
Aug	113,494	3,807.0	104,969	3,573.0	8,526	234.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,699	3,804.0	105,239	3,569.0	8,460	235.0	7.4	6.2
Oct	114,017	3,788.0	105,586	3,560.0	8,431	228.0	7.4	6.0
Nov	114,074	3,723.0	105,932	3,510.0	8,142	213.0	7.1	5.7
Dec	114,464	3,747.0	106,273	3,534.0	8,191	213.0	7.2	5.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 247 Based on data available through March 8, 1985

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TO OUR READERS:

Most 1984 benchmark revisions and new seasonal adjustment factors have been introduced in this issue (see below for details). The remaining series will be revised in the coming months. We will note the revisions as they occur. Please also note the comparative charts found on pages four and five as well as the table found on page S-38 are undergoing benchmark revisions and will appear when completed.

This issue of *New Jersey Economic Indicators* marks the first time the graphs in the statistical section have been produced by computer. The systems used in this noteworthy achievement were SAS GRAPH, developed by the SAS Institute, and XEROX's EPIC software package. Many long hours of work were contributed by the staff of the Division of Planning and Research and the Division of Systems and Communications.

Because of this new graphing system there are two changes to the graphs. You will note that the vertical axis is now found on the left-hand side of the chart and that the year is now referenced at January.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions please call (609) 292-7567.

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
THIS MONTH

Series 1-16, 18 have been revised to a 1984 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors. Note: The "unofficial series" found on Series 1-6 are being revised and will reappear when completed.

Series 17 The Consumer Price Index (CPI-W) shown now reflects new rental-equivalency basis (see page for further explanation).

Series 19, 20, 22-36 have been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors.

Series 21 A new series Electric Power Sales has been introduced.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's business expansion continued in January, with nearly all major economic indicators registering gains. Retail sales, housing starts, and industrial production all moved higher, as did employment and personal income. Job growth was not quite fast enough to keep pace with the nation's expanding labor force, resulting in a fractional increase in the civilian unemployment rate from 7.2% to 7.4%, but this pattern was reversed in February when the jobless rate edged down to 7.3%.

News on the price front also remains favorable. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of only 2.3% in January and producers' prices were unchanged with markdowns for farm products and energy offsetting increases for automobiles and other goods and services. The inflation rate of the past two years has been the most moderate since the mid-1960s, reflecting sizeable gains in labor productivity, moderation of wage demands, continued high unemployment and idle industrial capacity, and intense foreign competition attributable to the high value of the dollar.

Revised Gross National Product (GNP) estimates indicate that the economy's growth rate was stronger during the closing months of 1984 than previously reported. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, GNP advanced at a 4.9% annual rate during the fourth quarter, sparked by increased consumer spending, business investment in plant and equipment, and government purchases. The increase would have been larger were it not for a reduced pace of inventory accumulation. For all of 1984, GNP was up 6.8%, the largest increase since 1951.

The most common expectation among economists is that business activity will stay on its rising curve during the period ahead, with unemployment hovering in the neighborhood of 7% and inflation remaining moderate. Consumer spending and business investment are projected to keep expanding, though less rapidly than in 1983 and 1984. Also, housing analysts expect the still-sluggish homebuilding sector to be buoyed up at least temporarily by the drop in interest rates that occurred during the second half of 1984 and early 1985.

There is considerable edginess and hedging among forecasters as they look beyond the next few months, however, because of uncertainties about the future course of foreign exchange markets and interest rates in a climate of seemingly intractable federal budget deficits. Manufacturing and agriculture will continue to face severe competitive difficulties in world markets until the value of the dollar comes down. Interest-sensitive sectors such as homebuilding, household durable goods, and capital investment could also become vulnerable as the year progresses if the federal budget deficit and growing private credit demands drive interest rates back upwards. Thus, though their forecasts for 1985 tend towards cautious optimism, most analysts agree that the United States economy will be walking a tightrope until the federal budget and foreign trade deficits have been brought under control.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of March 8, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Unusually favorable weather and continued strong business and consumer demand drove employment in New Jersey to another all-time high in January, after removing the influence of normal seasonal layoffs. This extended a rising two-year employment curve that has been the steepest in over four decades and which has resulted in the most favorable unemployment situation in the State since 1973.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey climbed by 19,400 in January to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,420,800, according to the latest monthly employer survey conducted by the N. J. Department of Labor. About half of the gain was in construction, where early winter layoffs were fewer than usual because of comparatively mild and storm-free weather up to and including the January survey week. Layoffs also fell short of seasonal expectations in retail trade, and new hiring boosted employment further in finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment was essentially unchanged in manufacturing, but the seasonally adjusted average workweek of production workers lengthened from 41.0 to 41.3 hours, suggesting that there was some further strengthening of industrial output.

January's increase built upon an employment expansion during 1983 and 1984 that was even greater than the Department has previously reported on the basis of its sample survey. Upward revisions of previously published estimates for those years that take into account newly available and more complete information from unemployment insurance tax records and other sources reveal that nonfarm wage and salary jobs have grown by an extraordinary 329,200 since December 1982, with nearly all of the expansion (317,200) in the private sector of the economy. The increase over the past two years has been the biggest since the defense mobilization build-up during the early stages of World War II.

Most of the upward revisions to the Department's employment estimates were in the rapidly growing service-producing industries, which the statistics now show accounted for 246,400, or 78%, of all private sector job growth in New Jersey over the past 25 months. These industries include business services, restaurants, recreation, wholesale trade, retailing, finance, transportation services, and utilities. They have been the primary sources of new jobs for decades, at both the state and national levels, and should continue to lead the way during the years ahead.

Another 43,400, or 14%, of New Jersey's employment gains since the end of 1982 have been in construction, which currently employs more craftworkers and laborers than ever before. Building activity has climbed steeply in New Jersey over the past two years, far outpacing national trends, and there is every reason to expect another good year in 1985. The number of building permits for new residential construction has been on a high plateau since early 1983 and contract awards for nonresidential building and public works projects registered further strong gains throughout 1984. This bodes well for 1985 since it means that the new year began with a heavy volume of planned activity already in the pipeline.

The balance of the state's employment expansion over the past two years (27,200 jobs) has been substantially all in manufacturing, the one sector where cyclical job recovery has been sluggish, not only in New Jersey but throughout the country. Partly because of increased competitive pressures from abroad and intense efforts by management to trim costs through technological change and other labor saving means, less than 30% of the 95,000 factory jobs lost in New Jersey during the back-to-back recessions of 1980 and 1981-82 had been recouped as of January. Some further recovery is anticipated, but manufacturing is unlikely to account for more than a fraction of New Jersey's expanding employment opportunities during the period ahead.

The strong job growth of the past two years has dropped New Jersey's unemployment rate to its lowest level since the 1971-73 period, when it hovered in the 5.6% to 5.8% range. According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, joblessness in the state averaged 6.2% in 1984 and has remained about the same thus far in 1985, registering 6.1% in January and 6.3% in February. This compares with 9.8% when the last recession was at its worst in November 1982.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims have also been essentially stable since the early part of last year, after dropping steeply in 1983. The insured unemployment rate (IUR)--the ratio of claims under the regular state UI program to the number of covered workers--was 3.0% in January and has fluctuated between 2.9% and 3.2% over the past ten months. The State's IUR has not been this low since 1969.

The favorable UI claims experience of the past year, aided by law changes that have raised revenues and tightened eligibility, has given the UI Trust Fund a chance to rebuild from the insolvent condition that necessitated the borrowing of $735 million from the federal government during the 1970s. By the end of 1984, the outstanding debt had been reduced to $320 million. This entire balance is scheduled for repayment in 1985.

Labor market conditions remain substantially better in New Jersey than in the nation, where unemployment still averaged 7.5% in 1984 and was only slightly better at 7.3% in February. New Jersey's jobless rate has now been below the national average for four years, thanks to comparatively mild recessions in 1980 and 1981-82 and stronger-than-national growth in construction and all major service sectors of the economy. Based on the latest revised statistics, New Jersey's total nonfarm employment growth rate between 1979 and 1984 was twice as great as that for the nation. (10% versus 5%).

In 1984, only 17 states had unemployment rates below New Jersey's 6.2%. This included the six New England states (with an average rate of only 4.9%), along with Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Texas, and Hawaii. Joblessness averaged 7.2% in New York and 9.1% in Pennsylvania and was still 10% or higher in West Virginia, Michigan, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alaska.

New Jersey's solid gains during 1984 are reflected in all major economic indicators monitored by the N. J. Department of Labor. Retail sales climbed by 10% in 1984 to an annual volume of $40.5 billion and new passenger car registrations--a proxy for new car sales--soared to a total of over 500,000, up 41% from a year earlier. Construction contract awards advanced 15% in 1984 and, as of November, the year-to-date number of new business incorporations was running 2 1/2% ahead of the same period in 1983. Similarly, electric power usage during the first nine months of the year was running 4% ahead of its 1983 pace. All of these indicators were at record highs.

Additional growth can be expected in the months ahead, but the torrid pace of 1983 and 1984 is unlikely to be matched in 1985. Construction activity should remain strong and manufacturing should register some further recovery, but additional job gains in these sectors are likely to be modest. New employment opportunities will be mostly in the state's service-producing industries. Though overall job growth will probably be less than during the past two years, it should be sufficient to balance New Jersey's labor force expansion and lower the state's unemployment rate fractionally to the 5 1/2% to 6% range.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 9654	$ 9585	$ 8937	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 8.9	+ 9.9
$ 3838	$ 3791	$ 3512	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 9.8	+10.3
2013	2349	2268	Nov	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 2.5	INA
49	27	44	Dec'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 3.2	+47.7
95.9	179.8	115.7	Dec	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
$ 435.0	$ 545.5	$ 450.3	Jan	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	- 3.4	+ 5.6
$ 208.9	$ 169.5	$ 181.8	Jan	Residential*	S-18	+14.9	- 6.7
$ 141.5	$ 304.5	$ 220.2	Jan	Nonresidential*	S-18	-35.7	+ 4.4
$ 84.7	$ 71.4	$ 48.3	Jan	Nonbuilding*		+75.4	+52.7
3420.8	3401.4	3265.6	Jan	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 4.8	+ 3.9
736.6	736.5	724.9	Jan	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 1.6	+ 3.0
2684.2	2664.9	2540.7	Jan	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 5.6	+ 4.2
234	219	269	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-13.0	- 6.0
6.1	5.8	7.1	Jan	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
92.4	89.6	96.7	Jan	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 4.4	INA
3.0	2.9	3.3	Jan	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.3	41.0	41.1	Jan	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.5	- 0.7
$ 9.76	$ 9.71	$ 9.41	Jan	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.7	+ 3.5
$401.14	$401.99	$384.87	Jan	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.2	+ 2.5

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates Revised to a 1984 Benchmark

by
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The Division of Planning and Research each month estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and its ten major labor areas. (Note that geographical definitions of these labor areas have been changed during this revision cycle to conform to the new Metropolitan Statistical Areas developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget see Economic Briefs on page 18.) These estimates are based on reports submitted from a total sample of approximately 9,200 employing units. The March 1984 matched sample covers 35.5% of total manufacturing employment and 27.5% of total nonmanufacturing employment in the state. A matched sample is two consecutive months of reporting by an employer.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates are subjected annually to a quality control review. Once a year, in this case March 1984, estimates are compared with a later, more accurate, and complete count of total employment for the same period. This later, more accurate, and complete count of employment is called a benchmark. New benchmarks or universe counts are determined at the most detailed industrial classification or cell for which estimates are made.

The sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually since they may differ from the subsequent actual benchmark or total employment count. These differences may occur for several reasons. A major cause of differences in 1984 was the current sampling structure's inability to capture much of the increase in employment resulting from the "birth" of new firms. Births most commonly occur during the expansion portion of the business cycle which began late in 1982.

Also, of particular importance in 1984, firms participating in the sample may have had different employment characteristics compared to those not participating. Industries such as trade and services may have had an under-representation of small firms. In addition, the estimates are affected by sample variations caused by changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month. This is due primarily to the "voluntary" aspect of employer participation in the survey.

Differences may also arise due to sample reporter delinquency, especially key reporters, which may cause unrepresentative estimates. Responses from late reporters may yield different trends than estimates derived from employers reporting on a timely basis.

The estimates can be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments, normally made to the original estimates during the annual benchmark revision process. A change in the industrial classification of a firm is made when the firm(s) no longer produces the same product or service or when a shift occurs in the primary product line. Lastly, differences may occur as a result of improvements in benchmark source data.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program employer reports which accounted for 97.9% of the employment base for the 1984 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment at establishments not covered by UI, such as religious institutions and social service agencies. One such survey in 1984 determined the number of elected and appointed officials in New Jersey local government. Results indicated there were approximately 5,000 noncovered elected and appointed officials. Also counted in the 1984 benchmark were an estimated 12,000 employees at church-chartered schools that were recently exempted from UI coverage as well as about 500 interns and first-year graduates employed by licensed hospitals in New Jersey. Information on insurance agents and railroad transportation employees, also excluded from UI coverage, are extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the original estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are adjusted by either "wedging" back the difference over the time period from the new benchmark to the preceding one or from the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of equal monthly adjustments that tapers out the differences between the March benchmark and estimate. The wedging of data or smoothing of the benchmark adjustment, represents, therefore, only an approximation of the actual economic trend. Estimates are also revised by the substitution of adjusted UI-covered employment data. Both methods of adjustment are acceptable. This year statewide estimates were revised back to 1981 because of a noneconomic industrial code change to a key reporter.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1984 benchmark for total nonfarm wage and salary employment required an upward revision of 1.4%, or 44,200, of the original March 1984 estimate. During the past ten years, upward revisions were made in seven years and downward revisions were made in three. In 1984 the total employment increase was in the service-producing sector, which was revised upward by 2.1%, or 49,100. Employment in the goods-producing sector was overestimated slightly by 0.6% and required a downward revision of 4,900 due to overestimating employment in durable goods manufacturing by 3,100 and by 1,700 in nondurable goods manufacturing.

Within the private service-producing sector, the largest upward revisions occurred in the services and trade divisions. The former was revised upward by 4.7%, or 32,600, and the latter by 2.2%, or 16,300. In both cases, the upward adjustment is attributed to the inability of the sample to adequately capture the post-recession job expansion during the third and fourth quarters of 1983. Much stronger-than-estimated economic expansion occurred within business service industries and eating and drinking establishments, which had the largest revisions within their respective divisions.

Within the goods-producing sector, manufacturing accounted for the largest overestimate of employment. The largest overestimate in the durable goods division occurred in nonelectrical machinery industry, which was revised downward by 4.6%, or 2,900. This revision was primarily due to the effects of industrial classification code changes in several of the smaller estimating cell groupings. The apparel industry registered the largest overestimate in the nondurable goods division, and was revised downward by 3.9%, or 2,000. This overestimate was caused by the failure of the sample to adequately capture the employment decline during the third and fourth quarters of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

Construction and mining are the two other major divisions within the goods-producing sector. The employment estimate for construction was revised downward by 300. Mining employment was adjusted upward by 200.

Within the public sector, government employment was adjusted downward by 1.6%, or 8,700. This adjustment was partially due to the introduction of the results of the survey of noncovered employment of elected and appointed officials in local government, which reduced the previous estimate by 3,500.

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Based on new definitions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, our labor area definitions were redefined with the introduction of 1984 benchmark data. [More information on the geographic changes in labor areas appears in the Economic Briefs section, page 18.]. New MSA definitions have been designated for the Atlantic City, Monmouth-Ocean, Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, and the Newark areas and therefore estimates are not comparable between the original and revised estimates. [Among New Jersey's six major labor areas which did not change, the original nonfarm employment estimate was revised upward for five areas and revised downward for one.]

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands; Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1981		1982	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	3018.1	3018.1	3035.7	3037.0
Feb	3018.6	3018.6	3020.7	3022.2
Mar	3044.1	3044.1	3037.2	3038.9
Apr	3081.4	3081.5	3064.4	3065.8
May	3094.8	3095.1	3092.1	3093.2
Jun	3147.3	3147.7	3144.4	3145.2
Jul	3148.2	3148.7	3134.5	3135.0
Aug	3146.2	3146.9	3138.5	3138.8
Sep	3126.5	3127.3	3113.0	3115.4
Oct	3120.9	3121.9	3104.5	3104.2
Nov	3119.6	3120.7	3102.2	3101.6
Dec	3111.5	3112.8	3098.9	3098.0
Ann. Avg.	3098.1	3098.6	3090.5	3091.3

	1983		1984	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	3037.5	3036.3	3168.8	3196.7
Feb	3030.5	3029.0	3170.0	3207.1
Mar	3061.4	3059.7	3191.8	3236.0
Apr	3106.0	3104.1	3231.0	3305.2
May	3137.7	3135.9	3260.4	3344.2
Jun	3200.1	3197.8	3317.5	3400.3
Jul	3202.8	3228.4	3316.9	3399.4
Aug	3191.5	3222.4	3314.9	3397.9
Sep	3190.7	3222.4	3301.9	3384.5
Oct	3199.9	3228.6	3309.6	3390.3
Nov	3211.1	3236.7	3315.4	3397.8
Dec	3216.4	3247.8	3324.2	3405.6
Ann. Avg.	3148.8	3162.4	3268.5	3338.7

The Camden Labor Area had the largest underestimate in total nonagricultural employment which required an upward revision of 3.2% or 11,300. Other labor areas that were underestimated included Bergen, revised upward by 2.2% or 8,900; Passaic, revised upward by 2.7% or 5,200; Jersey City, revised upward by 2.2% or 4,900; and Trenton, which required an upward adjustment of 0.7% or 1,200. The only overestimate in total nonagricultural employment occurred in the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area requiring a downward revision of 2.5% or 1,300.

USE OF UI DATA FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1984

Revisions for 1984 also utilized employment data reported under the state's Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program for April, May, and June of 1984. Incorporating UI data for this additional quarter into the estimating procedure improves the accuracy of the 1984 and 1985 estimates and will reduce the magnitude of revisions next year. The use of second-quarter UI data is particularly significant this year since employment expanded much more rapidly during this quarter among all employers covered by the UI program than was apparent from the sample reporters. In part, the sample's failure to pick up this surge in employment was due to the previously cited inability of the sample structure to pick up employment from the birth of new firms which are particularly significant during a cyclical upturn. In addition, the sample failed to pick up the magnitude of the expansion in existing firms especially in the service, trade, and transportation/communications/electric/gas/sanitary services sectors which typically have smaller numbers of sample reporters.

The March benchmark together with UI covered employment data for the second quarter of 1984 established the level for projecting industry employment for the remaining six months of 1984 and the current year (1985) based on data trends provided by sample reporters.

Based on covered employment data for the second quarter of 1984, total nonagricultural employment was revised upward in June by 2.5% or 82,800. Projected employment estimates for December 1984 were revised upwards by 2.4% or 81,400 on the total nonfarm level.

Analysis of the December 1984 revisions showed that employment in manufacturing was revised downward by 0.5% or 3,500 and nonmanufacturing employment was adjusted up by 3.3% or 84,900. Within the manufacturing sector, durable goods employment showed a downward revision of 1.0% or 3,400 and nondurable goods employment was virtually unchanged.

Within the private service-producing sector, service industries had the largest upward revision in December of 6.0% or 43,100. Trade had the next largest revision moving upward by 30,400.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1984

Labor Area (Counties)	Employment (000) Estimate	Employment (000) Benchmark	Change From Estimate to Benchmark No. (000)	Change From Estimate to Benchmark Percent
Atlantic City MSA (Atlantic and Cape May Counties)	130.1	130.1	0	0
Bergen LMA (Bergen County)	413.6	422.5	+ 8.9	+ 2.2
Camden LMA (Burlington, Camden, & Gloucester Counties)	358.1	369.4	+11.3	+ 3.2
Jersey City PMSA (Hudson County)	218.6	223.5	+ 4.9	+ 2.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (Hunterdon, Middlesex, & Somerset Counties)	446.9	446.9	*	*
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA (Monmouth & Ocean Counties)	263.1	263.1	*	*
Newark PMSA (Essex, Morris, Sussex, & Union Counties)	906.3	906.3	*	*
Passaic LMA (Passaic County)	189.7	194.9	+ 5.2	+ 2.7
Trenton PMSA (Mercer County)	169.5	170.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA (Cumberland County)	52.2	50.9	- 1.3	- 2.5

* Not Comparable

NOTE: LMA = Labor Market Area; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; PMSA = Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

PLANS TO IMPROVE THE ESTIMATES

Because of the success of last year's sample expansion in meeting federal sample size guidelines, for the manufacturing, transportation/communications/electric/gas/sanitary services, retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries no single sector has been targeted for solicitation this year. The Division of Planning and Research will undertake sample expansion on a broad basis and selectively solicit those industries identified with the greatest sample deficiency.

The division will also conduct a survey of a group of employers in the goods producing sector which are exempt from coverage under the UI program. The results of this survey will improve the estimates and benchmark for 1985.

Additionally, the division will explore ways to move effectively estimate employment growth attributable to business births during periods of economic expansion.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1984 FOR NEW JERSEY

	Employment (000)		Change From Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3191.8	3236.0	+44.2	+ 1.4
Total Goods Producing	841.2	836.3	- 4.9	- 0.6
Manufacturing	726.0	721.2	- 4.8	- 0.7
Durable Goods	347.5	344.4	- 3.1	- 0.9
Lumber/Wood Products	6.5	6.3	- 0.2	- 3.1
Furniture	10.3	12.4	+ 2.1	+ 20.4
Stone/Clay/Glass	27.0	25.9	- 1.1	- 4.1
Primary Metals	21.0	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Fabricated Metals	54.1	51.3	- 2.8	- 5.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	62.7	59.8	- 2.9	- 4.6
Electrical Machinery	92.0	94.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
Transportation Equipment	14.2	16.2	+ 2.0	+ 14.1
Instruments	34.1	33.4	- 0.7	- 2.1
Misc. Manufacturing	25.6	24.0	- 1.6	- 6.3
Nondurable Goods	378.5	376.8	- 1.7	- 0.4
Food	48.9	47.0	- 1.9	- 3.9
Tobacco	0.2	0.4	+ 0.2	+100.0
Textiles	16.3	15.5	- 0.8	- 4.9
Apparel	51.2	49.2	- 2.0	- 3.9
Paper Products	31.8	32.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Printing/Publishing	58.5	60.8	+ 2.3	+ 3.9
Chemicals	119.9	119.1	- 0.8	- 0.7
Petroleum	9.5	10.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.3
Rubber/Plastics	38.2	38.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Leather	4.7	4.4	- 0.3	- 6.4
Construction	113.4	113.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Mining	1.8	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 11.1
Total Service Producing	2350.6	2399.7	+49.1	+ 2.1
Private-Sector Service Producing	1813.1	1870.9	+57.8	+ 3.2
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/Sanitary Services	207.4	212.7	+ 5.3	+ 2.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade	736.7	753.0	+16.3	+ 2.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	174.5	178.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.1
Services	694.5	727.1	+32.6	+ 4.7
Government	537.5	528.8	- 8.7	- 1.6
Federal	72.4	72.4	0	0.0
State	106.0	108.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.1
Local	359.1	348.2	-10.9	- 3.0

The Effect of a Changing Labor Force on New Jersey's Unemployment Rate

by
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INTRODUCTION

The changing composition of the labor force was at least partially responsible for the increased unemployment rates of the 1970s. The dramatic increase in female labor force participation rates and the post-World War II "baby boom" have resulted in significant changes in the composition of the labor force. At the same time, early retirement has helped to lower the labor force participation rate of adult males. In the last two decades, these changes have decreased the share of the historically low unemployment groups, such as adult white males, and increased the share of historically higher unemployment groups, such as females and youth. Therefore, the argument is that as the higher unemployment groups increase their share of the labor force, the unemployment rate will also increase, assuming all other conditions do not change significantly.

This article examines this argument in New Jersey--first by discussing changes in the composition of the New Jersey labor force since 1960, second by measuring the impact of these changes on the state's unemployment rate, and third by comparing labor force trends in New Jersey to the nation.

SOURCES OF DATA

For this analysis, the labor force and population have been broken into five demographic groups. They are: white males over age 19, white females over age 19, nonwhite males over age 19, nonwhite females over age 19, and youth, aged 16-19.

Annual average data from 1970 through 1980 came from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey conducted monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1980, almost 65,000 households were surveyed nationally, of which 1,780 were in New Jersey. Because CPS data for New Jesey are unavailable prior to 1970, the 1960 labor force data were taken from the 1960 census. Decennial census data are not annual averages but represent the labor force status of individuals the week prior to Census Day, April 1, 1960. A review of 1970 and 1980 data from the census and CPS indicate that the differences between the two sets of data are relatively small.

CHANGES IN THE LABOR FORCF

The composition of the New Jersey labor force has shifted dramatically since 1960. As shown in Table 1, in 1960 males over the age of 19 comprised almost 65% of the labor force compared to 52% in 1980. Females made up less than 31% of the labor force in 1960 compared to almost 40% in 1980. By race, the nonwhite share of the labor force increased from 8.4% in 1960 to 11% in 1980. The youth share (ages 16-19 years) went from 4.9% to 8.0%. The share of white adult males, the group which traditionally has had the lowest unemployment, declined from almost 60% in 1960 to less than 47% in 1980.

These changes in composition have combined with certain demographic tendencies in unemployment patterns. Nonwhites experience higher unemployment than whites, females have higher unemployment rates than males, and young people have the highest unemployment rates of all. The shifts in the composition of the labor force from 1960 to 1980 were decidedly in the direction of increasing the weights or shares of the higher unemployment groups and reducing the weights of the lower unemployment groups.

Changes in the composition of the labor force result from changes in both population distribution and in labor force participation.

POPULATION

As seen in Table 2, distribution of the population 16 years and older in New Jersey in 1980 differs in varying degrees from the 1960 distribution. By sex, the differences are moderate. The adult male share of the distribution declined somewhat from 44.3% in 1960 to 41.3% in 1980, while the adult female share barely increased from 48.2% in 1960 to 48.8% in 1980.

By race, the differences were more pronounced. The white share (male and female over age 19) declined from 85.2% in 1960 to 79.8% in 1980, while the nonwhite share increased significantly from 7.3% in 1960 to 10.3% in 1980. Immigration and the relatively low fertility rate of whites relative to nonwhites has caused this shift in the population distribution from whites to nonwhites.

The youth share (16 to 19 years) also increased significantly from 7.4% in 1960 to 10.0% in 1980, although by 1980, youth, as a share of the total labor force, was declining.

The post-World War II baby boom, starting in 1946 and lasting until the mid-1960s, is the most notable event affecting the population distribution. The baby boom resulted in a flood of young people who first hit the labor market in the early 1960s and continued into the 1970s. In New Jersey, youth, as a share of total population over age 16, peaked at 10.7% in 1975 and is now declining. Viewed from a different perspective, the youth population in New Jersey increased by 54.3% from 1960 to 1970. From 1970 to 1980, the youth population increased by only 14.7%.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Overall, labor force participation rates have increased significantly since 1960. After increasing by 2.5% (See Table 3) from 1960 to 1970, the labor force participation rates grew steadily throughout the 1970s except for a leveling off during the 1974-1975 recession. Growth in the participation rate of white females was largely responsible for the overall increase.

After moderately increasing from 36.7% to 41.8% from 1960 to 1970, female labor force participation rates jumped dramatically from 41.8% in 1970 to 52.3% in 1980 (See Table 3). As stated previously, the increase in female rates is largely a result of the sharp increase in white female rates. From 1970 to 1980, the white female rate increased from 40.3% to 51.4% while the nonwhite female rate went from 53.7% to 58.9%.

Reasons for the increase in female labor force participation rates are well documented. The increased acceptance of women in the workplace, the higher education and training levels obtained by women, economic necessity arising from steadily increasing housing and living costs, and the increased level of divorce and the consequent increase in the number of single-parent households are all factors which have increased the number of women in the labor force. In addition, the shift in the economy to more service-related industries has tended to favor women in the labor force.

The youth labor force participation rate, like the female labor force participation rate, has also increased sharply. In 1960, the youth rate was 38.6% compared to 49.1% in 1970. In 1980, the youth rate had declined to 51.8% after reaching 55.7% in 1979. The lower rate in 1980, perhaps, reflects a tendency of some youth to drop out of the labor force because of the high youth unemployment rates during the 1980 recession.

Overall, male labor force participation rates declined from 83.7% in 1960 to 81.7% in 1980. The decline was largely caused by the decline in adult white male participation rates. The white male rate declined from 84.0% in 1960 to 80.9% in 1978. Since 1978, the white male rate has remained fairly steady at a 1980 level of 81.5%. The nonwhite male rate, at 81.5% in 1960, declined sharply following the 1974-1975 recession. A strong rebound brought the nonwhite male rate up to 83.3% in 1980.

Reasons for the decline in male participation rates include earlier retirement and increased schooling. In addition, the relative decline in manufacturing versus the gain in services has disproportionately affected male blue-collar employment.

By race, the white labor force participation rate has increased from 58.7% in 1960 to 65.3% in 1980. The nonwhite rate, although higher than the white rate, at 69.2% in 1980, shows a smaller increase. In 1960, the nonwhite rate was 65.6%.

THE FINDINGS

To determine the impact of the preceeding changes on the State's unemployment rate, the unemployment rates for the years 1970 through 1980 were recalculated based on the 1960 composition of the labor force. The recalculated or "standardized" rates show what the unemployment rate would have been for each year, given the unemployment rate for each demographic group, had the composition of the labor force been the same as in 1960. The difference between the actual rate and the standardized rate represents the change in the unemployment rate which is due to changes in the composition of the labor force.

Table 4 summarizes these calculations. Column C of Table 4 shows the changes in the unemployment rate due to changes in the composition of the labor force. Column E of the table shows the part of the change which is due to changes in labor force participation rates. Column G shows that portion of the change due to changes in the population distribution.

The changing composition of the labor force explains somewhat less than one percentage point (0.82) or about one-third of the 2.65 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate from 1960 to 1980. Column C of Table 4 shows the increase in the unemployment rate for the period 1970 to 1980 which can be attributed to changes in the composition of the labor force. Once again, changes in the composition of the labor force account for only part of the total increase in unemployment since 1960. Using data for the 1978-1980 period, changes in the composition of the labor force accounted for approximately one-third of the overall increase. Other factors account for the remaining increase. This suggests, while increases in the unemployment rate due to changes in the demographic makeup of the labor force are significant, other factors are responsible for most of the increased levels of unemployment.

An alternate calculation would be to recalculate the unemployment rate for earlier years based on the 1980 composition of the labor force. The 1960 unemployment rate would have been 5.12%, instead of 4.58%, had the composition of the labor force in 1960 been the same as in 1980.

The change in the unemployment rate, as shown in Column C of Table 4, is not a "pure" measure. Changes in the unemployment rates of the various demographic subgroups over time are not independent of changes in the labor force behavior of the subgroups. There is an "interaction" between the unemployment rate of the various subgroups, such as youth, and the labor force behavior of these groups. For example, the youth unemployment rate has increased significantly from 1960 to 1980. The number of young people, both in absolute and relative terms in the labor force, also increased significantly. The higher unemployment rate of youth was, in part, caused by the larger number of youth who were competing for a limited number of jobs.

Table 4 shows that changes in the composition of the labor force have had a significant but perhaps not as large an impact on New Jersey's unemployment rate as might have been hypothesized. The reason the impact is not larger is because the gap between females, who have had historically higher rates of unemployment, and males has narrowed. For example, in 1960, the overall adult female unemployment rate was 5.7%, compared to an adult male rate of 3.6%. In 1980, the overall female unemployment rate had increased to 7.0%, an increase of 23%. The overall male rate, however, had increased to 5.4%, an increase of 50%. The unemployment rate for adult white males, a historically low unemployment group, increased from 3.2% in 1960 to 4.6% in 1980; the comparable white adult female rate went from 5.3% to 6.1%.

As the female unemployment rate comes closer to the state's overall rate, the impact on the unemployment rate of additional female workers in the labor force declines. In 1979, the overall state rate of 6.9% exceeded the overall female rate of 6.6%. In fact, since 1975, the unemployment rate for white females has remained below the state's overall rate. Under these circumstances, the addition of white female workers would lower--not increase--the overall state rate.

While the gap between male and female unemployment narrowed, the gap between white and nonwhite unemployment has remained high. In 1980, as in 1960, the nonwhite unemployment rate was more than twice as high as the white rate.

As a share of the labor force, nonwhites have increased from 8.4% in 1960 to 11.0% in 1980. The increase in the nonwhite share, because of the group's relatively high unemployment rate,

Table 1
Composition of the New Jersey Labor Force
Over Age 16
Selected Years
Percent Distribution

	By Sex Over Age 19		By Race Over Age 19		White Male	White Female	Youth	Nonwhite Male	Nonwhite Female
	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	Over Age 19	Over Age 19	Age 16-19	Over Age 19	Over Age 19
1960	64.4%	30.7%	86.7%	8.4%	59.5%	27.2%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%
1970	58.7	33.4	81.9	10.2	53.1	28.8	7.9	5.6	4.6
1975	55.5	35.9	80.9	10.5	50.0	30.9	8.5	5.5	5.0
1980	52.4	39.6	80.7	11.0	46.8	34.2	8.0	5.6	5.4

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

has caused some increase in the overall unemployment rate. The impact is minimized because of the relatively small share of the nonwhite group. For example, the overall unemployment rate in 1980 would have been 7.0% instead of 7.2% if the nonwhite share of the labor force had remained constant from 1960 to 1980.

The youth component, young people aged 16-19, is the demographic group that has accounted for most of the increased unemployment due to changes in the composition of the labor force. In 1960, young people made up 4.9% of the labor force and had an unemployment rate of 10.7%. In 1980, the youth share of the labor force had increased to 8.0% and the youth unemployment rate had skyrocketed to 20.2%.

The increase in the youth component of the labor force was due to the large number of babies born following World War II and the increased labor force participation rate of this group during the 1970s. Nevertheless, had youth, in 1980, made up only 7.4% of the population, as in 1960, the overall unemployment rate in 1980 would have been 6.7% instead of the realized rate of 7.2%. Of far greater significance, had the unemployment rate for youth remained at its 1960 level (10.7%), the overall unemployment rate for 1980 would have been 6.5% instead of 7.2%, even given the youth share of the labor force in 1980.

As the baby boom generation continues to mature, youth will continue to decline as a share of the total population and labor force. Accordingly, high youth unemployment will exert less upward pressure on the overall rate. In addition, the youth unemployment rate could well decline since there will be less competition for the available jobs.

Changes in the composition of the labor force accounted for a significant share--but not a majority--of the increase in the unemployment rate from 1970 to 1980, which suggests that factors other than changes in the labor force are accounting for today's higher unemployment rates. The increased unemployment rates observed in all demographic groups in 1980 also support this hypothesis.

Table 4 indicates that changes in the population distribution (Column G), as opposed to changes in labor force participation rates (Column E) have had relatively more impact on the overall unemployment rate. As noted, the post-World War II baby boom is the primary reason changes in the population distribution have outweighed changes in labor force participation rates. The baby boom brought large numbers of relatively inexperienced young people into the labor force resulting in higher unemployment. Of course, the high youth unemployment rate is in part a consequence of the relatively large number of young people competing for a limited number of available jobs.

Changes in the labor force participation rate have been largely due to more females (especially white adult females) entering the labor force. Since adult female unemployment rates, although higher than adult male rates, have tended to approximate the state's overall rate in recent years, the impact of additional adult females in the labor force has been minimal.

NEW JERSEY AND THE NATION

National labor force trends and developments very closely parallel those in New Jersey.

The overall unemployment rate in New Jersey, after exceeding the national rate in the mid-and late-1970s, dipped below the U.S. rate in 1980 and has since remained below the national rate.

The demographic composition of both the state and the nation were very similar in 1980, as illustrated below:

Demographic Group	U.S.	New Jersey
White male over age 19	47.3%	46.8%
White female over age 19	32.6	34.2
Youth ages 16-19	8.9	8.0
Nonwhite male over age 19	5.9	5.6
Nonwhite female over age 19	5.2	5.4

The behavior of labor force participation

Table 2
New Jersey Population Distribution
Age 19 and Over
Be Race and Sex
Selected Years

	Be Sex and Race Over Age 19				White Male Over Age 19	White Female Over Age 19	Youth 16-19 Years	Nonwhite Male Over Age 19	Nonwhite Female Over Age 19
	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite					
1960	44.3%	48.2%	85.2%	7.3%	40.9%	44.3%	7.4%	3.4%	3.9%
1970	42.0	48.2	81.3	8.9	38.2	43.1	9.8	3.8	5.1
1975	41.5	47.8	79.5	9.8	37.3	42.2	10.7	4.2	5.6
1980	41.3	48.8	79.8	10.3	37.0	42.8	10.0	4.3	6.0

Source: See Table 1

rates in both New Jersey and the nation were also similar. Both the New Jersey and the national rate increased steadily throughout the 1970s. The overall New Jersey rate increased from 60.3% in 1970 to 64.4% in 1980. Over the same period, the national rate increased from 61.3% to 63.8%. At both the national and state level, the increase in the participation rate of white females was resposible for the overall increase. The overall male participation rate showed similar declines in both New Jersey and the nation.

New Jersey's experience with the baby boom paralleled the nation. Young people, ages 16-19, made up 8.0% of the New Jersey and 8.9% of the national labor force in 1980. The extremely high youth unemployment rates, 17.3% for the U.S. and 20.2% in New Jersey, has put upward pressure on the overall unemployment rates in both New Jersey and the nation.

Paul O. Flaim of the Bureau of Labor Statistics[1] recalculated the national unemployment rate for the period 1957-1977, based on the 1957 composition of the labor force. The U.S. unemployment rate in 1977 was slightly over one percent higher due to changes in the composition of the labor force. Changes in the composition of the labor force account for approximately 37% of the increase in the U.S. unemployment rate. Although a direct comparison between the U.S. and New Jersey calculations cannot be made, all evidence suggest that the New Jersey experience was very similar to that of the nation.

OUTLOOK

Less pressure should be exerted on the unemployment rate through the rest of the decade for two reasons. First, the baby-boom generation has been largely absorbed into the labor force. Young people, ages 16-19, throughout the rest of the decade come from the baby-bust era of low birth rates and will make up a smaller share of the total labor force. Accordingly, downward pressure on the unemployment rate will be exerted simply because the youth component of the labor force will decline in significance.

The female component of the unemployment rate can be expected to decline further as women continue to gain work experience and are accepted into new fields. In 1970, the overall adult female unemployment rate was almost twice the overall adult male rate in New Jersey. By 1980, the gap had narrowed to the point where the overall female rate was approximately only one-third higher than the overall male rate. By 1984, the group had further narrowed to the point where the overall female rate was only one-sixth higher than the overall male rate.

It is not suggested that unemployment rates in the coming years will necessarily be lower. Rather, it is reasonable to expect that, all else being equal, the demographic factors affecting the unemployment rate will be more favorable.

In this article, attention has been centered on the demographic aspects of unemployment. However, the overall level of unemployment is strongly influenced by the level of structural and cyclical unemployment. Structural unemployment simply refers to unemployment which results from workers not having the necessary job skills for today's job market. Cyclical unemployment refers to unemployment due to cyclical swings in the business cycle. The overall unemployment rate will ultimately be determined by the demographic characteristics of the labor force and the levels of cyclical and structural unemployment.

Table 3
Labor Force Participation Rates
Age 16 and Over
By Race, Sex, and Age

		By Sex Over Age 19		By Race Over Age 19						
Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	White Male Over Age 19	White Female Over Age 19	Youth 16-19	Nonwhite Male Over Age 19	Nonwhite Female Over Age 19
1960	57.8%	83.7%	36.7%	58.7%	65.6%	84.0%	35.4%	38.6%	81.5%	51.5%
1970	60.3	84.3	41.8	60.8	68.4	84.0	40.3	49.1	87.9	53.7
1971	59.4	82.9	41.8	60.6	64.8	83.0	40.7	44.4	82.0	51.4
1972	60.6	83.0	43.1	61.6	63.4	83.3	42.2	50.2	79.9	50.6
1973	61.2	82.7	44.2	61.7	67.8	82.9	42.7	51.7	81.4	56.8
1974	61.3	82.7	44.7	61.9	68.0	82.9	43.2	50.3	81.8	56.7
1975	61.2	81.9	46.0	62.4	65.3	82.2	44.9	49.0	79.4	54.7
1976	61.7	81.3	47.3	62.9	64.9	81.5	46.6	49.3	79.8	52.7
1977	62.2	80.6	48.0	62.5	69.1	80.8	46.4	53.4	78.9	61.1
1978	62.8	80.5	49.2	63.3	67.5	80.9	47.8	55.3	76.6	60.0
1979	64.3	80.9	51.9	64.9	69.0	80.9	50.7	55.7	81.0	60.4
1980	64.4	81.7	52.3	65.3	69.2	81.5	51.4	51.8	83.3	58.9

Source: See Table 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The entry of the post-World War II baby boom generation into the labor force and steadily increasing female labor force participation rates have resulted in significant changes in the composition of the labor force over the last several years. The changes have tended to increase the "weight" or share of historically high unemployment groups such as youth and females.
2. Changes in the composition of the labor force have had a significant impact on the level of the unemployment rate. In 1960, the New Jersey unemployment rate was 4.6%. In 1980, the New Jersey unemployment rate was 7.2%. Changes in the labor force accounted for approximately 0.8% or one-third of the 2.6 percentage point increase.
3. Changes in the population distribution, as opposed to changing labor force participation rates, have been the primary cause of the high unemployment rates associated with the changing composition of the labor force.
    - A. The influx of youth born after World War II is the primary reason the overall unemployment rate has been forced up. The youth unemployment rate is significantly higher than the rate for the rest of the population.
    - B. Increases in labor force participation rates, driven by the increases in the white female adult rate, have had less impact on the overall rate. In the 1970s, the gap between female and male unemployment rates steadily declined. In 1979 and 1980, the overall female and overall state rate were effectively equal.
4. Labor force trends in New Jersey have paralleled national trends. At both the national and state levels, the labor force during the 1970s was composed of a significantly larger share of young people ages 16-19 and female workers.
    - A. Unemployment rates in the 1970s were higher at both the state and national level than in 1960.
    - B. The New Jersey unemployment rate, higher during the 1970s than the national rate, equalled the U.S. unemployment rate in 1980 and has since remained lower than the national rate.
5. At both the state and national level, the impact of demographic changes affecting the population in the future will be positive.
    - A. The high youth unemployment rate will have less impact on the overall state rate due to the maturation of the baby boom generation and the relatively smaller baby-bust generation which will make up the 16 to 19 year old population during the rest of the decade.
    - B. Female unemployment rates should continue to decline as female workers continue to gain experience and acceptance in new fields.

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[1] Paul O. Flaim, "The Effect of Demographic Changes on the Nation's Unemployment Rate," Monthly Labor Review, March 1979, pp. 13-27.

Table 4
Effects of Changes in
the Composition of the Labor Force
on the New Jersey Unemployment Rate

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Year	Actual Unempl. Rate	Rate Based on 1960 Composition of Labor Force	Difference Column A- Columns B	Rate Based on 1960 Labor Force Participation Rates	Difference Column A-D	Rate Based on 1960 Population Distribution	Difference Column A-F
1960	4.55%	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	4.58	4.10%	.48	4.38%	.20	4.28%	.30
1971	5.70	5.39	.31	5.59	.11	5.50	.20
1972	5.78	5.34	.44	5.62	.16	5.47	.31
1973	5.57	5.00	.57	5.30	.27	5.23	.34
1974	6.31	5.65	.66	6.05	.26	5.87	.44
1975	10.24	9.52	.72	10.00	.24	9.74	.50
1976	10.48	9.80	.68	10.24	.24	10.04	.44
1977	9.41	8.52	.89	8.99	.42	8.91	.50
1978	7.18	6.40	.76	6.82	.34	6.71	.45
1979	6.95	6.19	.76	6.64	.31	6.46	.49
1980	7.23	6.41	.82	6.97	.26	6.67	.56

Source: See Table 1

Note: Rounding accounts for the differences between the sum of columns E and G and column C.

Occupational Staffing Patterns in Manufacturing Industries

by
Patricia McKendrick

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Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis

The Occupational Employment Survey (OES) for manufacturing industries in New Jersey has been completed and is now available. These staffing patterns data were developed through a cooperative effort between the Division of Planning and Research and the U. S. Department of Labor.

Major industry segments are surveyed in a recurring three-year cycle in the OES program, so that all nonfarm employment is covered in any three-year period. Survey results are published separately and are used collectively to develop other occupational reports of interest to educators, vocational planners, and individual job-seekers. The most recent job staffing patterns for the different industry sectors are combined and applied to a common base year industry employment level to produce "all industry" occupational data. These data and more are published in the Division's *Annual Average Occupational Employment Report*. This industry/occupation matrix is also used as the vehicle to produce projections of future occupational demand. The Division's *1982-1990 Occupational Projections* report and *Annual Average Occupational Employment Report for 1982* are available upon request.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing with a reference period of the second quarter of 1983, includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products (Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC 20-39). For this report, the survey was also subdivided into two major components: nondurable goods (SIC 20-23, 26-31) and durable goods (SIC 24, 25, 32-39) industries.

In 1983, there were approximately 700,000 manufacturing employees in New Jersey. These 700,000 employees represent about one-fourth of New Jersey's private sector employment. About 53% of the manufacturing workers were engaged in nondurable goods industries and 47% in durable goods industries. Over 25% of manufacturing workers were concentrated in two industry groups: within nondurables, chemical and allied products (SIC 28) and within durables, electrical and electronic equipment (SIC 36). Table I shows the industrial composition of New Jersey's manufacturing sector.

Survey findings showed that the production and maintenance occupational group dominated the state's manufacturing sector. This group requires skill levels ranging from non-skilled (less than 30 days training) to skilled (more than two years training). Occupations which fall into this group make up over 400,000 or almost 60% of manufacturing employment (see Table II). The second largest occupational group was clerical workers with approximately 100,000 employees or slightly over 15% of manufacturing employment. The professional/technical group with nearly 90,000 workers or a little over 12% of manufacturing employment was third. Together, these three occupational groups made up 87% of manufacturing employment. The remaining 13% consisted of managers, officers and sales and service workers.

The largest single occupation as opposed to occupational groups was assemblers and fabricators, which accounted for approximately 5% of the manufacturing workforce (see Table III). A large proportion of manufacturing activity, particularly in the durable goods segment, involves the assembly or fabrication of parts or components into a finished product.

General managers, with over 25,000 workers, was the next largest occupation. The relatively large number of persons in this category is due, in part, to the large number of administrative offices and corporate headquarters located in New Jersey.

As shown in the next two sections, the broad occupational mix of the durable and nondurable goods industries were both very similar to the overall manufacturing distribution. In both cases, production and maintenance workers dominated, followed by clerical workers, and professionals/technicians.

Nondurable Goods Industries

Nondurable goods industries include establishments manufacturing or processing foods, textile apparel, petroleum, and chemical products. In 1983, nondurable goods workers accounted for over half or more than 370,000 of manufacturing's total employment of which almost one-third were in the chemical industry (SIC 28).

Over half or more than 200,000 of these nondurable goods workers were employed in the maintenance and production occupational category. Clerical workers were again the second largest category and professional/technical workers were third (see Table II).

One in ten or 22,610 production and maintenance workers were employed as garment sewing machine operators making this the largest nondurable goods occupation. Nearly all or 21,320 of these sewing machine operators were employed in the apparel and other textile products industry (SIC 23) comprising over 40% of this industry's employment. The next largest occupation, with nearly 14,000 workers, was hand packers and packagers. While employed in nearly every nondurable goods industry, over one-third of these workers were located in the chemical and allied

Table I

EMPLOYMENT IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1983

Industry	Employment	Percent Distribution of Total Manufacturing*
Total Manufacturing	701,290	100.0%
Nondurable Goods--Total	370,120	52.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	119,220	17.0
Printing & Publishing	56,030	8.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49,920	7.1
Food & Kindred Products	46,870	6.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	37,570	5.4
Paper & Allied Products	30,490	4.3
Textile Mill Products	15,520	2.2
Petroleum Refining & Related Products	9,610	1.4
Leather & Leather Products	4,690	0.7
Tobacco Products	200	0.03
Durable Goods--Total	331,170	47.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	86,910	12.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	60,420	8.6
Fabricated Metal	50,360	7.2
Measuring, Analyzing, Controlling Instruments	33,080	4.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	25,940	3.7
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	24,880	3.5
Primary Metal Industries	20,010	2.9
Transportation Equipment	14,320	2.0
Furniture & Fixtures	9,690	1.4
Lumber & Wood Products, Exc. Furniture	5,550	0.8

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

products industry (SIC 28). The remaining top five occupations were general manager, packaging and filling machine operator, and secretary (see Table III).

Durable Goods Industries

Durable goods industries include establishments that manufacture products such as household appliances, glass, instruments, automobiles, and machinery. Products manufactured in durable goods industries tend to be relatively expensive, have a long life span, and their purchase can often be postponed. Consequently, employment in durable goods industries is more responsive to changes in the business cycle than employment in nondurable goods industries. In 1983, the durable goods sector numbered more than 330,000 or slightly less than one half of total manufacturing employment. The electrical and electronic equipment industry (SIC 36) accounted for more than one-fourth of all durable goods employment.

Maintenance and production workers was the largest occupational category comprising more than 60% or over 200,000 of all durable goods workers (see Table II). Assembler and fabricator was the largest occupation, accounting for one in seven durable goods workers. Almost 30% of the jobs in durable goods industries are in occupations involved with the assembly or fabrication of component parts into a final product.

In addition to maintenance and production workers, the remaining top five occupations were general manager, first line supervisor/manager-production, secretary, and electrical and electronic engineer.

Data shown here represent only summary highlights of the 1983 OES manufacturing survey. Tables showing employment for all published occupations at the two-digit and more detailed three-digit SIC level are available free of charge from the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383, (609) 292-1857.

Table II

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1983

Occupational Group	Total Manufacturing	Nondurable Goods Industries	Durable Goods Industries
Total	701,290	370,120	331,170
Production & Maintenance Workers	419,350	216,200	203,160
Clerical Workers	106,310	60,360	45,960
Professional/Technical Workers	86,110	44,160	41,940
Managers & Officers	52,020	27,710	24,300
Sales Workers	24,580	13,980	10,600
Service Workers	12,350	7,220	5,130

Table III

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN MANUFACTURING, 1983

Total Manufacturing	Total Nondurables	Total Durables
Assembler & Fabricator, exc. Machine, Electrical, and Precision	Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	Assembler & Fabricator, exc. Machine, Electrical, & Precision
General Manager & Top Executive	Hand Packer & Packager	General Manager & Top Executive
Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	General Manager & Top Executive	First Line Supervisor/ Manager, Production
Secretary	Packaging & Filling Machine Operator	Secretary
First Line Supervisor/ Manager, Production	Secretary	Electrical & Electronic Engineering

Economic Briefs

LABOR SUPPLY ANALYSIS

At the end of each quarter, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) classifies over 323 of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) into one of six labor supply categories listed below. The classification appears in *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment*, which is published monthly by the USDOL.

Labor Supply Category	Description	Unemployment Rate
Group A	Critical Shortage of Labor	Less than 1.5%
Group B	Serious Shortage of Labor	1.5% to 2.9%
Group C	Moderate Shortage of Labor	3.0% to 5.9%
Group D	Moderate Surplus of Labor	6.0% to 8.9%
Group E	Serious Surplus of Labor	9.0% to 11.9%
Group F	Critical Surplus of Labor	12.0% or more

The USDOL publishes these classifications for use in analyzing the relative levels of unemployment among the largest employment centers in the country.

The most recent listing by the USDOL used data for the second quarter of 1984. Table 1 shows labor supply status and the quarterly unemployment rates for New Jersey SMSAs and a comparative listing for the four previous quarters.

These estimates indicate that each SMSA in New Jersey had declining rates of unemployment between 2nd quarter 1984 and 2nd quarter 1983 except for the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area which has suffered numerous plant shutdowns and layoffs in the manufacturing sector. It should be noted that the data were based on original estimates as provided to the USDOL by the New Jersey Department of Labor and do not reflect any revisions that have been developed since that time.

Listed below are comparisons with classifications for all SMSAs in the country. On the whole, New Jersey fared much better than other areas in the nation for 2nd quarter 1984. (During that time, New Jersey's unemployment rate was 6.2% while the nation's rate was 7.5%.)

Labor Supply Category	N.J. Total Areas	Percent of Total N.J.	U.S. Total Areas	Percent of Total U.S.
A	0	-	0	-
B	0	-	3	0.1%
C	4	50%	117	36.2
D	2	25	116	35.9
E	1	12.5	53	16.4
F	1	12.5	34	10.5
Total Areas	8		323	

Readers interested in subscribing to *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment* should write to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (TEEPA), 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213 (202-376-6700). This publication also provides information on labor surplus areas which are areas where employers can be eligible for bidding preference on federal contracts.

Table I

SMSA	Second Quarter 1984		First Quarter 1984		Fourth Quarter 1983		Third Quarter 1983		Second Quarter 1983	
	Class	Rate%	Class	Rate%	Class	Rate%	Class	Rate%	Class	Rate%
Atlantic City	D	7.0	E	9.1	D	7.3	D	8.5	D	8.6
Jersey City	E	10.5	F	12.1	E	10.0	F	12.9	F	12.7
Long Branch-Asbury Park	C	5.3	D	6.6	C	5.9	D	7.1	D	7.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	C	5.4	D	6.2	C	5.6	D	7.8	D	7.2
Newark	C	5.7	D	6.7	C	5.8	D	7.9	D	7.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	D	8.0	E	9.4	D	8.1	E	10.8	E	10.1
Trenton	C	4.6	C	5.6	C	4.9	D	7.5	D	6.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	F	13.3	F	15.4	F	13.0	F	14.3	F	14.2

REDESIGN OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey (CPS) from which New Jersey's "official" labor force and unemployment data are derived has recently been undergoing major changes. Beginning in January 1985, the CPS, which is conducted monthly for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the Bureau of the Census, will now use a "state based" sample scheme rather than the "national based" scheme used previously.

This new procedure will improve the reliability of New Jersey's and other states' labor force estimates and is part of the new-sample implementation that began in April 1984 and will continue until July 1985. Under this new sample design, New Jersey's sample increased from 1,811 households to 2,754 households compared to a slight national increase from 74,083 to 75,657.

The improvement in the quality of the estimates, beginning in January 1985, will reduce the monthly coefficient of variation (CV) on the unemployment rate from ten percent to eight percent in New Jersey and the ten other large states whose labor force estimates come directly from the CPS. This means that if repeated samples were taken from the same population with an unemployment rate of 6%, then 68% of the time the sampled rate would be between 5.5% and 6.5%, while under the previous sample the range would be between 5.4% and 6.6%. Readers will be provided with updated CV information (see page S-37) after necessary data are released by BLS.

Readers who are interested in a detailed technical explanation of some of these sampling design changes should refer to "Redesign of the Sample for the Current Population Survey," written by Kathleen P. Creighton and Robert Wilkinson in the May 1984 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, U. S. Department of Labor and reprinted in the August 31, 1984 issue of *New Jersey Economic Indicators*.

Readers needing additional information on labor force statistics should write to the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, CN 383, Trenton, N.J. 08625 or telephone (609) 292-2568.

HOMEOWNER MEASURE CHANGES IN CPI-W

Beginning in January 1985, the way homeowner costs are measured for the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) will be based on the implicit rent owners would have to pay to rent the homes they own. The old method calculated homeowner costs as home purchase, mortgage interest costs, property taxes, property insurance, and maintenance and repair. This rental equivalency measure was introduced into the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in January 1983.

The new homeowners' cost component was introduced into the CPI-W in such a manner that the indexes using the old and new methodologies were equal in the so-called link month--December 1984. This technical procedure has been used in previous revisions of the CPI. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will publish both series from January to June 1985. The old series will be discontinued at that time.

REVISED LABOR AREA DATA AVAILABLE

The New Jersey Department of Labor has revised labor force, resident employment, total unemployment, and nonfarm wage and salary employment/hours and earnings series to conform to new labor area definitions. These new definitions are identical, in most cases, to the new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to reflect the results of the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. Readers who are interested in more detailed background on the development of MSAs should read "New Jersey: The First Metropolitan State" by Connie O. Hughes of the New Jersey State Data Center, which was published in the August 5, 1983 issue of the *Economic Indicators*.

All series for new areas, except for hours and earnings of production workers, are available from 1983 to date. Estimates for hours and earnings are available from January 1984. As resources permit there will be further historical revisions.

Listed in the table is a geographic definition of all current labor areas and the different series available.

Readers are cautioned that benchmark changes have also been introduced at this time. Specifically, nonfarm wage and salary employment and hours/earnings data for state and all labor areas have been adjusted to new benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors (statewide series only). Therefore, data for areas not affected by geographic redefinition have been revised for 1984 and previous years as far back as 1981. Because of the new configuration of counties in the Newark and Atlantic City Labor Areas, nonfarm data previous to 1983 is not comparable to 1984 or 1985. A detailed explanation of the benchmark adjustments is on page 4 of this issue of the *Economic Indicators*.

Labor force estimates have also been revised for the state and all labor areas on the basis of updated employment benchmarks, Current Population Survey (CPS) control data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment insurance claims data and seasonal adjustment factors (statewide only). Because of a change in methodology, labor force data before 1984 for Atlantic, Bergen, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Passaic, and Sussex counties is no longer comparable to 1984 or 1985. Remember also that the new configuration of the Atlantic and Newark Labor Areas make historical comparison invalid.

Readers interested in receiving a historical series of data for the new areas or data for areas which did not change should contact the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, CN 383, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0383 (609) 292-2033.

		Data Series Available		
Labor Area	Definition	Labor Force/ Unemployment	Nonfarm Employment	Hours & Earnings
Atlantic City*	Atlantic & Cape May Counties	x	x	x
	Atlantic County	x		
	Cape May County	x		
Bergen-Passaic MSA*	Bergen & Passaic Counties	x	x	x
	Bergen County	x	x	x
	Passaic County	x	x	x
Camden	Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties	x	x	x
	Burlington County	x		
	Camden County	x		
	Gloucester County	x		
Jersey City	Hudson County	x	x	x
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon*	Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset Counties	x	x	x
	Hunterdon	x		
	Middlesex	x		
	Somerset	x		
Monmouth-Ocean	Monmouth & Ocean Counties	x	x	
	Monmouth	x		
	Ocean	x		
Newark*	Essex, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties	x	x	x
	Essex	x		
	Morris	x		
	Sussex	x		
	Union	x		
Warren	Warren County	x		
Salem	Salem County	x		
Trenton	Mercer County	x	x	x
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	Cumberland County	x	x	

*Revised Area

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops, and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The decline in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service since June 1983 is attributable to the closing at the end of the last school year of the Teachers Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly, caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,605		3,632		3,810		3,818	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	3,566		3,630		3,832			
Mar	3,623		3,612		3,847			
Apr	3,625		3,627		3,916			
May	3,645		3,593		3,874			
Jun	3,621		3,663		3,800			
Jul	3,637		3,676		3,829			
Aug	3,638		3,718		3,827			
Sep	3,650		3,717		3,822			
Oct	3,650		3,683		3,816			
Nov	3,696		3,731		3,783			
Dec	3,642		3,808		3,794			

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

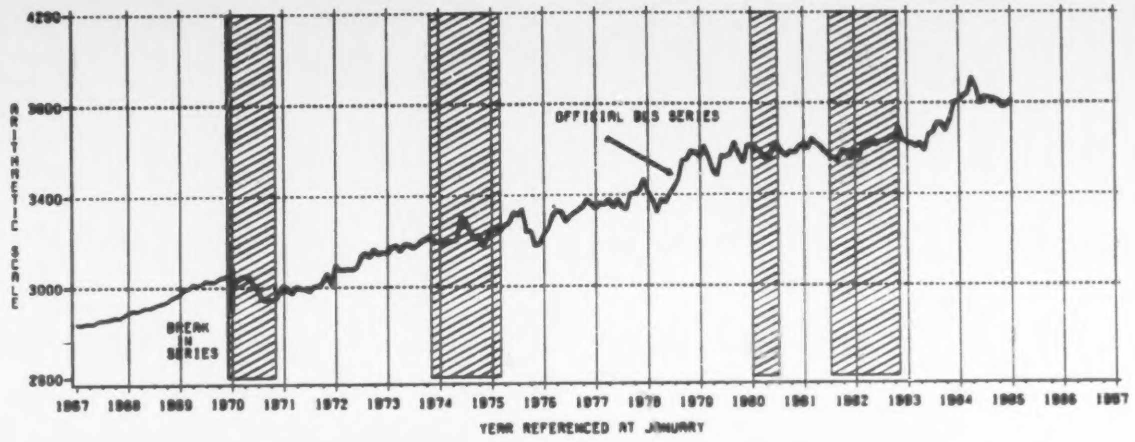
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,270		3,328		3,541		3,583	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	3,249		3,313		3,588			
Mar	3,314		3,310		3,587			
Apr	3,296		3,351		3,651			
May	3,309		3,337		3,642			
Jun	3,317		3,355		3,603			
Jul	3,334		3,373		3,590			
Aug	3,314		3,396		3,594			
Sep	3,324		3,421		3,590			
Oct	3,319		3,433		3,591			
Nov	3,333		3,469		3,562			
Dec	3,308		3,546		3,575			

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

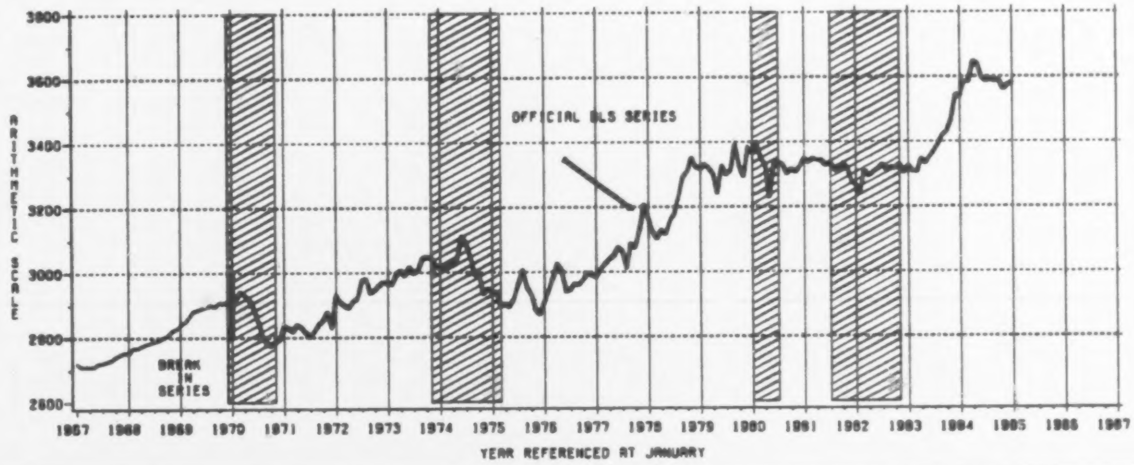
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	335		304		269		234	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	317		317		244			
Mar	309		302		260			
Apr	329		276		265			
May	336		256		232			
Jun	304		308		197			
Jul	303		303		239			
Aug	324		322		233			
Sep	326		296		232			
Oct	331		250		225			
Nov	363		262		221			
Dec	334		262		219			

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

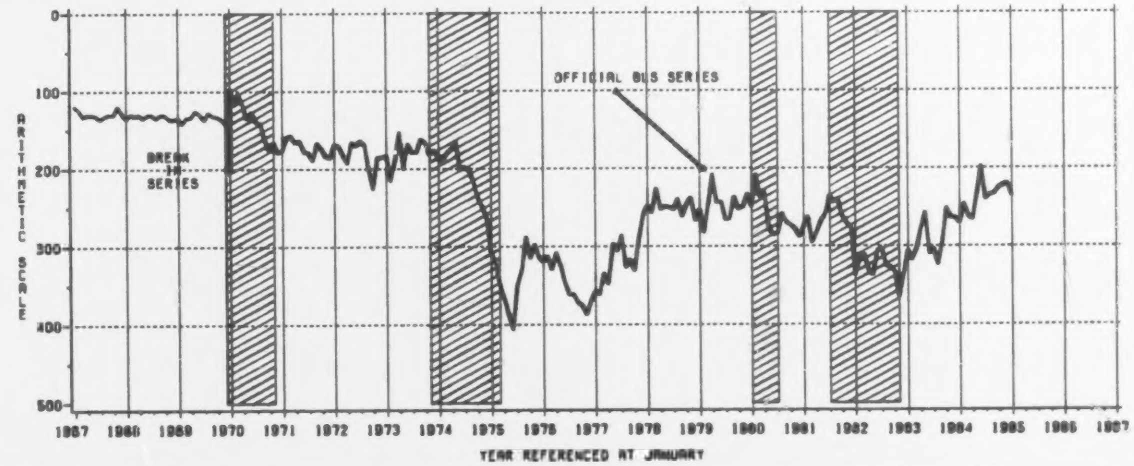


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	63.4		63.2		65.6		65.0	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	62.6		63.1		65.9			
Mar	63.6		62.7		66.1			
Apr	63.6		62.9		67.2			
May	63.9		62.2		66.4			
Jun	63.4		63.4		65.1			
Jul	63.7		63.6		65.5			
Aug	63.6		64.2		65.5			
Sep	63.7		64.2		65.3			
Oct	63.7		63.5		65.1			
Nov	64.4		64.3		64.5			
Dec	63.4		65.6		64.7			

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

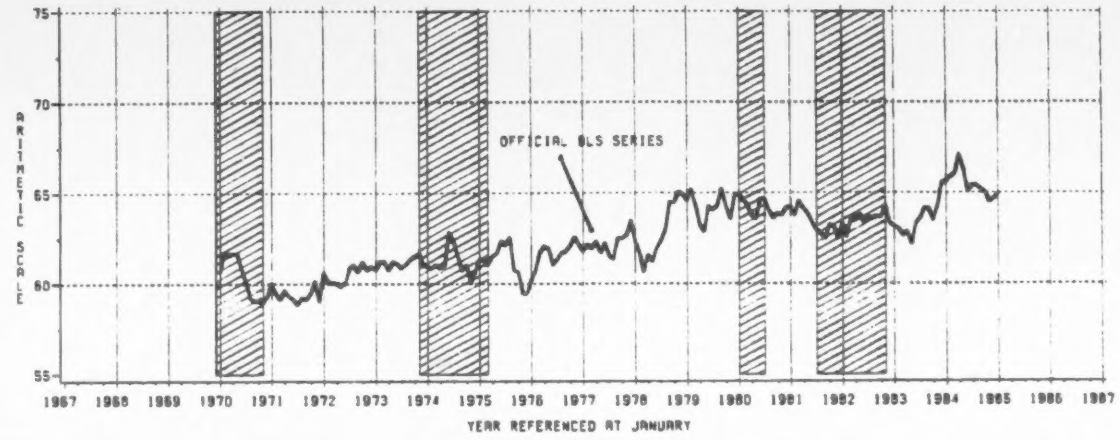
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.5		57.9		60.9		61.0	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	57.1		57.6		61.7			
Mar	58.2		57.5		61.6			
Apr	57.8		58.1		62.7			
May	58.0		57.8		62.4			
Jun	58.1		58.1		61.7			
Jul	58.3		58.3		61.5			
Aug	57.9		58.7		61.5			
Sep	58.1		59.1		61.3			
Oct	57.9		59.2		61.3			
Nov	58.1		59.8		60.8			
Dec	57.6		61.1		60.9			

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

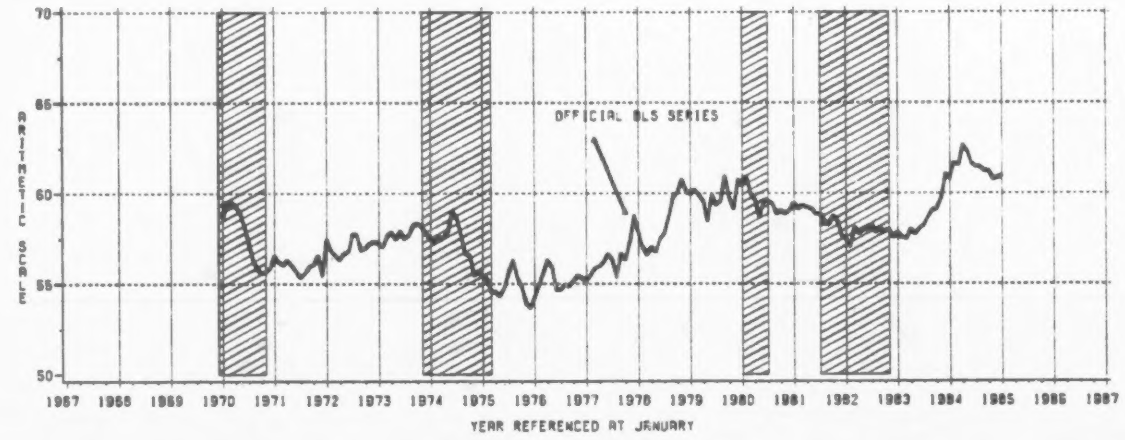
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	9.3		8.4		7.1		6.1	Unoff. data being revised
Feb	8.9		8.7		6.4			
Mar	8.5		8.4		6.8			
Apr	9.1		7.6		6.8			
May	9.2		7.1		6.0			
Jun	8.4		8.4		5.2			
Jul	8.3		8.2		6.2			
Aug	8.9		8.7		6.1			
Sep	8.9		8.0		6.1			
Oct	9.1		6.8		5.9			
Nov	9.8		7.0		5.8			
Dec	9.2		6.9		5.8			

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

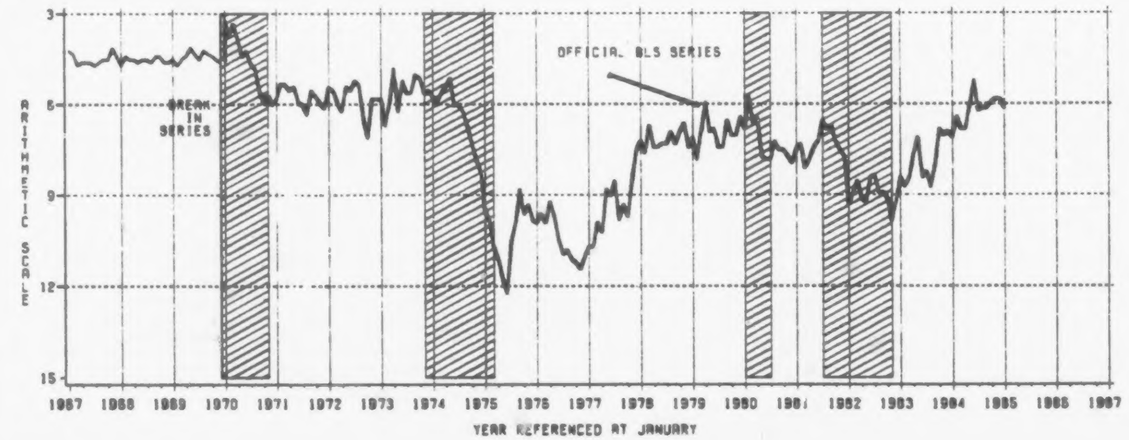


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
Feb	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1		
Mar	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5		
Apr	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7		
May	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4		
Jun	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
Jul	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
Aug	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
Sep	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
Oct	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
Nov	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
Dec	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.0	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

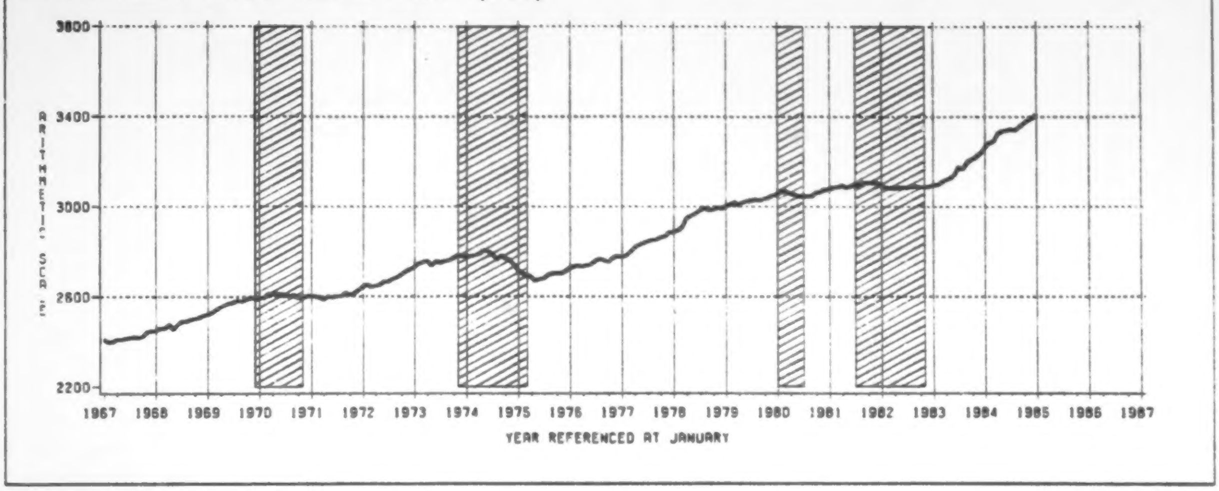
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
Feb	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9		
Mar	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0		
Apr	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0		
May	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9		
Jun	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
Jul	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
Aug	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
Sep	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
Oct	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
Nov	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
Dec	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

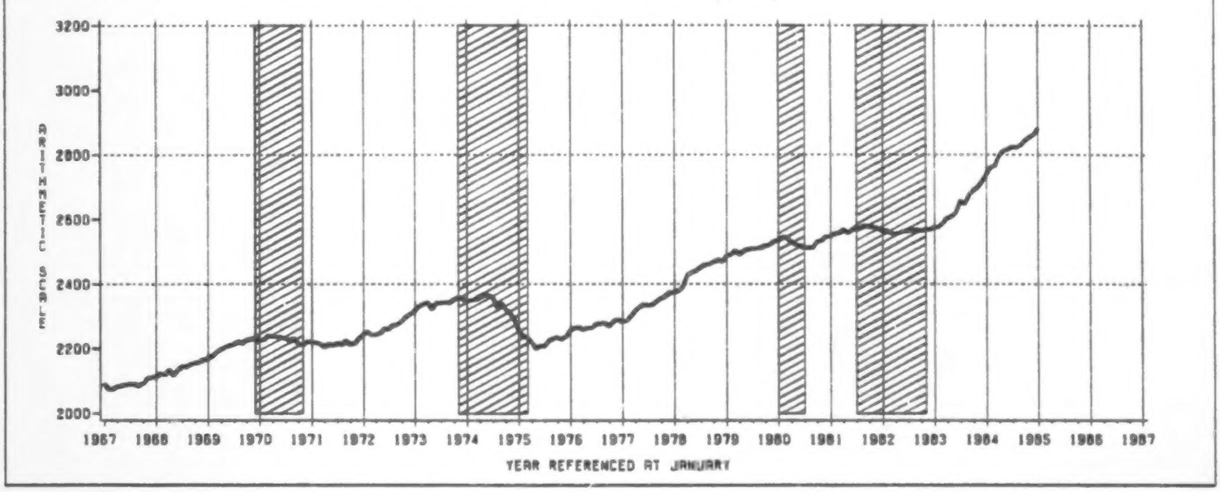
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
Feb	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2		
Mar	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4		
Apr	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6		
May	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5		
Jun	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
Jul	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
Aug	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
Sep	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
Oct	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
Nov	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
Dec	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

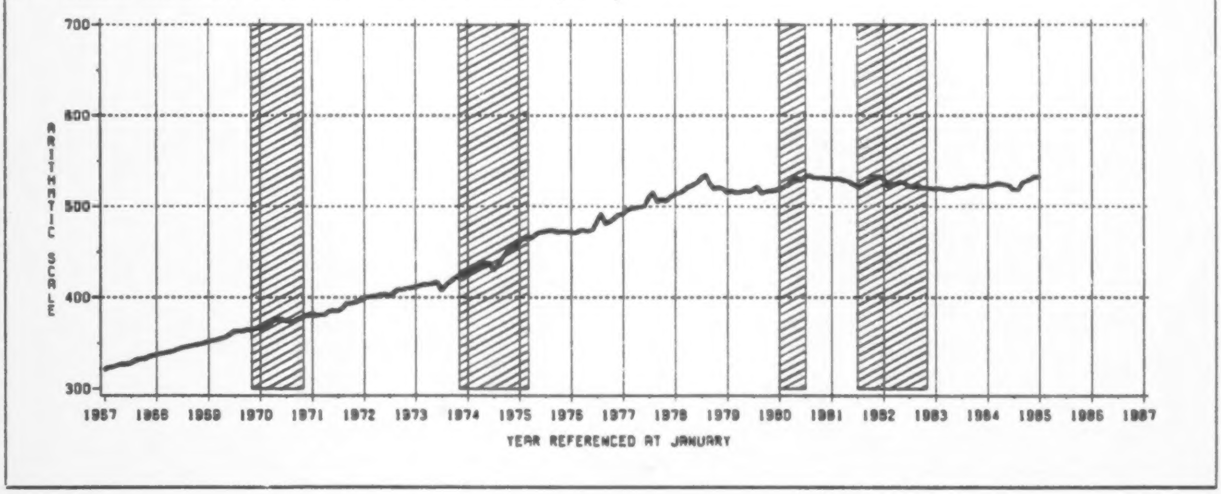


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
Feb	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1		
Mar	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2		
Apr	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5		
May	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8		
Jun	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
Jul	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
Aug	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
Sep	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
Oct	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
Nov	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
Dec	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

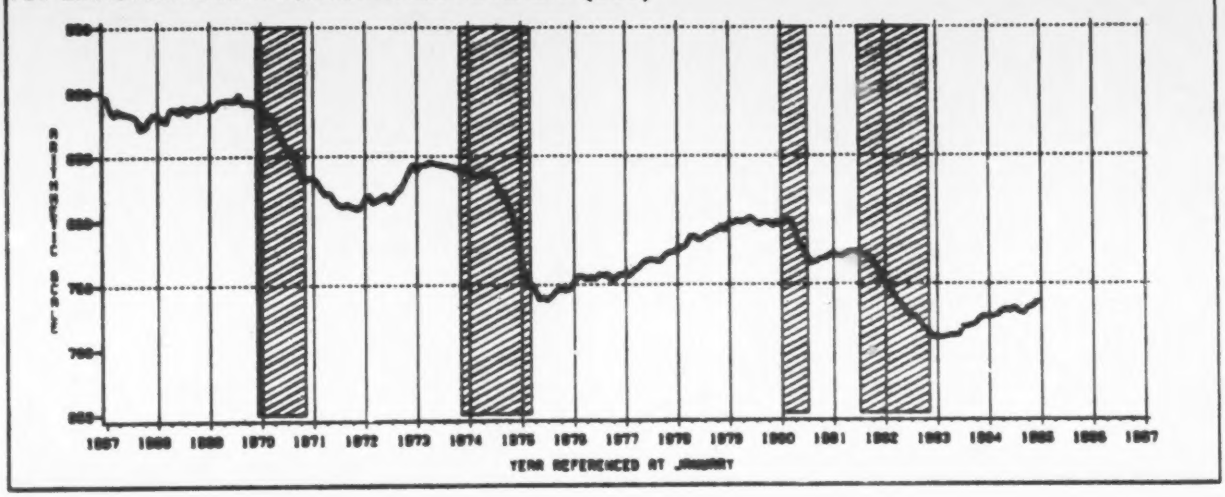
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
Feb	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6		
Mar	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5		
Apr	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0		
May	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9		
Jun	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
Jul	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
Aug	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
Sep	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
Oct	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
Nov	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
Dec	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

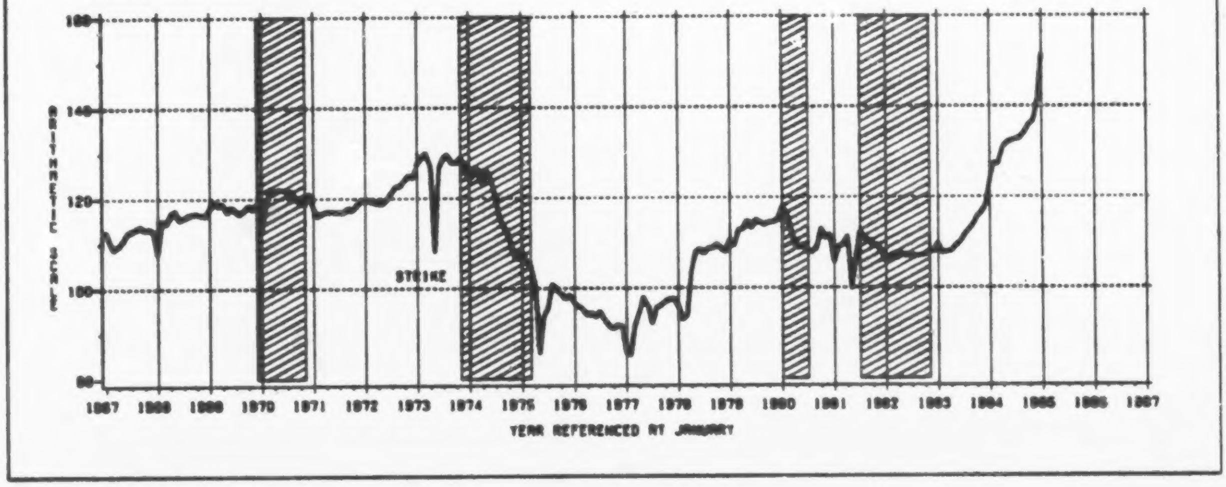
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
Feb	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1		
Mar	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3		
Apr	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4		
May	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9		
Jun	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
Jul	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
Aug	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
Sep	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
Oct	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
Nov	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
Dec	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

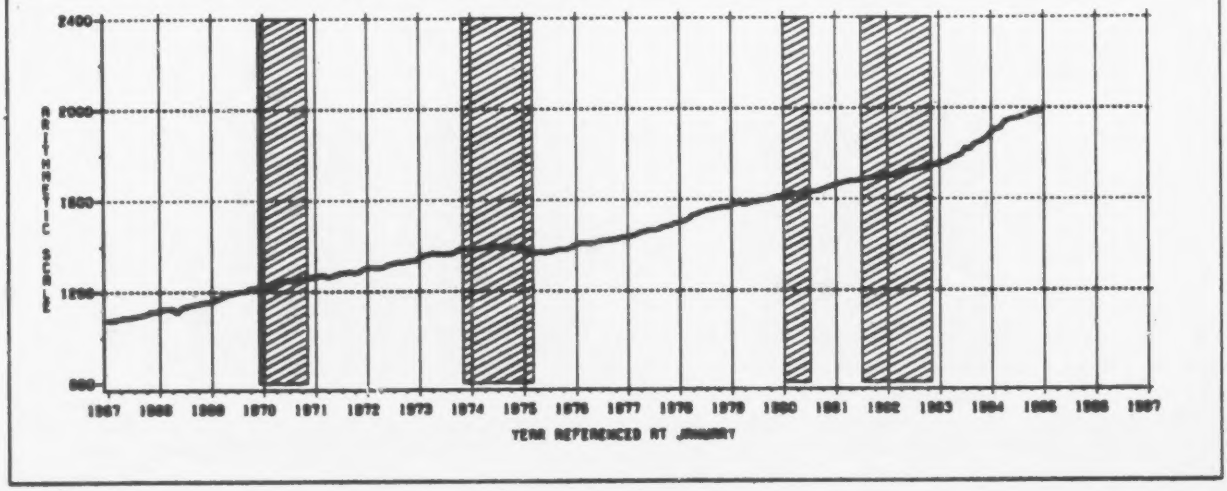


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
Feb	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0		
Mar	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0		
Apr	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9		
May	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2		
Jun	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
Jul	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
Aug	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
Sep	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
Oct	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
Nov	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
Dec	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

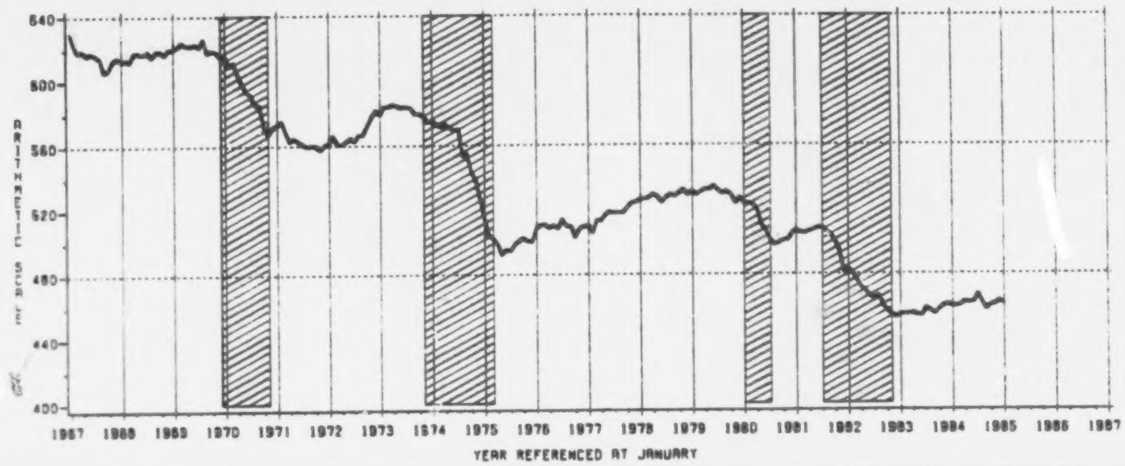
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
Feb	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5		
Mar	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0		
Apr	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4		
May	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1		
Jun	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
Jul	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
Aug	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
Sep	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
Oct	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
Nov	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
Dec	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

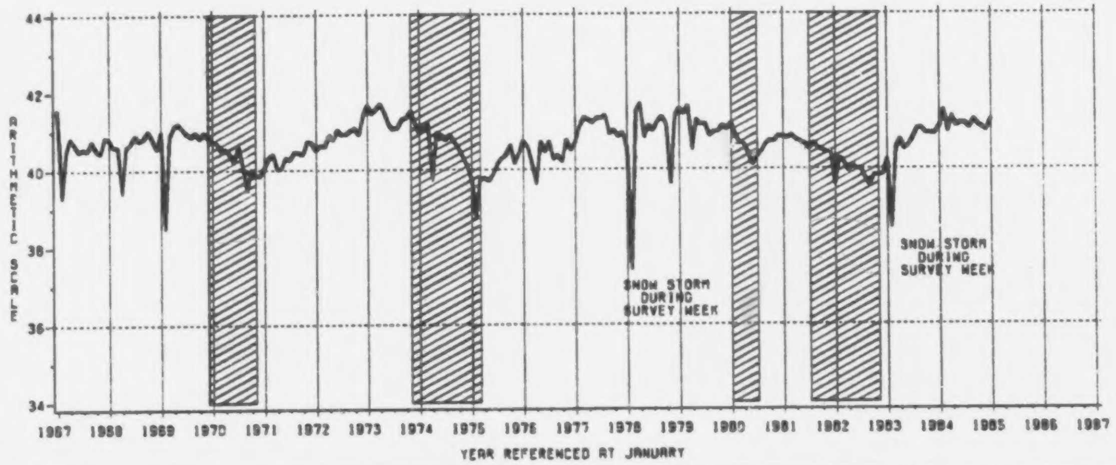
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
Feb	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090		
Mar	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901		
Apr	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164		
May	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996		
Jun	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
Jul	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
Aug	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
Sep	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
Oct	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
Nov	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
Dec	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

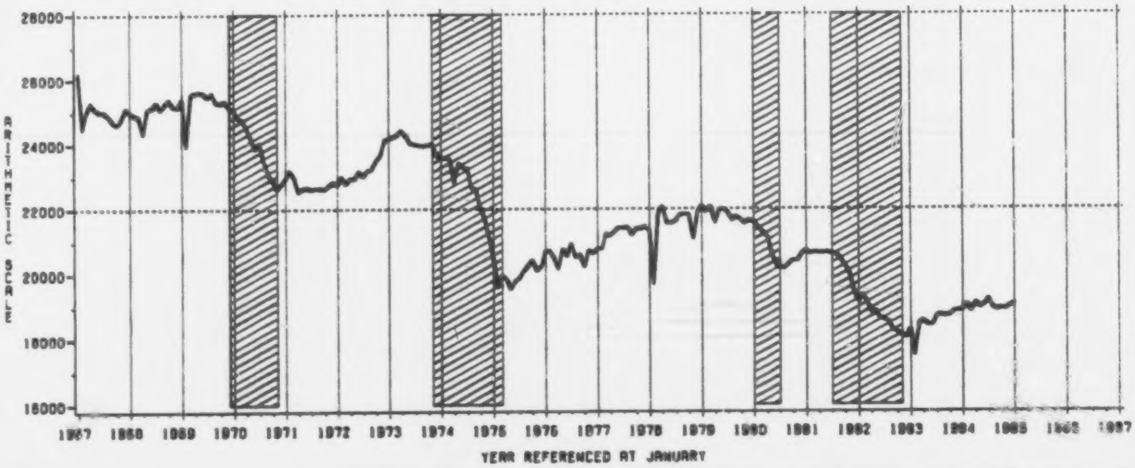


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted	1985 Unadjusted
Jan	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
Feb	340.90	346.37	389.16	
Mar	342.95	366.62	385.40	
Apr	340.63	365.53	389.22	
May	344.80	366.02	387.04	
Jun	343.60	368.24	390.99	
Jul	342.54	369.26	387.60	
Aug	344.12	372.60	387.32	
Sep	346.98	376.98	394.96	
Oct	351.20	376.89	395.24	
Nov	356.17	381.20	399.51	
Dec	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

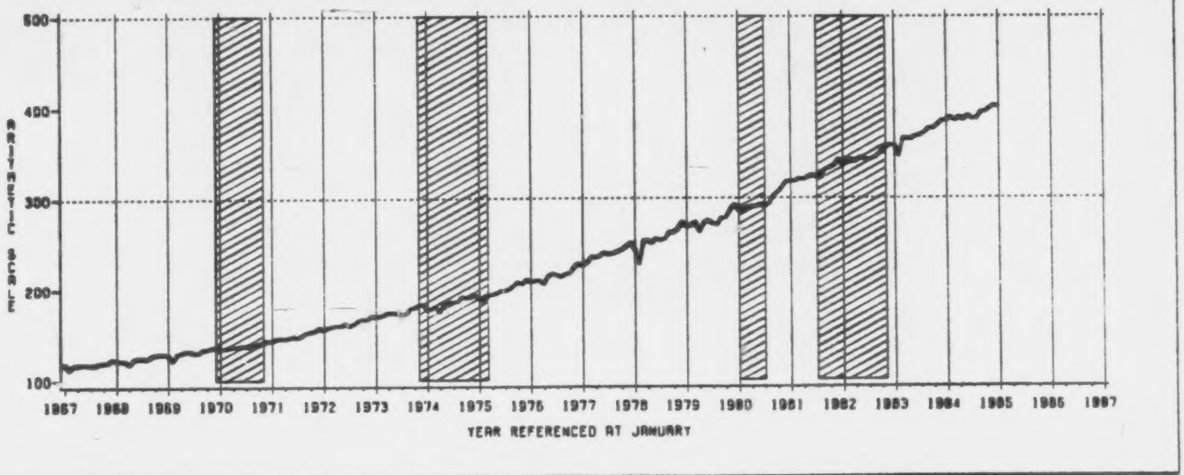
Date	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
Feb	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5			
Mar	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8			
Apr	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0			
May	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5			
Jun	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
Jul	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
Aug	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
Sep	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
Oct	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
Nov	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
Dec	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

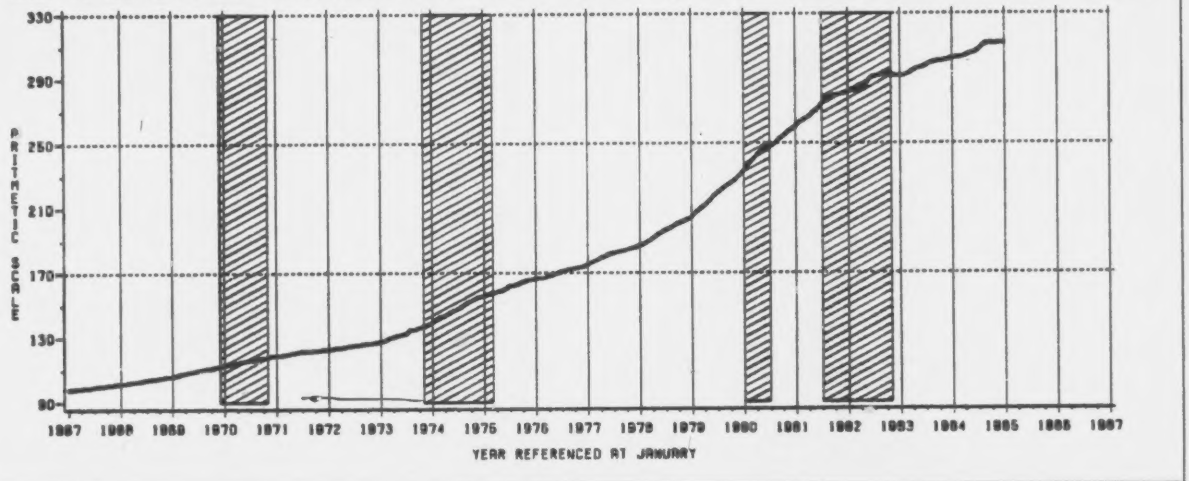
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep
Jan	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
Feb	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90		
Mar	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00		
Apr	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69		
May	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78		
Jun	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
Jul	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
Aug	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
Sep	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
Oct	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
Nov	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
Dec	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

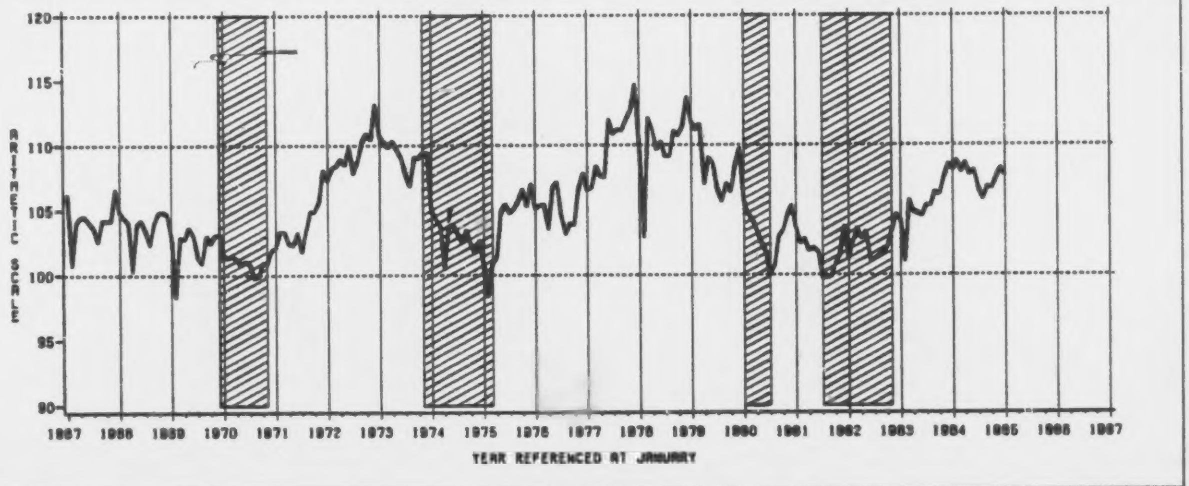


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358		
Feb	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257		
Mar	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
Apr	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
May	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
Jun	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
Jul	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
Aug	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
Sep	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
Oct	1808	1865	2201	2289				
Nov	1670	1876	2098	2268				
Dec	2263	2296	2148	2285				

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

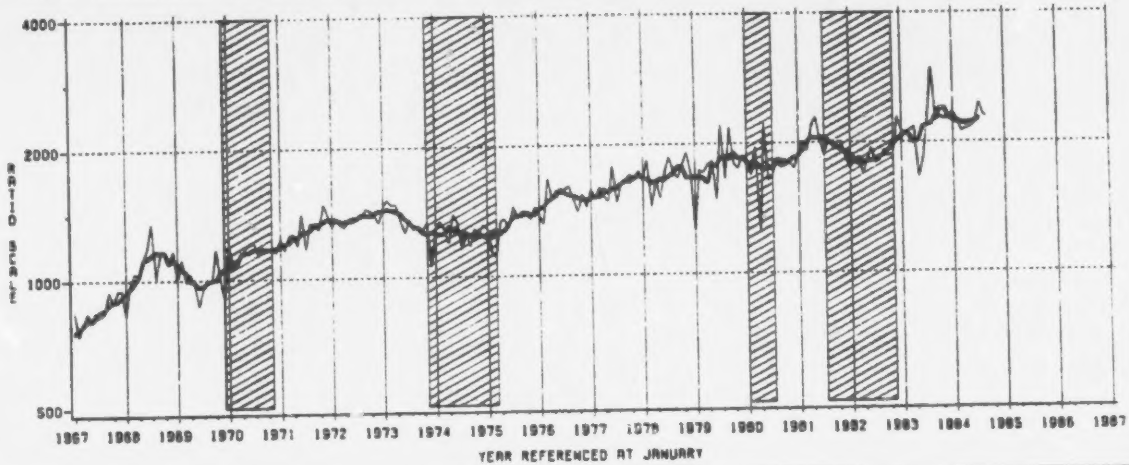
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34	39						
Feb	37	47						
Mar	42	41						
Apr	46	42						
May	57	47						
Jun	53	49						
Jul	23	25						
Aug								
Sep	Data being revised							
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Millions of Kilowatt-hours)

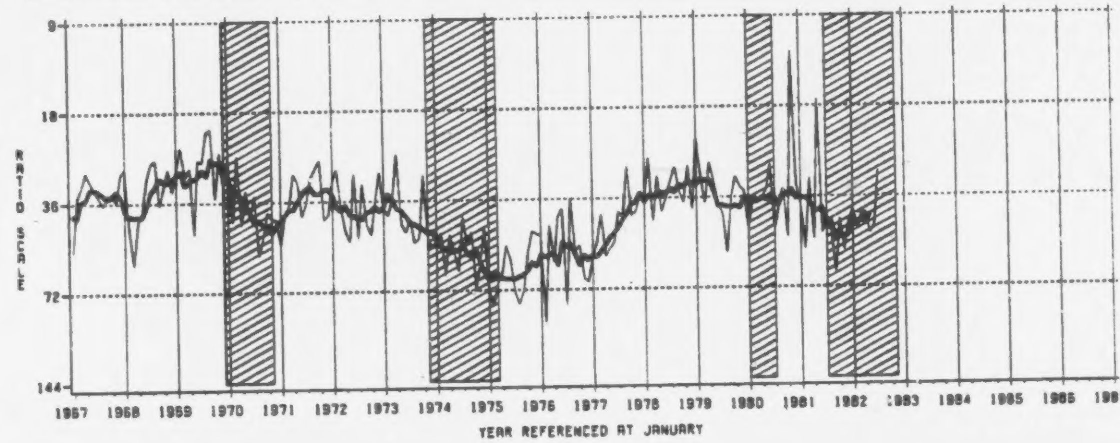
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336		
Feb	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228		
Mar	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
Apr	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
May	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
Jun	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
Jul	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
Aug	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
Sep	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
Oct	3799	4049	4015	4325				
Nov	3778	4093	3932	4250				
Dec	4057	4024	4321	4284				

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

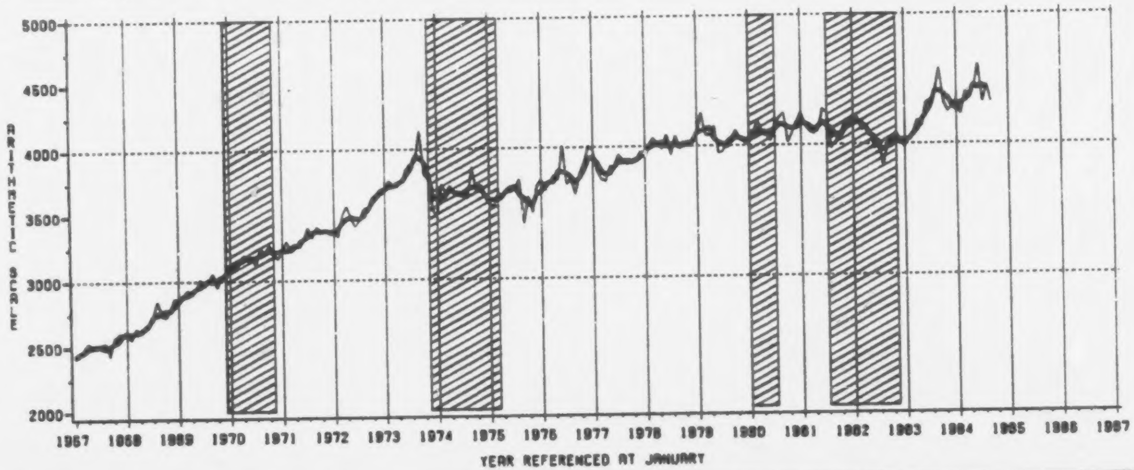


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5		
Feb	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	363.5	546.0		
Mar	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	590.4	598.9		
Apr	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2		
May	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4		
Jun	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
Jul	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
Aug	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
Sep	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
Oct	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
Nov	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
Dec	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

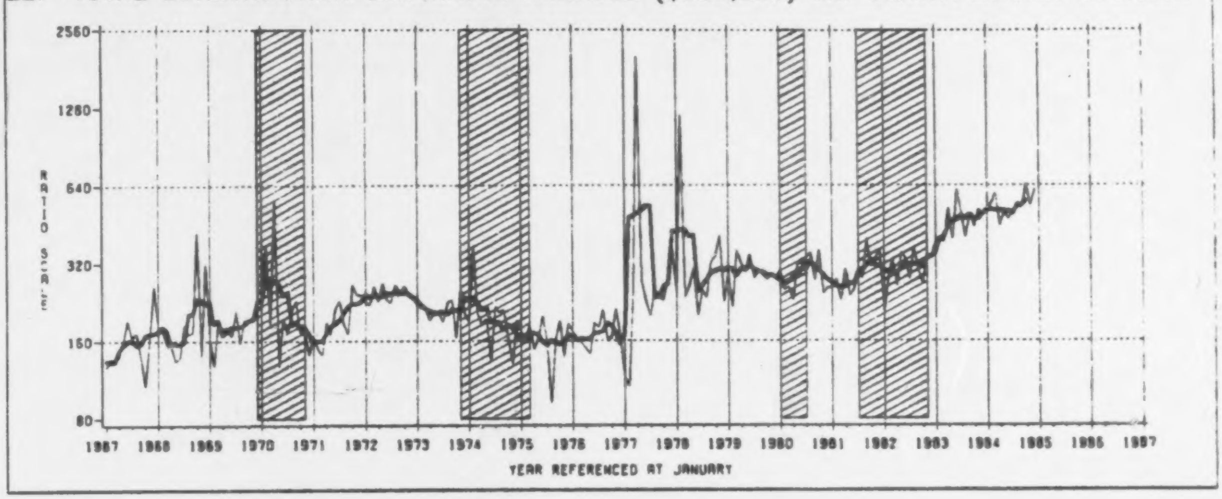
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5		
Feb	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	95.8	174.9		
Mar	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	296.8	313.6		
Apr	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2		
May	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5		
Jun	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
Jul	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
Aug	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
Sep	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
Oct	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
Nov	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
Dec	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

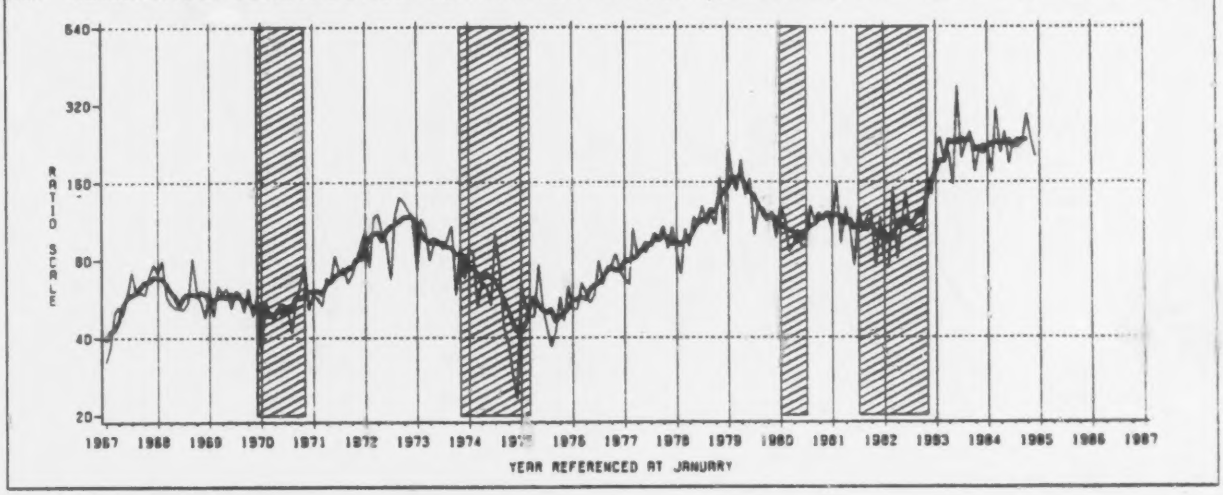
24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8		
Feb	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	189.8	266.3		
Mar	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	247.7	247.1		
Apr	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8		
May	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0		
Jun	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
Jul	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
Aug	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
Sep	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
Oct	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
Nov	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
Dec	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

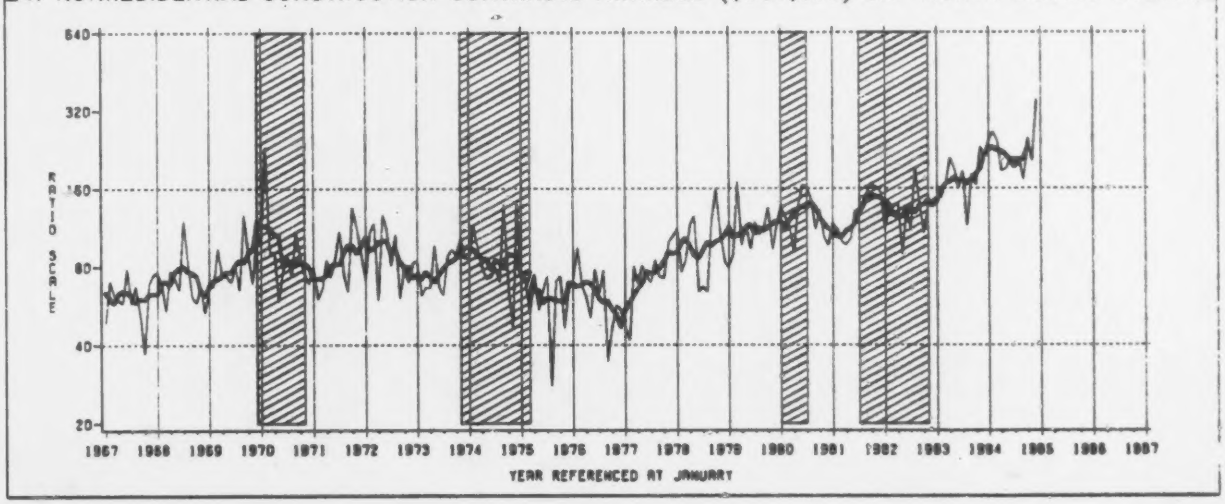
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642		
Feb	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551		
Mar	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782		
Apr	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217		
May	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
Jun	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
Jul	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
Aug	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
Sep	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
Oct	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
Nov	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
Dec	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

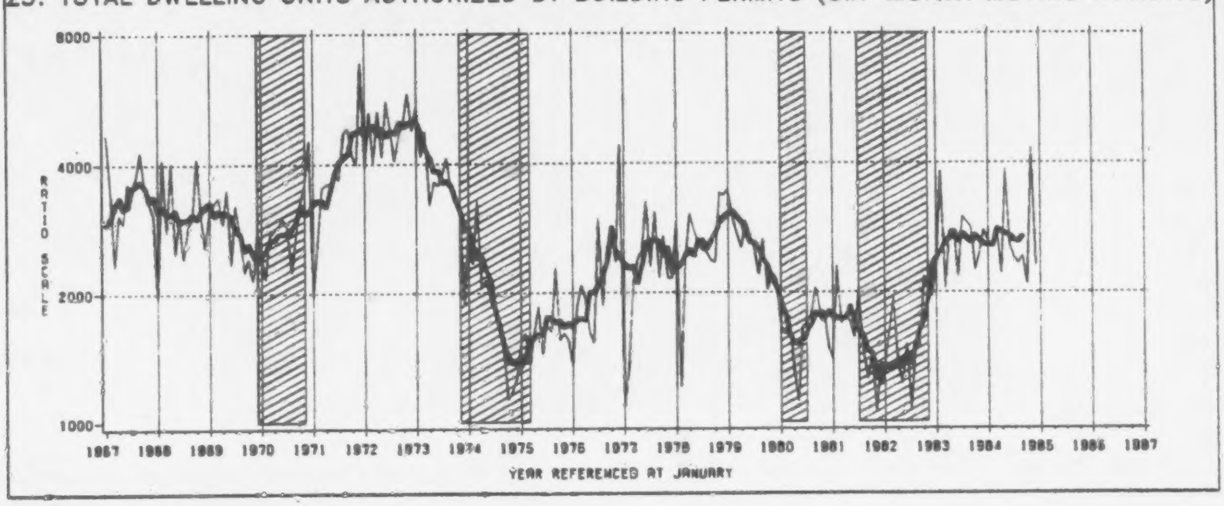
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	383	714	842	1534	827	1502		
Feb	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074		
Mar	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734		
Apr	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529		
May	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
Jun	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
Jul	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
Aug	1047	878	2177	1782	2288	1920		
Sep	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
Oct	1265	1162	1907	1697	2165	1844		
Nov	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
Dec	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

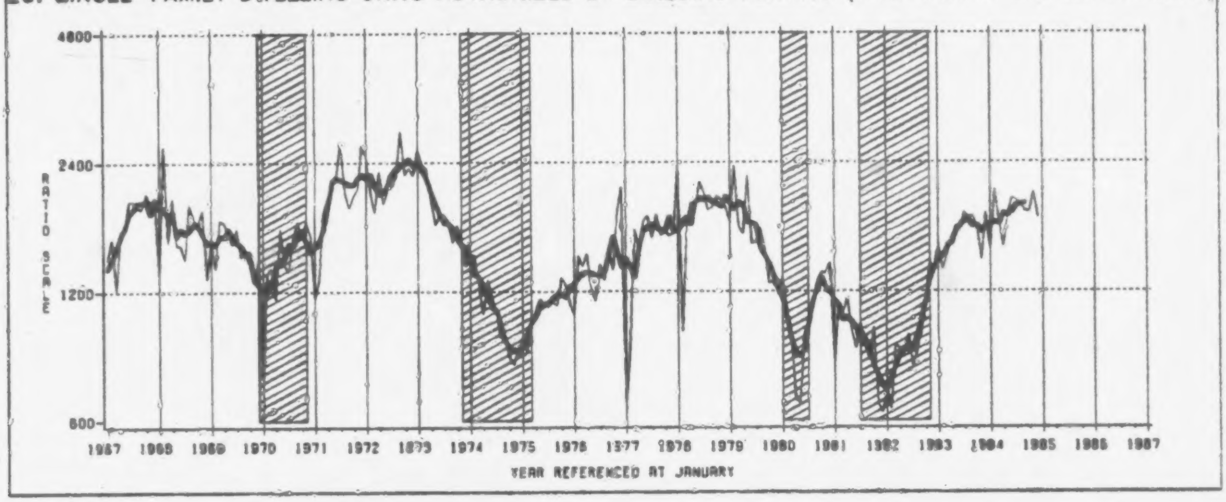
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215	577	178	423	374	827		
Feb	169	364	1550	2927	421	747		
Mar	772	981	280	361	455	610		
Apr	155	278	494	907	266	499		
May	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
Jun	733	460	565	383	533	375		
Jul	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
Aug	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
Sep	557	440	986	801	558	453		
Oct	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
Nov	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
Dec	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

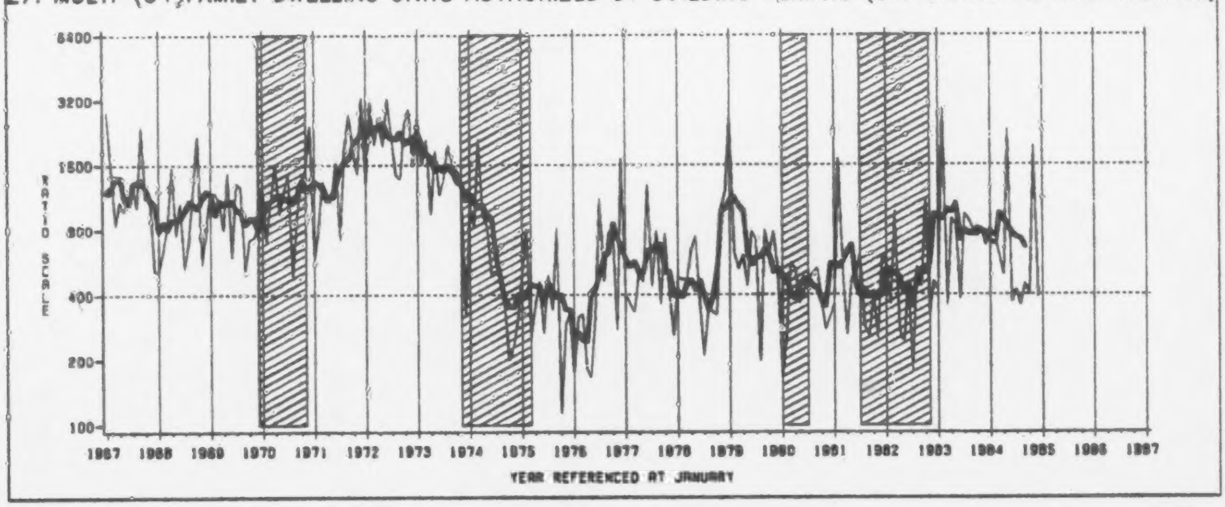


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,763	2,979	2,973	3,237	3,310	3,622		
Feb	2,662	3,020	2,734	3,115	3,257	3,592		
Mar	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,271	3,516	3,516		
Apr	2,978	3,027	3,194	3,246	3,571	3,748		
May	3,110	3,108	3,340	3,345	3,773	3,706		
Jun	3,028	3,064	3,451	3,470	3,793	3,761		
Jul	3,127	3,147	3,353	3,436	3,576	3,714		
Aug	3,010	3,169	3,263	3,385	3,642	3,718		
Sep	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,347	3,478	3,741		
Oct	3,201	3,222	3,448	3,494	3,818	3,816		
Nov	3,400	3,216	3,697	3,500	4,140p	3,856		
Dec	4,169	3,198	4,579	3,512				

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

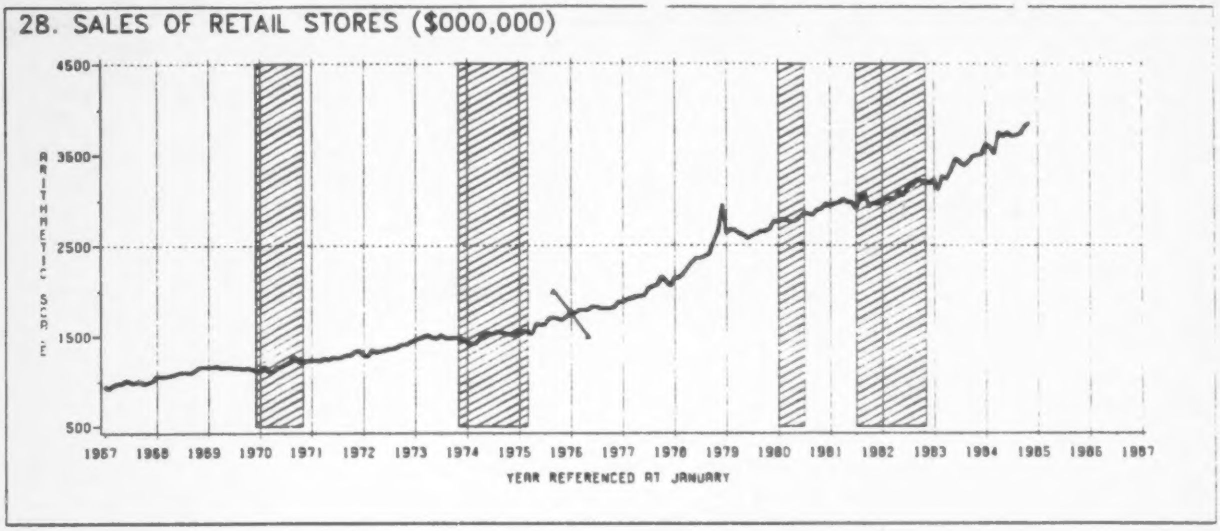
Date	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted	1985 Adjusted
Jan	1,170	1,238	1,351	
Feb	1,183	1,192	1,316	
Mar	1,192	1,250	1,289	
Apr	1,196	1,233	1,374	
May	1,221	1,269	1,360	
Jun	1,183	1,312	1,378	
Jul	1,212	1,295	1,359	
Aug	1,220	1,269	1,353	
Sep	1,243	1,279	1,358	
Oct	1,228	1,301	1,387	
Nov	1,226	1,303	1,403	
Dec	1,223	1,308		

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

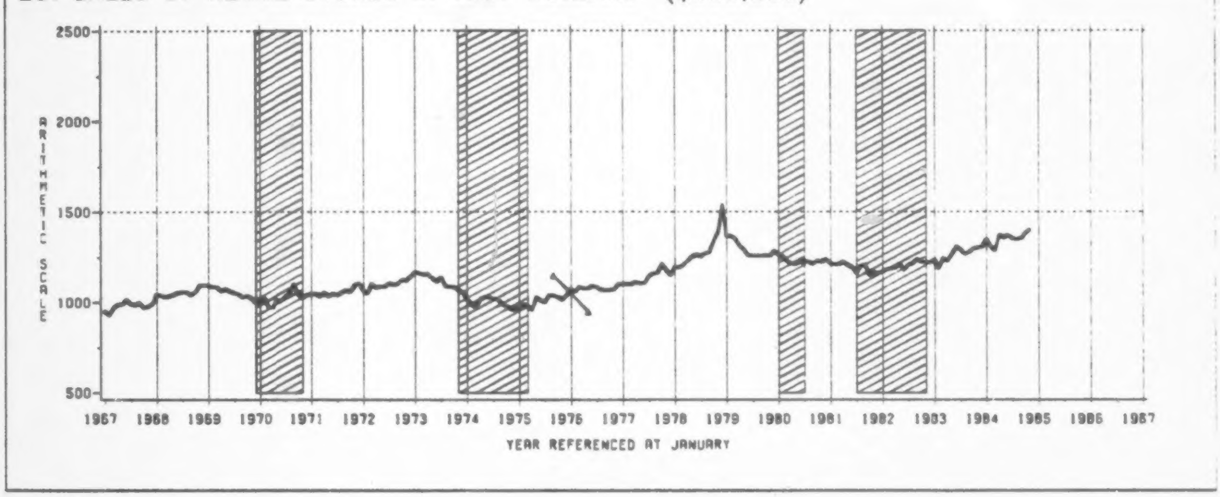
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
Feb	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070		
Mar	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154		
Apr	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228		
May	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807		
Jun	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
Jul	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
Aug	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
Sep	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
Oct	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
Nov	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
Dec	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

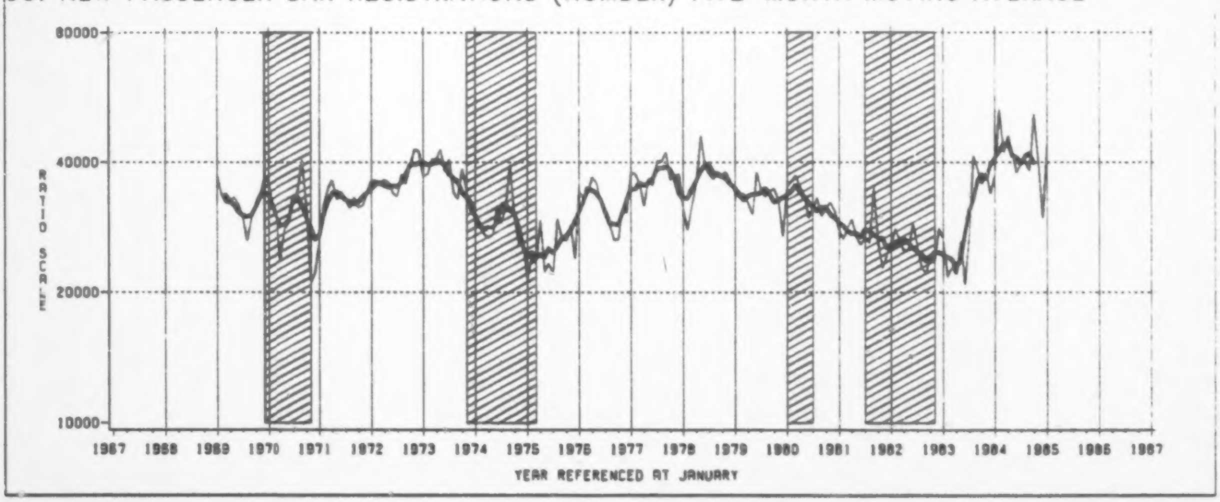


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
Feb	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992		
Mar	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237		
Apr	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007		
May	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280		
Jun	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
Jul	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
Aug	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
Sep	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
Oct	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
Nov	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
Dec	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

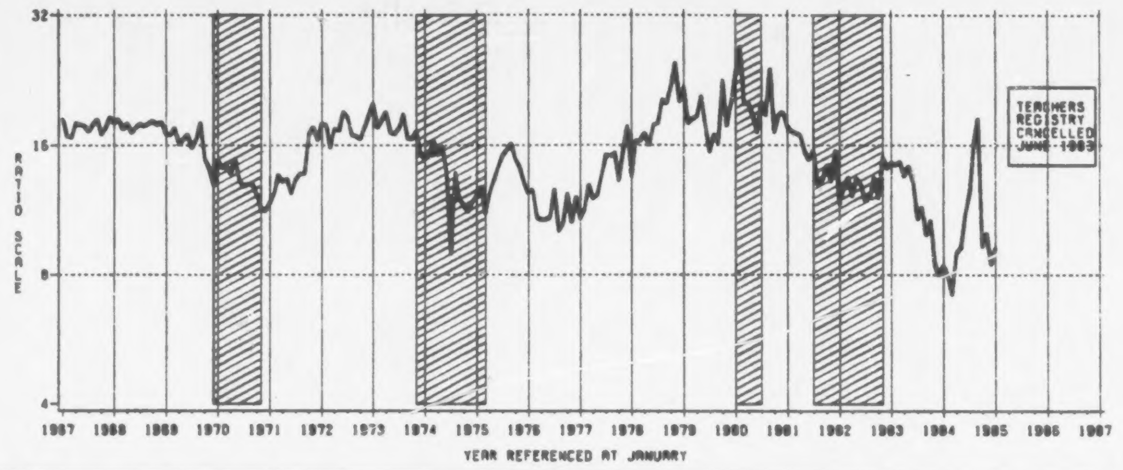
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
Feb	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449		
Mar	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251		
Apr	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922		
May	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783		
Jun	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
Jul	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
Aug	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
Sep	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
Oct	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
Nov	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
Dec	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

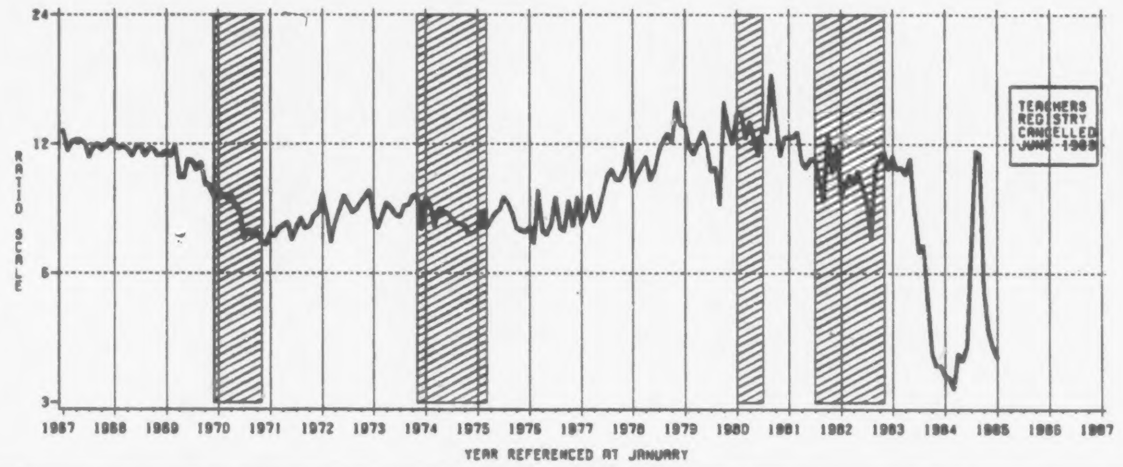
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
Feb	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0		
Mar	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8		
Apr	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1		
May	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8		
Jun	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
Jul	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
Aug	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
Sep	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
Oct	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
Nov	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
Dec	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

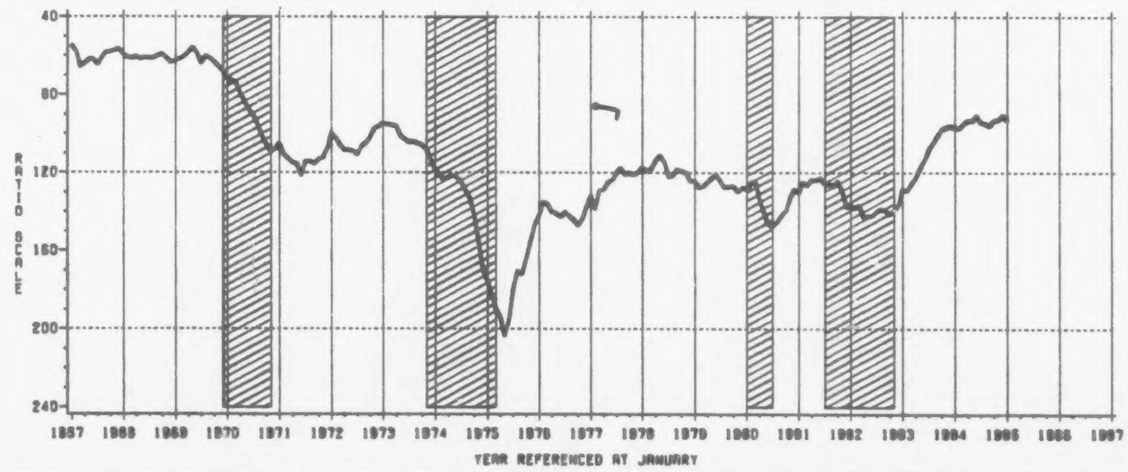


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURNACE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
Feb	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3		
Mar	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2		
Apr	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1		
May	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1		
Jun	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
Jul	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
Aug	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
Sep	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
Oct	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
Nov	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
Dec	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

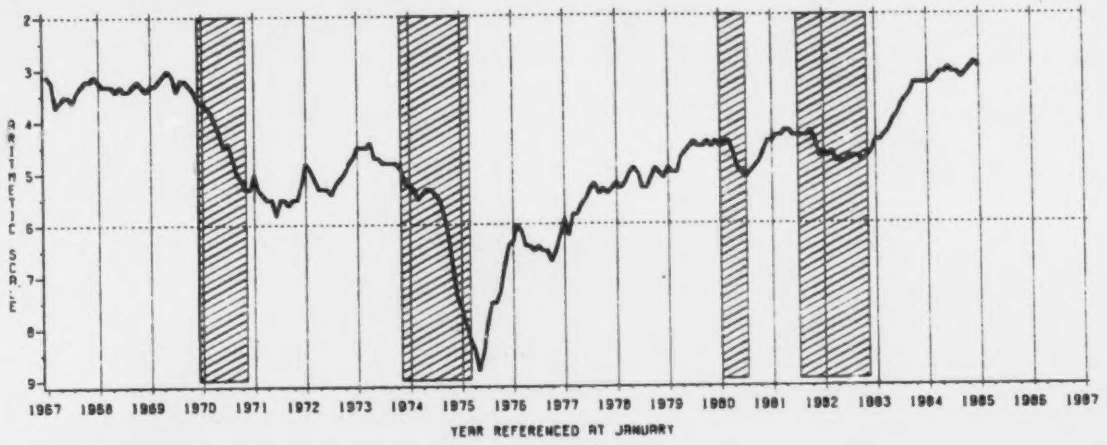
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
Feb	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539		
Mar	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264		
Apr	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709		
May	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849		
Jun	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
Jul	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
Aug	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
Sep	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
Oct	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
Nov	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
Dec	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

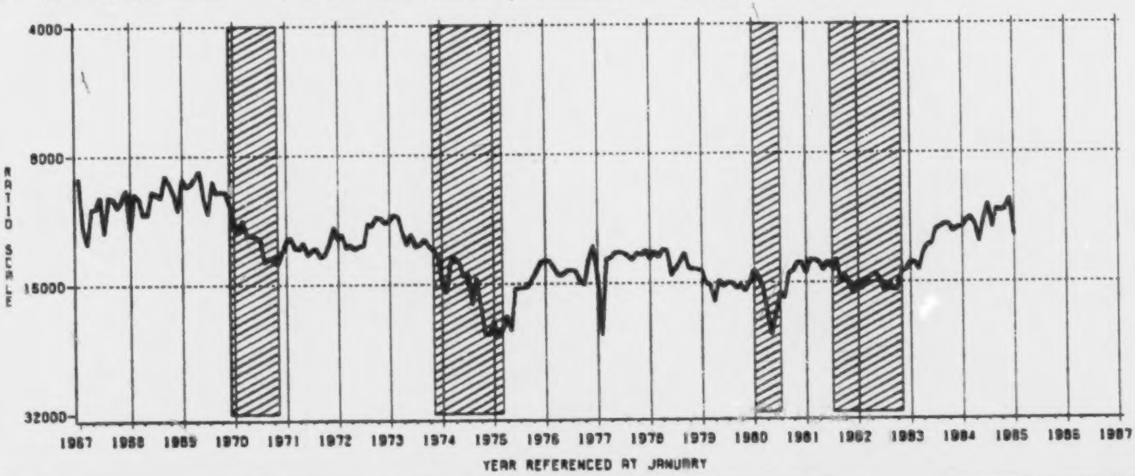
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
Feb	14,651	14,519	16,413	15,379	13,036	13,009		
Mar	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
Apr	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
May	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
Jun	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
Jul	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
Aug	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
Sep	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
Oct	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
Nov	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
Dec	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

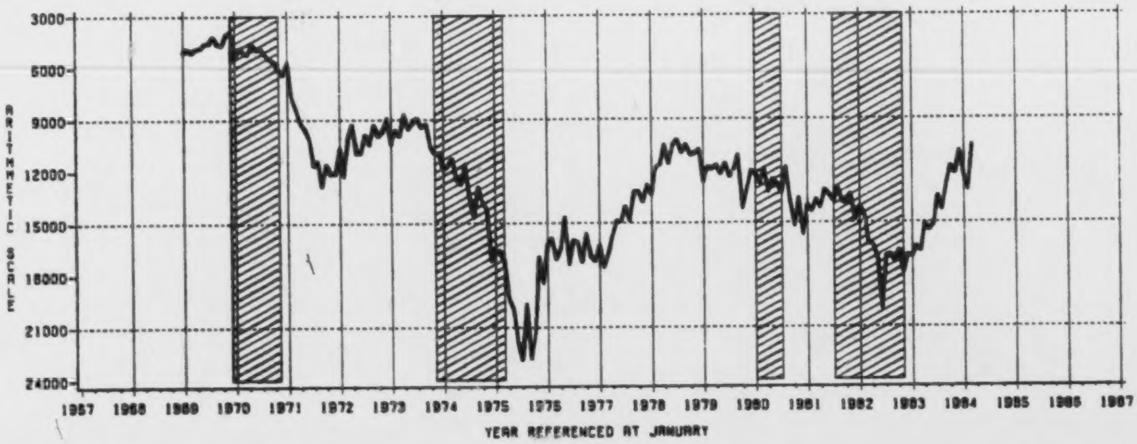


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	67.5	53.0	62.7	49.2	37.9	29.7	
Feb	63.1	53.9	59.7	50.7	39.2	33.3	
Mar	61.0	55.2	52.2	47.1	35.9	32.4	Data not revised
Apr	60.0	57.2	46.5	44.3	32.8	31.2	
May	54.6	55.4	43.8	44.5	33.9	34.5	
Jun	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3	29.1	31.4	
Jul	52.6	53.8	37.0	38.0	31.7	32.5	
Aug	47.3	50.7	33.1	35.4	31.9	34.2	
Sep	46.8	58.5	27.0	33.8	30.0	37.5	
Oct	50.6	60.6	27.5	33.0	32.8	39.4	
Nov	49.1	55.5	28.9	32.6	28.5	32.2	
Dec	51.6	49.1	34.7	33.1	36.6	34.9	

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

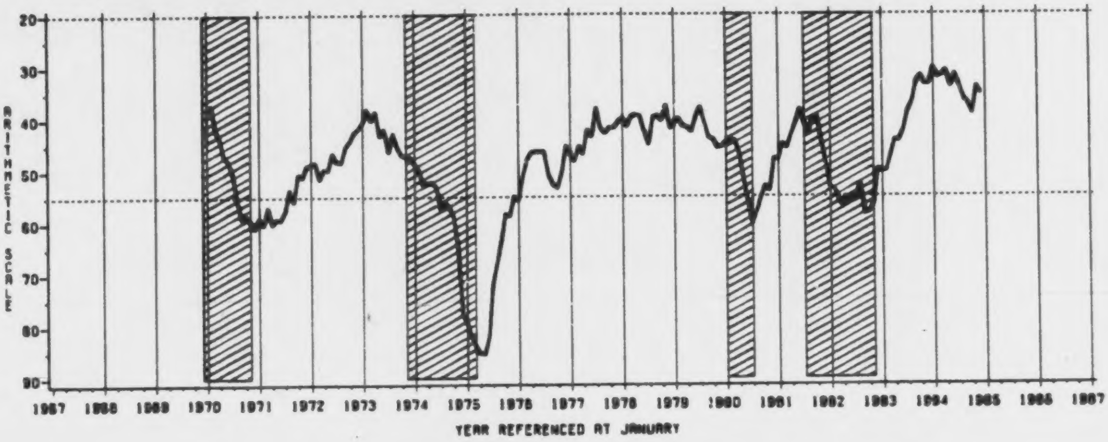
Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	18.9	14.5	16.9	12.9	13.5	10.3	
Feb	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.6	19.2	10.0	
Mar	23.8	12.7	23.5	12.7	19.0	10.3	Data not revised
Apr	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	
May	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.7	8.6	8.1	
Jun	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.7	5.1	6.5	
Jul	8.7	13.4	7.2	11.0	4.5	6.9	
Aug	7.6	13.8	6.0	11.0	4.7	8.5	
Sep	7.9	14.4	5.9	10.7	3.6	6.5	
Oct	8.2	15.0	5.5	10.1	3.2	5.8	
Nov	8.8	15.1	5.6	9.6	3.9	6.6	
Dec	11.5	15.4	6.5	8.7	6.2	8.3	

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

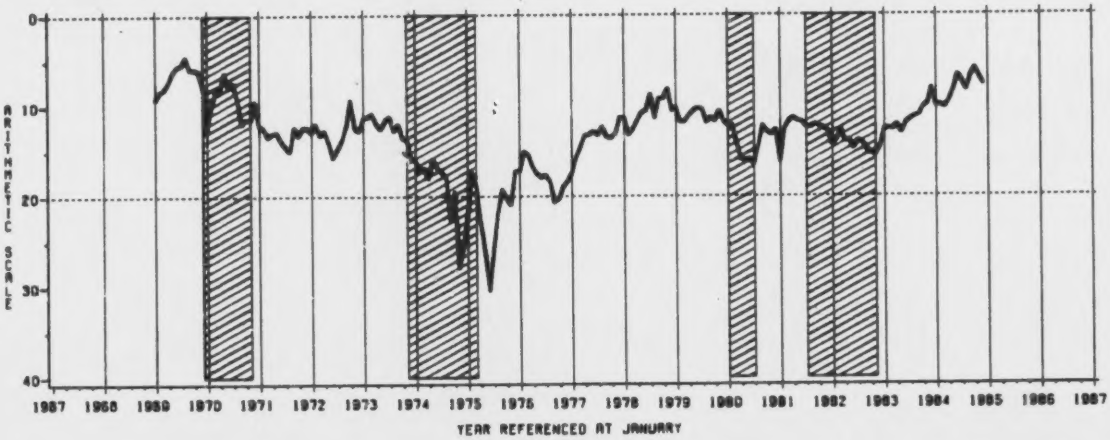
Date	1982		1983		1984		
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	
Jan	71.8	63.6	68.4	60.2	50.5	44.6	
Feb	68.4	61.0	70.3	62.6	51.3	45.2	
Mar	66.0	61.8	63.9	60.0	48.6	45.7	Data not revised
Apr	62.4	63.6	54.8	55.9	41.8	42.5	
May	57.7	63.2	49.2	54.0	38.7	42.4	
Jun	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.6	39.6	44.9	
Jul	63.9	61.8	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.1	
Aug	63.7	60.1	53.6	50.8	44.1	41.7	
Sep	53.6	59.1	45.7	50.4	40.5	44.6	
Oct	54.5	61.0	45.0	50.4	38.7	43.3	
Nov	62.1	64.1	50.1	51.5	37.9	38.6	
Dec	60.6	58.6	51.9	50.4	44.1	42.4	

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- II

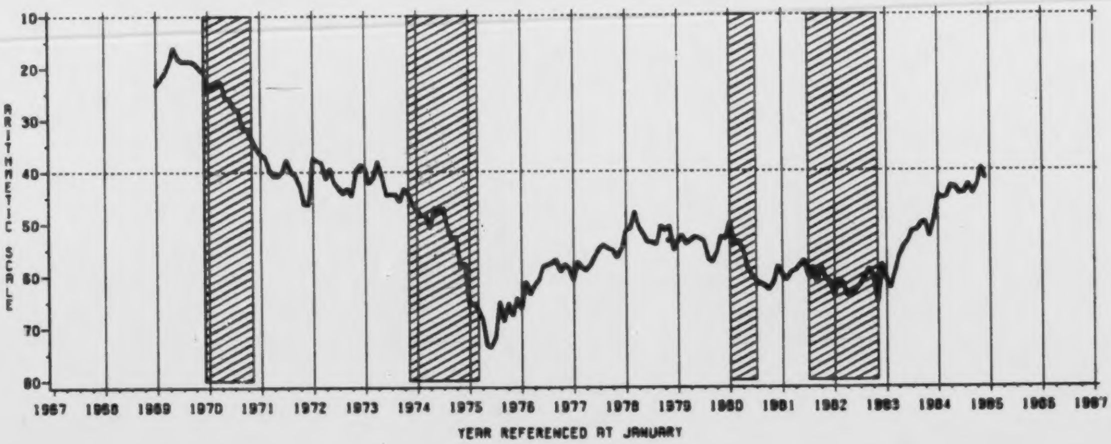
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3265.6	3286.1	3294.5	3326.7	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2742.6	2761.9	2769.0	2801.0	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8
GOODS PRODUCING	850.8	854.8	855.8	862.7	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1891.8	1907.1	1913.2	1938.3	1949.0	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1977.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	522.9	524.2	525.4	525.6	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3196.7	3207.1	3236.0	3305.2	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	823.1	827.7	836.3	853.4	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4
Mining	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
Construction	109.5	108.8	113.1	126.2	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2
MANUFACTURING	711.7	717.0	721.2	725.0	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2
Durable Goods	339.7	342.6	344.4	346.8	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4
Lumber & Wood Products	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4
Primary Metal Industries	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	50.4	51.0	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5
Metal cans	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8
Metal stampings	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	59.4	59.5	59.8	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1
Construction & related machinery	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Metalworking machinery	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8
Special industry machinery	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0
Service industry machinery	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5
Other machinery, except elec.	21.8	21.7	21.7	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	92.7	93.7	94.0	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Communication equipment	44.8	44.8	45.0	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4
Electronic components & access.	19.4	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Transportation Equipment	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1
Motor vehicles	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.1	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.0	23.5	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6
Nondurable Goods	372.0	374.4	376.8	378.3	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8
Food & Kindred Products	47.2	47.2	47.0	46.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4
Canned, cured & froze	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5
Grain mill & bakery products	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3
Beverages	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4
Other food & kindred products	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2
Tobacco Manufactures	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.2	15.3	15.5	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
Apparel & Other Textile Products	46.8	48.1	49.2	48.8	50.4	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	22.2	22.9	23.0	22.9	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
Other apparel & related products	14.5	14.8	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7
Paper & Allied Products	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6
Other paper & allied products	17.5	17.4	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
Printing & Publishing	60.2	60.2	60.8	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4
Newspapers	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2
Commercial printing	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8
Other printing & publishing	25.3	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	118.8	119.2	119.1	120.2	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Drugs	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.5	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.4	22.7	23.3	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8
Paints & allied products	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.3	37.9	38.4	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3
Rubber & rubber products	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.7	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9
Leather & Leather Products	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other leather & leather products	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2373.6	2379.4	2399.7	2451.7	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9
Private-Service Producing	1852.5	1853.8	1870.9	1923.6	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	209.5	211.2	212.7	214.9	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5
Other transportation	117.1	119.0	120.5	122.7	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2
Communications	59.2	59.0	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	753.9	747.0	753.0	782.2	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4
Wholesale trade	234.2	234.4	237.1	241.9	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2
Retail trade	519.7	512.6	515.9	540.3	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2
Retail general merchandise	78.2	74.5	73.9	75.3	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7
Food stores	95.4	95.2	94.1	96.2	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	51.3	51.3	51.9	53.0	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6
Apparel & accessories	43.2	42.2	42.5	43.9	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3
Eating & drinking places	138.4	138.2	141.8	159.3	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6
Other retail stores	113.2	111.1	111.7	112.6	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	176.0	176.7	178.1	180.5	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2
Banking	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.0	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9
Insurance agents & carriers	70.1	70.5	71.0	71.4	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	59.1	59.3	60.0	62.1	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9
Services	713.1	718.9	727.1	746.0	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5
Medical & other health services	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.8	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9
Hospitals	105.2	105.3	105.9	106.1	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0
Educational services	48.5	49.9	50.5	50.7	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6
Other services	470.2	474.5	481.2	498.6	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0
Casinos	30.6	30.8	31.4	35.0	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4
Public Sector	521.1	525.6	528.8	528.1	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3
Federal	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1
Local	343.4	345.7	348.2	347.8	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4
State*	105.2	107.5	108.2	107.6	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	384.87	389.16	385.40	389.22	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14
Durable Goods	395.20	399.53	396.68	402.90	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20
Lumber & Wood Products	243.66	251.13	240.69	250.85	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19
Furniture & Fixtures	318.00	298.89	304.22	305.21	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	394.07	398.79	401.95	407.36	411.74	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	415.47	417.05	424.22	430.84	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50
Pottery & related products	346.47	359.60	364.19	350.88	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06
Primary Metal Industries	406.00	417.69	404.71	417.63	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54
Blast furr. & basic steel prod.	429.02	443.56	428.36	467.18	454.15	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44
Iron & Steel foundries	397.75	402.38	412.02	417.50	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	607.07	625.56	564.80	575.10	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	337.62	355.95	347.95	349.33	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	403.12	399.31	392.92	388.13	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87
Metal cans	446.76	418.42	435.02	409.50	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	578.84	555.90	515.81	532.56	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	357.84	360.40	362.10	344.44	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09
Metal Stampings	376.98	369.36	364.50	369.36	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	418.05	426.57	421.74	415.91	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87
Construction & related machinery	367.29	386.89	388.45	393.96	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78
Metalworking machinery	439.79	445.66	442.56	453.94	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74
Special industry machinery	477.84	478.44	475.26	444.14	457.95	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75
General industry machinery	432.43	445.98	428.49	435.93	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72
Service industry machinery	391.94	392.20	376.36	382.55	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	406.39	408.00	400.86	394.67	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66
Elec. test & distribution equip.	286.23	280.70	294.84	296.23	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	300.85	306.37	307.65	315.01	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67
Radio & TV receiving equipment	282.00	292.25	287.78	297.59	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33
Communication equipment	510.99	524.07	510.19	501.08	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50
Electronic components & access.*	285.93	286.64	277.60	276.11	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71
Transportation Equipment	496.36	527.92	555.02	637.92	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59
Motor vehicles & equipment	528.69	572.01	601.48	713.69	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49
Instruments & Related Products	416.07	413.25	416.33	428.08	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	280.52	283.81	280.70	286.94	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	308.92	307.76
Nondurable Goods	374.66	378.92	375.19	377.61	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26
Food & Kindred Products	394.07	413.40	410.59	411.82	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28
Canned, cured & frozen food	396.68	373.30	373.58	379.49	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67
Grain mill & bakery products*	386.22	417.63	423.85	412.64	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43
Beverages*	449.60	490.39	478.08	527.85	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24
Textile Mill Products	310.25	322.61	329.18	331.78	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72
Apparel & other Textile Products	208.27	206.58	210.29	208.37	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52
Men's & boys' suits & coats	197.47	206.70	230.20	208.79	206.65	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18
Men's & boys' furnishings*	214.20	222.23	221.43	228.16	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07
Women's & children's undergarm.*	213.79	225.80	234.85	230.91	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76
Paper & Allied Products	420.44	416.45	419.47	410.24	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.52	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11
Paperboard containers & boxes	368.26	389.27	382.50	380.58	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62
Printing & Publishing	372.79	374.58	365.16	374.79	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93
Newspapers	375.93	374.56	368.49	387.95	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.28	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56
Commercial printing*	415.54	427.03	389.26	411.65	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	469.79	466.57	464.36	472.07	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72
Industrial inorganic chemical	487.81	479.23	495.85	495.46	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81
Plastic materials & synthetics*	507.75	492.75	476.82	485.93	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22
Drugs	440.99	446.68	437.84	456.00	456.22	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.94
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	417.38	394.18	385.73	386.51	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95
Paints & allied products	426.62	435.11	440.75	453.93	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42
Industrial organic chemicals	548.25	555.55	561.60	564.16	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36
Petroleum & Coal Products*	618.68	698.09	628.21	630.19	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.62	711.62	685.82	672.60
Petroleum refining*	660.79	752.39	667.86	668.80	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	313.33	318.65	313.41	318.94	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62
Rubber & rubber products	356.56	357.84	346.92	346.50	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19
Miscellaneous plastic products	304.79	310.98	307.13	313.02	310.34	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.64	315.93	320.54	315.65
Leather & Leather Products	224.26	223.91	226.89	226.29	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1
Durable Goods	41.6	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5
Lumber & Wood Products	38.8	39.3	39.2	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3
Furniture & Fixtures	42.4	40.5	41.0	41.3	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.6	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.1	40.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.7	42.6	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7
Pottery & related products	38.2	40.0	39.5	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2
Primary Metal Industries	43.1	44.2	43.1	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	43.6	45.4	43.8	47.0	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0
Iron & steel foundries	43.0	43.5	43.6	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.8	42.7	40.0	40.5	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	42.9	45.0	44.1	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.3	42.3	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2
Metal cans	43.8	41.8	42.4	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	44.2	43.6	41.1	42.0	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.0	42.4	42.7	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6
Metal Stampings	41.2	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0
Machinery, Except Electrical*	42.1	42.7	42.6	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.8
Construction & related machinery	38.5	39.6	39.8	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8
Metalworking machinery	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9
Special industry machinery	44.0	44.3	44.5	41.9	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9
General industry machinery*	41.7	42.8	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9
Service industry machinery*	40.7	40.6	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.6	40.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.1	42.2	41.8	42.8	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment	37.6	39.6	39.1	38.9	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2
Communication equipment	43.6	44.3	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4
Electronic components & access.*	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8
Transportation Equipment	39.9	41.7	42.4	46.7	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	40.7	43.7	44.0	49.7	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1
Instruments & Related Products	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.8	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3
Nondurable Goods	40.2	40.7	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	40.5	41.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.8
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.8	40.4	39.7	40.2	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9
Grain mill & bakery products*	40.4	42.1	41.8	41.1	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3
Beverages*	41.4	44.1	43.7	46.1	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0
Textile Mill Products	41.7	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	33.9
Men's and boys' suits & coats	36.5	39.0	37.7	38.1	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4
Men's & boys' furnishings*	36.0	37.1	36.6	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.3	34.9	35.8	35.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4
Paper & Allied Products	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	41.1	43.3	42.5	42.1	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4
Printing & Publishing	39.2	39.1	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9
Newspapers	34.3	34.3	33.9	35.3	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1
Commercial printing*	40.9	41.1	39.2	40.2	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.8	41.1	42.2	41.6	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6
Plastic materials & synthetics*	44.5	43.8	42.6	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5
Drugs	42.2	42.5	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	41.0	40.1	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4
Paints and allied products	41.5	42.7	43.0	43.9	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8
Industrial organic chemicals	43.0	43.2	43.2	43.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3
Petroleum & Coal Products*	43.6	49.3	43.9	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9
Petroleum refining*	44.2	50.7	44.2	44.0	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.5	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0
Rubber and rubber products	42.6	42.6	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.3	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1
Leather & Leather Products	38.8	39.7	40.3	39.7	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.41	9.40	9.40	9.47	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.70	9.76
Durable Goods	9.50	9.49	9.49	9.57	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.83
Lumber & Wood Products	6.28	6.39	6.14	6.24	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30
Furniture & Fixtures	7.50	7.38	7.42	7.39	7.51	7.52	7.66	7.65	7.61	7.81	7.71	7.80	7.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.45	9.45	9.48	9.54	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.73	9.79	9.82	9.95	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66
Pottery & related products	9.07	8.99	9.22	9.02	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67
Primary Metal Industries	9.42	9.45	9.39	9.47	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.84	9.77	9.78	9.94	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28
Iron and Iron foundries	9.25	9.25	9.45	9.34	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.86	14.65	14.12	14.20	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.87	7.91	7.89	7.85	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.53	9.44	9.40	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76
Metal cans	10.20	10.01	10.26	9.75	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	13.08	12.75	12.55	12.68	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.52	8.50	8.48	8.26	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68
Metal stampings	9.15	9.12	9.00	9.12	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.45	9.46
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.93	9.99	9.90	9.95	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14
Construction & related machinery	9.54	9.77	9.76	9.80	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97
Metalworking machinery	9.95	10.06	9.99	10.11	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.24	10.15
Special industry machinery	10.86	10.80	10.68	10.60	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86
General industry machinery	10.37	10.42	10.35	10.33	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58
Service industry machinery	9.63	9.66	9.48	9.54	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.63	9.60	9.59	9.51	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.05	7.00	7.02	7.07	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.32	7.26	7.36	7.36	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.50	7.38	7.36	7.65	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67
Communication equipment	11.72	11.83	11.81	11.79	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97
Electric components & access.*	7.06	7.06	7.01	6.99	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43
Transportation Equipment	12.44	12.66	13.09	13.66	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.99	13.18	13.67	14.36	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.85	14.90
Instruments & Related Products	9.93	9.91	9.96	10.12	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.23	7.06	7.00	7.05	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48
Nondurable Goods	9.32	9.31	9.31	9.37	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68
Food & Kindred Products	9.73	9.89	9.99	10.02	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.49	9.24	9.41	9.44	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94
Grain mill & bakery products*	9.56	9.92	10.14	10.04	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11
Beverages*	10.86	11.12	10.94	11.45	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96
Textile Mill Products	7.44	7.52	7.62	7.68	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.18	6.13	6.24	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.23	6.28
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.41	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.95	5.99	6.05	6.02	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.42	6.47	6.56	6.45	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.64	9.71	9.63	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.04
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.96	8.99	9.00	9.04	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26
Printing & Publishing	9.51	9.58	9.46	9.61	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13
Newspapers	10.96	10.92	10.87	10.99	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64
Commercial printing*	10.16	10.39	9.93	10.24	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.08	11.03	11.03	11.16	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.50
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.67	11.66	11.75	11.91	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.41	11.25	11.24	11.38	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89
Drugs	10.45	10.51	10.40	10.58	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	10.18	9.83	9.79	9.86	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37
Paints & allied products	10.28	10.19	10.25	10.34	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22
Industrial organic chemicals	12.75	12.86	13.00	13.12	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.19	14.16	14.31	14.29	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98
Petroleum refining*	14.95	14.84	15.11	15.20	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.55	7.48	7.48	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.80	7.82
Rubber & rubber products	8.37	8.40	8.26	8.25	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.38	7.30	7.33	7.40	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68
Leather & Leather Products	5.78	5.64	5.63	5.70	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,780	3,766	3,774	14.0	6.0
Total Employment	3,526	3,563	3,485	-37.0	41.0
Total Unemployment	253	203	288	50.0	-35.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	234	219	269	15.0	-35.0
Unemployment Rate	6.7	5.4	7.6	1.3	- 0.9
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.1	5.8	7.1	0.3	- 1.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	100,905	93,525	109,804	+7,380	- 8,899
Federal Employees' Program	464	526	695	- 62	- 231
Veterans' Program	322	392	628	- 70	- 306
Extended Benefits[1]	4	1	7	+ 3	- 3
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	10,316	10,915	18,082	- 599	- 7,766
TOTAL	112,011	105,359	129,216	+6,652	-17,205

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jan 1985	Dec 1984	Jan 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	100.9	93.5	109.8	+7.4	- 8.9
Male	56.5	52.1	63.8	+4.4	- 7.3
Female	44.4	41.4	46.0	+3.0	- 1.6
White, not Hispanic	63.0	59.4	70.7	+3.6	- 7.7
Black, not Hispanic	22.4	19.3	21.8	+3.1	- 0.6
Hispanic	14.5	13.8	15.5	+0.7	- 1.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	- 0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.3	0.6	-0.1	- 0.4
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.5	0.4	0.9	+0.1	- 0.4
MANUFACTURING	39.3	36.6	37.9	+2.7	+ 1.4
Durable Goods	14.5	15.4	14.7	-0.9	- 0.2
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.1	2.4	2.2	-0.3	- 0.1
Machinery except electrical	2.0	2.5	2.8	-0.5	- 0.8
Electrical machinery	3.2	3.4	2.6	-0.2	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	24.8	21.2	23.9	+3.6	+ 0.9
Food & kindred products	2.7	2.1	2.5	+0.6	+ 0.2
Textile mill products	1.5	1.2	1.0	+0.3	+ 0.5
Apparel & other textile products	11.4	9.4	10.6	+2.0	+ 0.8
Printing & publishing	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.8	3.3	3.4	+0.5	+ 0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.6	1.5	1.9	+0.1	- 0.3
NONMANUFACTURING	60.0	55.1	71.5	+4.9	-11.5
Contract construction	9.6	6.2	13.5	+3.4	- 3.9
Transportation & public utilities	4.4	3.7	5.2	+0.7	- 0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	18.9	17.1	22.3	+1.8	- 3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.0	2.9	3.5	+0.1	- 0.5
Services	18.4	20.4	19.5	-2.0	- 1.1
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	16.7	14.5	20.4	+2.2	- 3.7
25 through 34	32.5	31.7	33.5	+0.8	- 1.0
35 through 44	21.5	20.5	21.9	+1.0	- 0.4
45 through 54	15.3	13.4	16.2	+1.9	- 0.9
55 through 64	12.0	10.6	14.3	+1.4	- 2.3
65 and over	2.9	2.9	3.5	0.0	- 0.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.5	10.4	13.7	+0.1	- 3.2
3 to 4 weeks	15.8	13.1	17.7	+2.7	- 1.9
5 through 14 weeks	52.2	49.7	57.0	+2.5	- 4.8
15 weeks and over	22.4	20.3	21.5	+2.1	- 0.9

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Nov[1] 1984	Oct[2] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1983	Year to Date[3] % Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,263	2,838	29,839	28,853	+ 3.4
Private Units	4,263	2,838	29,478	28,358	+ 3.9
Single Family	2,238	2,165	20,328	18,089	+12.4
Two-Family	98	166	1,270	1,146	+10.8
Three-or-Four Family	27	29	351	549	-36.1
Five or More Family	1,900	478	7,529	8,574	-12.2
Public Units	0	0	361	495	-27.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$224,858	$188,634	$1,914,153	$1,716,789	+11.5
New Buildings	$196,628	$159,522	$1,589,471	$1,425,492	+11.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 28,230	$ 29,112	$ 324,682	$ 291,297	+11.5

[1] Based on reports received from 410 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 364 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1982	Jan	3,222	±55	1.7%	352	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,188	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,267	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,282	±55	1.7%	320	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,325	±55	1.7%	356	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,359	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,406	±55	1.6%	313	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,348	±55	1.6%	321	±26	3.1%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,296	±55	1.7%	309	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,344	±55	1.6%	301	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,338	±55	1.6%	346	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,301	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%

1985 Jan The CPS sample was redesigned in 1985 lowering the coefficient of variation (CV) from 10% to 8%. The revised CV, beginning with 1985 data, will be published at a later date.

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980		3,594.0		3,334.0		260.0		7.2
1981		3,593.0		3,330.0		263.0		7.3
1982		3,632.0		3,306.0		326.0		9.0
1983		3,673.0		3,385.0		288.0		7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	Data being revised	3,632.0	Data being revised	3,328.0	Data being revised	304.0	Data being revised	8.4
Feb		3,630.0		3,313.0		317.0		8.7
Mar		3,612.0		3,310.0		302.0		8.4
Apr		3,627.0		3,351.0		276.0		7.6
May		3,593.0		3,337.0		256.0		7.1
Jun		3,663.0		3,355.0		308.0		8.4
Jul		3,676.0		3,373.0		303.0		8.2
Aug		3,718.0		3,396.0		322.0		8.7
Sep		3,717.0		3,421.0		296.0		8.0
Oct		3,683.0		3,433.0		250.0		6.8
Nov		3,731.0		3,469.0		262.0		7.0
Dec		3,808.0		3,546.0		262.0		6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,023	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	5.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

5/2/85 SS425-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 248 Based on data available through April 8, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained on a moderately rising course in February spurred by increased spending on consumer goods, defense products, and personal and business services. Nonfarm employment climbed to another record high and the civilian unemployment rate edged down from 7.4% to 7.3%, where it remained in March. There was slippage, however, in the manufacturing sector in which output and employment declined across a broad range of product lines.

Production cuts were recorded during February for autos, household appliances, nondurable goods, business equipment, and construction materials. The only major category of the Federal Reserve Board's index that registered an increase was defense and space equipment, for which spending has been on a steeply rising trend for some time. Nondefense output has shown little expansion since last summer, in part because the inflated value of the dollar has weakened the competitiveness of domestic producers in world markets. Though a recent pickup of new orders points to resumed expansion in the manufacturing sector, industrial growth is expected to remain subdued because of continued stiff competition from abroad.

Construction spending advanced to a record volume in February, after dipping a month earlier, but has risen only fractionally since last summer when a reduced pace of housing starts began to offset the rising trend of office, industrial, and other commercial building activity. Starts of new single-family homes have shown some recent improvement in response to the slide of interest rates that occurred during the second half of 1984 and early 1985, but apartment house construction remains sluggish because of increased vacancy rates in some parts of the country. Total housing starts were at an annual rate of 1,638,000 in February, little changed from their reduced pace of the closing months of 1984.

The U.S. Commerce Department recently announced that it expects, on the basis of partially available data, that Gross National Product (GNP) probably advanced at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of about 2.1% during the first quarter. This would be about half as fast as the revised 4.3% growth rate it reported for the fourth quarter of last year and less than one-third the 6.9% growth rate for all of 1984. Though this so-called "flash estimate" is subject to a substantial margin of error and could prove to be conservative, the economic growth rate clearly has been moderating from its torrid pace of 1983 and early 1984 when the nation's economy was springing back from its deepest recession since the 1930s.

Slower growth is consistent with this stage of the business cycle and also with the expectation of economic forecasters surveyed quarterly by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the American Statistical Association. The median forecast of business analysts surveyed in February was that GNP will increase 3.6% between the first quarter of 1985 and the first quarter of 1986, with unemployment receding to 6.8% and inflation remaining moderate at 3.9%. The forecasters see slower expansion of consumer spending, business investment, and government outlays. Homebuilding is projected to hold at close to its current pace, with housing starts totaling 1.7 million for all of 1985.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of April 8, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Booming construction activity and continued growth in the service sectors kept the New Jersey economy on its expansionary path during February. Hiring fell short of seasonal expectations in manufacturing, but not enough to prevent total nonfarm employment from reaching another all-time high. Labor market conditions in the state remained the best since the early 1970s and this continued into March, when New Jersey's civilian unemployment rate held at about 6% compared with a national average of 7.3%.

According to the latest monthly survey of business establishments and government agencies conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up by 1,500 from January to February to a record seasonally adjusted total of 3,422,300. Further gains in construction, trade, and other business and personal services offset a 6,400 drop in manufacturing that was due mostly to abnormal wintertime layoff and recall patterns. Factory jobholding had climbed by 9,400 during the preceding four months. Employment in the factory sector was also affected in February by permanent staff reductions at Hoffman-LaRoche facilities located in several parts of the state.

Though February's overall job gain was fractional, it followed on the heels of--and reinforced--an unexpectedly large 19,400 increase a month earlier that was attributable in part to unusually mild and storm-free weather. Had weather conditions returned to normal, employment might well have slipped back in February, especially in construction, because of the belated occurrence of layoffs that had been deferred in January. The fact that this did not happen is a tribute to both the continuation of unseasonable weather and the strong demand for labor in New Jersey.

Nonfarm job growth in the state since the 1981-82 recession ended in December 1982 now totals 330,700, with nearly all of the new jobs in the private sector of the economy. The greatest growth has been in business and personal services, wholesale and retail trade, finance, nonrail transportation services, and construction, all of which are currently operating at record levels. Manufacturers have also expanded their employment rolls over this period, but not to where they were before the two run-on recessions that spanned 1980 to 1982. Though factory jobs have rebounded by 21,500 over the past two years, this represents only 23% of the 95,000 drop that occurred during the recessionary period.

New Jersey's rapid employment expansion of the past 27 months has created, through much of the state, the tightest labor market conditions in a good many years. After peaking at 9.8% in November 1982, when the last recession was at its worst, the official unemployment rate for New Jersey dropped to an average of 6.2% in 1984 and stood at 6.0% in March. Discounting erratic month-to-month fluctuations, joblessness has been essentially flat at about the 6% level since early last year, by which time the purely cyclical component of New Jersey's unemployment had been mostly eliminated. The state's unemployment rate has not been in this range since 1971-73, when it averaged 5.7%.

Statewide averages, of course, conceal significant variations from one area to another. In 1984, for example, unemployment still averaged 13.2% in chronically depressed Cumberland County, 11.1% in highly seasonal Cape May County, and 10.7% in heavily urbanized Hudson County. At the other extreme, joblessness was 5% or lower in Bergen, Burlington, Mercer, Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, Warren, and Ocean counties. The lowest rates were in Hunterdon (3.0%), Somerset (3.3%), and Morris (3.8%) counties.

Prospects for the New Jersey economy remain favorable for the months immediately ahead. Contract awards indicate a continued strong pace of commercial, office, and infrastructure construction, as well as a steady pace of single-family housing starts. Apartment house construction, for which building permits dropped off during the second half of last year, is the only real question mark. Retail sales, though off in January following a big increase during the holidays, have been on a strong uptrend and should stay on that rising curve. These and other indicators point to continued employment growth in the state, mostly in the service sectors.

Continued expansion of employment opportunities during the months ahead should reduce New Jersey's unemployment rate somewhat further, but to get it much below 5½% will require more than just additional jobs. Substantially full employment is already being enjoyed in large sections of the state and among many segments of the labor force, where the joblessness that remains is mostly short-term or seasonal.

The major unemployment problems that still require attention in New Jersey are of a structural nature. Because of their obsolete skills, inadequate education, geographical location and/or other labor market disadvantages, some population groups continue to face chronic and long-term unemployment. The state's job growth has simply been passing them by. To get at these remaining problems requires continued investment in the retraining of displaced workers, better preparation of young people for the changing job market, and sustained efforts to make the state's growing job opportunities accessible to those who live in the central cities and depressed rural areas like Cumberland County.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$117,261	$114,806	$105,710	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)		+10.0	+ 9.9
$ 3,695	$ 3,840	$ 3,622	Jan	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.0	+ 4.3
2,013	2,349	2,268	Nov	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 2.5	INA
78	67	46	Dec'83	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+34.9	+26.2
192.2	95.9	109.4	Jan	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+75.7	- 9.5
$ 403.6	$ 435.0	$ 371.5	Feb	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 0.3	- 1.3
$ 176.2	$ 208.9	$ 100.7	Feb	Residential*	S-18	+35.0	-11.4
$ 108.7	$ 141.5	$ 192.9	Feb	Nonresidential*	S-18	-39.8	+ 6.9
$ 118.7	$ 84.7	$ 78.0	Feb	Nonbuilding*		+52.7	+10.8
3422.3	3420.8	3286.1	Feb	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 4.4	+ 3.7
730.2	736.6	725.1	Feb	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 1.2	+ 2.3
2692.1	2684.2	2561.0	Feb	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 5.4	+ 4.1
242	234	244	Feb	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 7.2	- 5.5
6.3	6.1	6.4	Feb	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
97.3	92.4	97.0	Feb	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 2.1	
3.1	3.0	3.3	Feb	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.2	41.3	41.5	Feb	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	- 1.5
$ 9.75	$ 9.76	$ 9.40	Feb	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.7	+ 3.9
$ 400.73	$ 401.14	$ 389.16	Feb	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.6	+ 2.2

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Earnings of Women

in New Jersey

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The 1979 median earnings of women in New Jersey was $9,863. The corresponding statistic for men was $18,256. There are many demographic, economic, and social factors which contribute to this difference. This article will attempt to identify some of these based on tabulations from the 1970 and 1980 censuses. To be addressed in the following analyses are age, education, and labor force participation.

There are several *caveats* that must be recognized in reviewing the data presented. The data are based on the sample questionnaires of the decennial censuses and therefore are subject to sampling variability. In some cases, characteristic data are cross-tabulated only by income and in other cases by earnings. Additionally, some data are summarized in terms of medians and others in terms of means. (The differences between these concepts--income vs. earnings and median vs. mean--are provided at the end of the article.)

NEW JERSEY VS. THE UNITED STATES

As can be seen from Table 1, median income and earnings tended to be higher in New Jersey than in the nation as a whole. But, the difference between male and female earnings were approximately the same. In general, the ratio of female income to male income is smaller than that for earnings. The 1979 income ratio in New Jersey was .40 and the earnings ratio was .54. For the United States as a whole, the 1979 income ratio was .43 and the earnings ratio was .56.

Earnings of both males and females nearly doubled from 1969 to 1979. Median earnings of women in New Jersey increased by 94% and of men by 95%. This pattern mirrored, except at a slightly slower pace, the national trend--female median earnings grew by 96% and male earnings grew by 98%. These small differences in growth rates may not be significant because the data are based on a sample. The end result is that the total female/male median earnings ratio barely changed from 1969 to 1979 in either New Jersey or the nation.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND EARNINGS

Obviously, there is a direct relationship between labor force status and earnings. According to the 1980 census, there were over 385,000 or 34% more women in New Jersey's labor force in 1980 than in 1970. The number of men in the state's labor force, on the other hand, grew by 166,000 or 9%. However, as shown in Table 2, the percentage of females that worked year-round part-time was almost twice that of males, and the percentage that worked year-round full-time, almost half. The level of participation in the workforce (i.e., full-time), affects earnings as is evidenced in Table 3. The difference between the median earnings of females and males working full-time year-round is less than between all females and males working year-round.

OCCUPATION AND EARNINGS

Of the six major occupational classifications listed in Table 4, managers and professionals has the highest earnings in 1979, according to the 1980 census. The median earnings for female managers and professionals was $14,345 and 22% of all working women were in this category. Male managers and professionals, on the other hand, had median earnings of $25,674 and 31% held such jobs.

An estimated 54% of the female experienced labor force held technical, sales or administrative support positions, with a median earnings of $10,711. Only 22% of the males worked in these types of jobs, with median earnings of $18,361. However, within this broad category, a far greater proportion of males (44%) were in sales than females (13%). Conversely, 80% of these females held administrative support jobs (e.g., secretaries, clerks), while about 39% of such males were in clerical jobs.

In general, median earnings by broad occupational group were higher for males than for females and the concentration of females tended to be in the lower paying occupations.

AGE, EDUCATION, AND EARNINGS

Women have tended to have completed fewer years of schooling then men and this has contributed to lower overall earnings of women. In 1970, 52% of the females 25 years of age and over in New Jersey were high school graduates and 8% had completed four or more years of college. On the other hand, 53% of the males had graduated from high school and 16% had finished at least four years of college. According to the 1980 census, 66% of the state's females had high school educations and 14% were

Table 1

MEDIAN INCOME AND EARNINGS BY SEX:
1969 AND 1979
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY

	1969[1]		1979[2]	
	Median Income	Median[3] Earnings	Median Income	Median[3] Earnings
United States				
Females	$2,330	$4,668	$ 5,263	$ 9,126
Males	$6,446	$8,293	$12,192	$16,416
New Jersey				
Females	$2,764	$5,082	$ 5,721	$ 9,863
Males	$7,773	$9,348	$14,151	$18,256

1. Includes persons 14 years of age and over.
2. Includes persons 15 years of age and over.
3. Includes persons who worked year-round, full-time and part-time.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 censuses.

Table 2

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY SEX: 1979
NEW JERSEY

	Females		Males	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total 16 years and over	2,996,280	100.0	2,655,521	100.0
In Labor Force in 1979	1,672,198	55.8	2,138,584	80.5
Worked in 1979	1,626,478	54.3	2,103,678	79.2
Year-Round[1]	866,268	28.9	1,473,478	55.5
Full-Time[2]	688,444	23.0	1,392,586	52.4
Part-Time	177,824	5.9	80,892	3.0
Less Than 50 Weeks	760,210	25.4	630,200	23.7
Full-Time	405,073	13.5	462,229	17.4
Part-Time	355,137	11.9	167,971	6.3

1. 50 weeks or more.
2. 35 hours or more.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census.

college graduates; this compares to 69% and 24% respectively for males. Thus, the educational levels of females and males increased during the 1970s.

When the educational data are examined by sex and age, it is found that the difference in attainment by sex are far smaller for younger persons than older persons. For example, in 1980, 87% of females 25- to 29-years old were high school graduates; for males, it was also 87%. An estimated 24% of these females completed four or more years of college compared to 29% of the 25- to 29-year old males. At the extreme end of the age range (75 years and older), 9% of the males were college educated and 5% of the females had finished at least four years of college. As the population ages, the female/male educational attainment gap should narrow, in turn, possibly causing the earnings difference to also decrease. (For a somewhat more detailed discussion of this topic, see: Connie O. Hughes, "Educational Attainment in New Jersey 1970-1980," *Economic Indicators,* No. 237, April 1984.) This possibility is further evidenced by examining more detailed decennial census data.

Table 5 shows mean or average weekly earnings in 1979 by sex, education, and age for New Jersey from the 1980 census. These data are only for persons who worked a minimum of 35 hours per week and at least 40 weeks in 1979. The differences by sex in earnings appear to be most prominent for persons 45 to 54 years of age and for persons who have completed only four years of college. The 1979 female/male ratio for persons 45 to 54 years of age was .56, but was .92 for 18- to 24-year olds. Women's earnings also tended to be closer to males 55 years of age and older (61% for 55 to 64 year olds and 63% for 65 years and older).

Females with four years of college, on aver-

Table 3

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY SEX: 1969-1979
NEW JERSEY

	Median Earnings		Change: 1969-1979	
Sex	1969	1979	Number	Percent
Females				
Total	$3,486	$ 7,047	$3,561	102.2
Year-Round	5,082	9,863	4,781	94.1
Full-Time	NA	10,865	--	--
Males				
Total	$8,115	$15,454	$7,339	90.4
Year-Round	9,348	18,256	8,908	95.3
Full-Time	NA	18,737	--	--

Data are for persons who worked during the respective years.

Data for 1969 are for persons aged 14 years and over; for 1979 are for persons aged 15 and over.

Table 4

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1979
NEW JERSEY

	Male (Number)	Median Earnings	Female (Number)	Median Earnings
TOTAL	1,361,302	$18,889	669,733	$10,905
Managerial and Professional Specialty	425,171	$25,674	147,938	$14,345
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	294,825	$18,361	362,045	$10,711
Service	107,483	$13,822	60,243	$ 8,350
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	11,497	$11,857	1,318	$ 7,435
Precision Production Craft and Repair	267,571	$18,005	16,021	$10,762
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	254,454	$15,402	82,132	$ 8,844
Not Classified	301		36	

Note: Data are tabulated for the experienced civilian labor force who worked year-round full-time in 1979.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 census.

age, earned 62% as much as males who had completed only four years of college. Women may have benefitted slightly more than males from an extra year or two of college. The difference between the average earnings of a female with four years of college and one with five to six years of college was $77 in 1979. The corresponding figure for males was $63.

SUMMARY

As in the nation, women in New Jersey tended to earn less then men, as evidenced by data from the 1980 census. As the data shows, social, demographic, and economic factors contribute to the disparity. It has been traditional for a greater proportion of females than males to work part-time. Women have historically worked in lower-paying occupations. And, women, in the past, have completed less years of school.

However, women have been entering the labor force in larger numbers. From 1970 to 1980, there was a 34% increase in the number of women in the labor force in New Jersey. Data are not available to compare changes in part-time versus full-time during the past decade, but the number of women working a minimum of 50 weeks per year increased by 48%. There was an 84% growth in the number of female managers and professionals--27% for males. And, the number of females that were college graduates in 1980 was almost twice that in 1970 (330,324 vs. 171,614). The number of male college graduates grew by 60%.

Thus, although there is still a male-female earnings gap, there is a potential for it to continually narrow. Persons 24 years and younger at the time of the 1980 census exhibited the smallest differences in earnings level. Should these patterns continue, and as these persons and those younger move through the labor force cycle, the gap may narrow.

DATA CONCEPTS

The concepts in this article reflect the U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

Income: Total money income as ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of the amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; interest, dividends and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources.

Earnings: The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics.

Median: The income or earnings level at which 50% of the persons have income or earnings above and 50% have income or earnings below.

Mean: The amount obtained by dividing the total or earnings of all persons with income or earnings by the number of such persons.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data presented in this article were obtained from the 1970 and 1980 census. Similar 1980 data for New Jersey's metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more inhabitants (Jersey City, NJ; Long Branch-Asbury Park, NJ; New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, NJ; Newark, NJ; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, NJ; and Trenton, NJ) are available in the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Detailed Population Characteristics* (New Jersey). The publication may be reviewed at all federal depository libraries.

Table 5

MEAN WEEKLY EARNINGS BY SEX, EDUCATION & AGE: 1979
NEW JERSEY

	Total		4 Years Of High School		1 to 3 Years Of College		4 Years Of College		5 to 6 Years Of College		7 or More Years Of College	
Age	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
TOTAL	$279	$443	$259	$369	$286	$430	$372	$602	$449	$665	$513	$775
18-24	203	220	193	216	214	237	266	281	273	303	333	483
25-34	293	378	260	332	290	361	360	439	400	496	433	532
35-44	298	516	273	420	310	501	427	695	488	726	544	830
45-54	296	529	288	440	322	544	444	790	529	818	587	935
55-64	292	478	296	425	341	543	436	752	555	800	595	912
65 +	287	453	304	429	365	549	451	722	451	727	442	745

Notes: Data are persons who worked 35 or more hours per week and 40 or more weeks in 1979.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 census.

Retail Trade in New Jersey: 1982

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INTRODUCTION

Retail sales in New Jersey increased by almost 50% from $24.3 billion in 1977 to $36.3 billion in 1982. This compares to an estimated 48% increase for the nation. These and a variety of other statistics on retail trade are now available from the *1982 Economic Censuses*. This article will highlight the findings of the *1982 Census of Retail Trade*, including comparisons with the corresponding 1977 data, and provide an overview of the data for substate areas.

RETAIL TRADE IN NEW JERSEY

The total number of retail stores in New Jersey declined from 60,056 in 1977 to 58,040 in 1982, or by 3%. This reflects a continuation of a general downward trend in New Jersey in the number of such establishments, as well as, possibly, the recession in 1982. Except for the 3,000 increase from 1972 to 1977, the total number of retail stores in the state has declined at least since the 1963 level of 63,000, according to the Economic Censuses. At the national level, there has been a constant increase from 1.7 million establishments in 1963 to 1.9 million in 1982. However, not all types of retail categories in New Jersey exhibited a decline in number from 1977 to 1982. Of the "establishments with payroll," (Defined by the census as an employer with employees on a payroll.) food stores, apparel and accessory stores, drug and proprietory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores increased in number.

For establishments with payroll, sales of grocery stores accounted for 22% of New Jersey's total sales by retailers in 1982, approximately the same as in 1977. Other leading kinds of retail businesses in 1982 were new car dealers with 15% of sales, department stores with 10%, gasoline service stations with 9%, and eating places with 8%.

Gasoline service stations showed one of the largest gains (84%) in sales in the five-year period, although they declined in number by almost 400. Increased sales in this sector was due, in large part, to a rise in prices after the oil embargo in 1980. Another type of retail establishment which had substantial 1977-1982 sales growth was radio, television, and music stores (132%). The number of such stores increased by over 60 establishments. This may reflect the growing demand for home entertainment equipment, such as VCRs.

Sales for all retailers in New Jersey averaged $626,000 per establishment in 1982, compared to $405,000 in 1977. Sales for establishments with payroll averaged $825,000 in 1982, compared to $539,000 in 1977. In 1982, department stores averaged $14.2 million per establishment; new car dealers, $6.4 million; grocery stores, $2.2 million; drug and proprietary stores, $648,000; and furniture stores $667.000.

The estimated 1982 sales per employee of $80,000 was about 40% higher than the estimate for 1977. New car dealers had sales per employee of $255,000, which contrasts sharply with the $24,000 per employee average for eating places.

Payrolls of New Jersey retailers in 1982 totaled $4.0 billion, compared to $2.9 billion for 1977. Payrolls as a percent of sales of establishments with payroll averaged 11% for all retailers, 25% for eating places, and 5% for gasoline service stations.

There were 446,138 paid full- and part-time employees engaged in retail trade in the state as of mid-March 1982, compared to 413,902 employees in 1977, according to the Census of Retail Trade. Eating places were the largest employers with 100,926 employees, followed by grocery stores with 63,572 employees, and department stores with 49,338 employees.

Table 1 displays selected 1977 and 1982 retail trade statistics for New Jersey, some of which have been highlighted above. The 1982 Census of Retail Trade contains substantially more information on this sector of the state's economy. Additionally, data are available for New Jersey's 21 counties and municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. These statistics will be overviewed in the following section.

RETAIL TRADE BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY

Bergen County, the state's most populated county, had the greatest number of retail establishments and highest total sales in 1982. Conversely, Salem County, the least populated county, had the fewest retail stores and, consequently, the lowest sales. Cumulative sales of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Union counties accounted for close to 50% of New Jersey's retail sales in 1982. (See Table 2.) When the data are examined by "kind-of-business" groups (e.g., food stores, eating and drinking places, etc.), it is discovered that, in general, the distribution by type within these five counties paralleled that for the state as a whole.

According to Table 3, Gloucester County had a larger-than-average proportion of food stores, while Warren County had a lower-than-average representation of such stores. By far, Salem County's percentage of automotive dealers and gasoline service stations exceeded the state average, while Cape May County had a smaller percentage. Essex and Hudson Counties had disproportionately high shares of apparel and accessory stores. Atlantic and Cape May Counties had more than their share of eating and drinking places when compared to the state average.

Data similar to that represented in Table 3 are also available for municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Paramus ranked first in total sales ($1.047 billion), followed by Woodbridge Township ($716 million), Jersey City ($714 million), Newark ($708 million), and Cherry Hill Township ($659 million). Of Paramus' total retail sales, the greatest proportion was attributable to department stores ($340 million), while eating places accounted for the largest number of establishments (65 out of a total of 557 with payrolls). A similar pattern was exhibited in Woodbridge Township, where department stores had total sales of $159 million and where there were 109 eating places. In Jersey City and Newark, on the other hand, grocery stores had the highest sales ($152 million and $102 million, respectively). And, in Cherry Hill Township, motor vehicle dealers' sales of $132 million exceeded that of all other establishments. There also were more eating places in these three municipalities, but in Newark and Jersey City, there were almost as many drinking places.

CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE

Retail trade data were first collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1930, and again in 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. Since 1967, all of the economic censuses (manufacturers, retail and wholesale trade, service, construction, and transportation) have been taken quinquennially.

The 1982 Census of Retail Trade included all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. The census excluded governmental organizations classified in the covered industries except for liquor stores operated by state and local governments. Data for direct sellers with no paid employees and post exchanges, ship stores, and similar establishments operated on military posts by agencies of the Federal Government are not included.

For the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, large- and medium-size firms, plus all firms known to operate more than one establishment, were sent questionnaires to be completed and returned to the Census Bureau by mail. For most very small firms, including those with no paid employees, data from existing administrative records of other Federal agencies were used instead. Those records provided basic information on location, kind of business, sales, payroll, number of employees, and legal form of organization.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1977 AND 1982 CENSUSES

The 1977 and 1982 censuses were conducted under similar conditions and procedures except for the following:

Leased departments -- In 1977 and in prior censuses, data for leased departments were consolidated with the data for stores in which they were located. In the 1982 census, each leased department was treated as a separate establishment and was classified according to the kind of business it conducted. Data only at the state level were retabulated for 1977 to put them on a comparable basis with the 1982 data. (According to the 1977 Census of Retail Trade concept, there were a total of 59,566 retail establishments in New Jersey. This figure was revised to 60,056 under the 1982 concept.)

Nonemployee firms -- In 1977, the census included any retail nonemployer firm which reported a sales volume of $2,500 or more, plus firms in operation for less than the full year that reported sales which, if projected to an annual basis, would have reached a total of $2,500 or more. In the 1982 census, nonemployer firms are included if, on an annual basis, they reported a sales volume of at least $1,000.

In 1977 and prior censuses, the combined data for all establishments (nonemployer firms plus establishments of employer firms) were presented for selected kind-of-business classifications including all two-digit major industry groups. For these censuses, data for nonemployer firms were obtained from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) based on business tax returns. For 1982, data for nonemployers and the combined data for all establishments are presented only at the retail trade total level for all geographic areas. These data could not be published by kind of business as planned because many businesses were miscoded by the IRS into various miscellaneous categories rather than in the specific kind of business.

Table 1
SELECTED RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS: 1977 AND 1982
NEW JERSEY

		Establishments with Payroll[1]					
		Number[2]		Sales ($1,000)		Annual Payroll ($1,000)	
SIC Code	Kind of Business	1977	1982	1977	1982	1977	1982
	TOTAL	43,176	43,045	23,540,962	35,503,409	2,914,436	4,037,057
52	Bldg. materials, hardware, garden supply, & mobile home dealers	1,721	1,687	895,037	1,324,464	114,255	166,493
53	General merchandise group stores	840	794	2,885,768	3,620,532	391,877	450,772
54	Food stores	5,749	5,821	5,631,462	8,432,563	578,802	839,071
55 (ex. 554)	Automotive dealers	2,353	2,297	4,183,874	6,114,455	375,879	509,806
554	Gasoline service stations	4,575	4,159	1,719,237	3,157,557	122,776	162,362
56	Apparel & accessory stores	4,377	4,753	1,463,919	2,258,106	212,059	290,921
57	Furniture, home frngs., & equipment stores	2,943	2,872	1,102,528	1,688,110	155,147	207,121
58	Eating & drinking places	10,700	10,482	2,068,439	3,159,730	506,911	746,906
59 (ex. 591)	Misc. retail stores	8,457	8,636	2,984,026	4,747,111	368,999	534,018
591	Drug & proprietary stores	1,461	1,544	606,672	1,000,781	87,731	129,587

Notes:

1. Data for all establishments - including those without payroll ("Mom and Pop" operators) are not available by SIC code for 1982.

	All Establishments			
	Number		Sales	
	1977	1982	1977	1982
TOTAL	60,056	58,040	24,293,563	36,306,776

2. Data on the total number of establishments are not directly comparable due to the change in tabulation of lease departments in 1982. (See "Comparability of the 1977 and 1982 Censuses" in the text.)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Retail Trade* (New Jersey) Washington, D.C., 1984.

AVAILABILITY OF RETAIL TRADE DATA

The 1982 Census of Retail Trade, part of the 1982 Economic Censuses, covered retail trade as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business.

Printed Reports -- There are two series of printed reports, the Geographic Area Series and the Major Retail Centers. In the former, there is a report for the United States as a whole, each state and the District of Columbia. Data are presented for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1975 definitions), counties, and municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Data are published in the Major Retail Centers series for each central business district (CBD) in SMSA central cities and other SMSA cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more that chose to participate in the delineation of a CBD, and for each major retail center other than a CBD in an SMSA. (These reports are for sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies are available for review at all federal depository libraries.)

Microfiche and Computer Tapes -- The data in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade series are also available on microfiche and computer tapes. (Microfiche reports are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Table 2
SELECTED SUMMARY RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS: 1982
By County

	All Establishments		Establishments with Payroll		
County	Number	Sales ($1,000)	Number	Sales ($1,000)	Annual Payroll ($1,000)
Atlantic	1,865	1,171,502	1,433	1,148,195	136,852
Bergen	7,290	5,161,032	5,516	5,057,853	578,267
Burlington	2,427	1,710,255	1,748	1,681,475	185,672
Camden	3,513	2,301,518	2,575	2,250,358	263,429
Cape May	1,405	578,146	1,134	564,952	71,700
Cumberland	1,102	602,035	759	583,729	60,500
Essex	5,618	3,354,818	4,254	3,268,506	386,637
Gloucester	1,512	1,008,764	1,069	989,222	102,067
Hudson	4,366	1,913,702	3,056	1,829,522	200,988
Hunterdon	857	470,691	596	459,878	49,424
Mercer	2,387	1,521,404	1,759	1,487,699	175,399
Middlesex	4,269	3,036,217	3,229	2,980,940	333,004
Monmouth	4,286	2,681,107	3,206	2,631,221	303,216
Morris	3,289	2,266,146	2,523	2,233,048	258,788
Ocean	2,773	1,813,378	2,057	1,781,521	189,567
Passaic	3,404	2,103,812	2,488	2,048,995	240,661
Salem	406	199,588	323	192,686	21,455
Somerset	1,647	1,193,993	1,240	1,174,550	134,852
Sussex	882	425,870	588	414,649	40,998
Union	3,966	2,382,302	2,990	2,326,336	263,459
Warren	722	410,496	502	398,074	40,122

Source: See Table 1.

Table 3
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL: 1982
County by Kind-of-Business Groups

		SIC CODE									
	TOTAL	52	53	54	55*	554	56	57	58	591	59**
New Jersey #	43,045	1,687	794	5,821	2,297	4,159	4,753	2,872	10,482	1,544	8,636
Sales ($mills.)	35,503	1,324	3,621	8,433	6,114	3,158	2,258	1.688	3,160	1,001	4,747
Atlantic #	1,433	52	31	184	60	104	168	76	430	42	286
Sales ($mills.)	1,148	45	117	247	144	92	66	43	139	31	225
Bergen #	5,516	208	88	703	293	622	644	432	1,156	213	1,157
Sales ($mills.)	5,058	178	544	1,158	878	453	390	277	430	154	596
Burlington #	1,748	79	40	259	121	196	176	101	377	57	342
Sales ($mills.)	1,681	50	237	331	401	163	75	56	159	34	175
Camden #	2,575	102	41	348	133	232	300	191	551	110	567
Sales ($mills.)	2,250	83	253	486	397	189	135	111	200	71	326
Cape May #	1,134	44	42	174	38	71	99	38	393	32	203
Sales ($mills.)	565	27	35	156	94	38	22	14	104	17	57
Cumberland #	759	33	17	112	62	74	80	44	157	19	161
Sales ($mills.)	584	20	61	165	105	51	30	18	38	19	77
Essex #	4,254	129	73	550	181	376	560	294	1,048	177	866
Sales ($mills.)	3,269	101	360	794	453	245	259	179	302	107	470
Gloucester #	1,069	57	21	179	83	103	109	57	214	40	206
Sales ($mills.)	989	35	167	226	192	83	44	24	64	25	130
Hudson #	3,056	96	69	466	98	226	431	180	837	123	530
Sales ($mills.)	1,830	56	85	535	244	163	174	79	147	62	285
Hunterdon #	596	28	20	73	34	59	55	46	138	17	126
Sales ($mills.)	460	30	19	109	59	54	33	24	36	9	87
Mercer #	1,759	66	31	236	85	158	220	124	439	60	340
Sales ($mills.)	1,488	48	190	346	214	134	92	67	131	45	221
Middlesex #	3,229	126	52	446	160	357	351	221	810	106	600
Sales ($mills.)	2,981	109	394	709	380	294	219	193	241	80	360
Monmouth #	3,206	116	52	419	181	287	359	221	819	108	644
Sales ($mills.)	2,631	103	269	647	516	243	138	110	260	72	274
Morris #	2,523	113	39	329	156	282	252	178	561	75	538
Sales ($mills.)	2,233	93	217	598	390	192	115	107	190	51	281
Ocean #	2,057	103	39	328	160	174	157	127	520	71	378
Sales ($mills.)	1,782	90	168	447	410	144	81	57	152	49	184
Passaic #	2,488	91	42	310	109	234	277	154	656	90	525
Sales ($mills.)	2,049	71	283	381	278	142	147	103	184	45	415
Salem #	323	13	9	42	36	44	21	21	61	14	62
Sales ($mills.)	193	8	10	45	39	33	7	8	17	7	18
Somerset #	1,240	61	20	148	81	140	112	99	295	36	248
Sales ($mills.)	1,175	43	102	292	259	105	52	56	98	28	140
Sussex #	588	40	11	73	36	76	48	35	150	18	101
Sales ($mills.)	415	19	19	130	76	48	14	10	31	12	55
Union #	2,990	101	47	391	157	284	301	210	732	120	647
Sales ($mills.)	2,326	94	72	531	519	212	154	146	210	70	318
Warren #	502	29	10	51	33	60	33	23	138	16	109
Sales ($mills.)	398	22	19	98	67	78	12	9	27	13	55

Notes:

1. See Table 1 for SIC classifications.
2. *Except SIC 554.
3. **Except SIC 591.

Source: See Table 1.

Economic Briefs

NEW JERSEY'S DENSITY SURPASSES 1000

The population density of New Jersey rose past 1,000 persons per square mile in 1984, according to provisional state population estimates released by the Census Bureau recently. This marks the first time any state in the union has reached that level of density.

The Census Bureau's provisional estimate put the state's population at 7,515,000 residents as of July 1, 1984. On the basis of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs' figures setting the total area of the state at 7,495.7 square miles, the overall population density was 1,002.6 persons per square mile in mid-1984.

The estimated statewide population increase of 150,000 persons represents a 2.0% level of growth since the 1980 census. Thus, the population of New Jersey is rising by almost a half percent per year--nearly double the growth rate of the 1970s.

Given the modest but consistent population growth since 1980, passing the above-noted density milestone was inevitable. By the time of the 1970 census, New Jersey had passed Rhode Island to become the most densely population state, at 953.2 persons per square mile. The density reached 982.6 as of the 1980 census date, and it has climbed upward since then:

Date	Population	Persons Per Square Mile
April 1, 1980	7,365,000 (census)	982.6
July 1, 1981	7,407,000 (rev. estimate)	988.2
July 1, 1982	7,428,000 (rev. estimate)	991.0
July 1, 1983	7,464,000 (rev. estimate)	995.8
July 1, 1984	7,515,000 (prov. estimate)	1002.6

Rhode Island, whose density is estimated at 911.8 persons per square mile in 1984, remains in second place, followed by Massachusetts (741.1), Connecticut (647.4), and Maryland (442.1).

UPDATED LABOR AREA DATA AVAILABLE

The information concerning availability of labor data released in the March 8, 1985 issue of *Economic Indicators* has been updated. The revised availability information is as follows:

Labor force estimates have also been revised for the state and all labor areas on the basis of updated employment benchmarks, Current Population Survey (CPS) control data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unemployment insurance claims data, and seasonal adjustment factors (statewide only). Because of a change in methodology, labor force data before 1983 for all sub-state areas are no longer comparable with data after 1982.

Readers interested in receiving data for the 1983 and 1984 should contact the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, CN383, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0383, (609) 292-2033.

N.J. RANKS 18TH IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The annual average rate of unemployment in New Jersey decreased sharply from 7.8% in 1983 to 6.2% in 1984, according to estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor. During this same time period, the national unemployment rate dropped from 9.6% to 7.5%.

New Jersey's jobless rate stayed below the U.S. rate for the fourth consecutive year because of its stronger-than-national growth in the construction and service sectors.

Among neighboring states, the unemployment rate decreased from 8.6% to 7.2% in New York, from 11.8% to 9.1% in Pennsylvania, and from 8.1% to 6.2% in Delaware.

Although all states had drops in unemployment over the year, double-digit rates still existed in six states with West Virginia's rate standing highest at 15.0%.

Seventeen states had rates below New Jersey's with South Dakota and New Hampshire, at 4.3%, tied for the lowest rate.

More detailed data for all states on the civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., or the nearest BLS Regional office. Ask for press release USDL 85-75.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
1983 and 1984

State	Unemployment Rate 1983	Unemployment Rate 1984	State	Unemployment Rate 1983	Unemployment Rate 1984
Alabama	13.7	11.1	Missouri	9.9	7.2
Alaska	10.3	10.0	Montana	8.8	7.4
Arizona	9.1	5.0	Nebraska	5.7	4.4
Arkansas	10.1	8.9	Nevada	9.8	7.8
California	9.7	7.8	New Hampshire	5.4	4.3
Colorado	6.6	5.6	New Jersey	7.8	6.2
Connecticut	6.0	4.6	New Mexico	10.1	7.5
Delaware	8.1	6.2	New York	8.6	7.2
District of Columbia	11.7	9.0	North Carolina	8.9	6.7
Florida	8.6	6.3	North Dakota	5.6	5.1
Georgia	7.5	6.0	Ohio	12.2	9.4
Hawaii	6.5	5.6	Oklahoma	9.0	7.0
Idaho	9.8	7.2	Oregon	10.8	9.4
Illinois	11.4	9.1	Pennsylvania	11.8	9.1
Indiana	11.1	8.6	Rhode Island	8.3	5.3
Iowa	8.1	7.0	South Carolina	10.0	7.1
Kansas	6.1	5.2	South Dakota	5.4	4.3
Kentucky	11.7	9.3	Tennessee	11.5	8.6
Louisiana	11.8	10.0	Texas	8.0	5.9
Maine	9.0	6.1	Utah	9.2	6.5
Maryland	6.9	5.4	Vermont	6.9	5.2
Massachusetts	6.9	4.8	Virginia	6.1	5.0
Michigan	14.2	11.2	Washington	11.2	9.5
Minnesota	8.2	6.3	West Virginia	18.0	15.0
Mississippi	12.6	10.8	Wisconsin	10.4	7.3
			Wyoming	8.4	6.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1984 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops, and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average.*

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31-32 The decline in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service since June 1983 is attributable to the closing at the end of the last school year of the Teachers Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly, caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,821p
Feb	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	
Mar	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777		
Apr	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810		
May	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831		
Jun	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842		
Jul	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843		
Aug	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
Sep	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
Oct	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
Nov	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
Dec	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

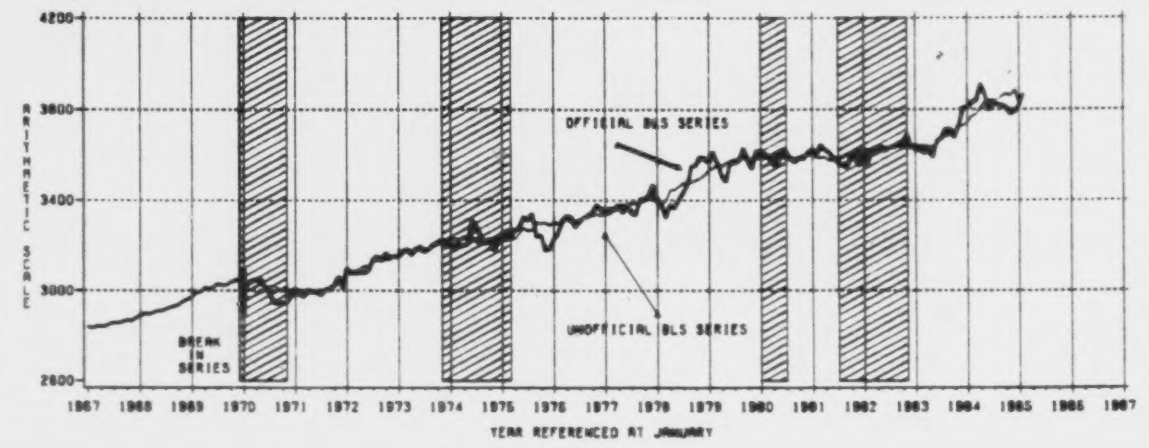
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607p
Feb	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	
Mar	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538		
Apr	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579		
May	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595		
Jun	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604		
Jul	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603		
Aug	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
Sep	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
Oct	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
Nov	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
Dec	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

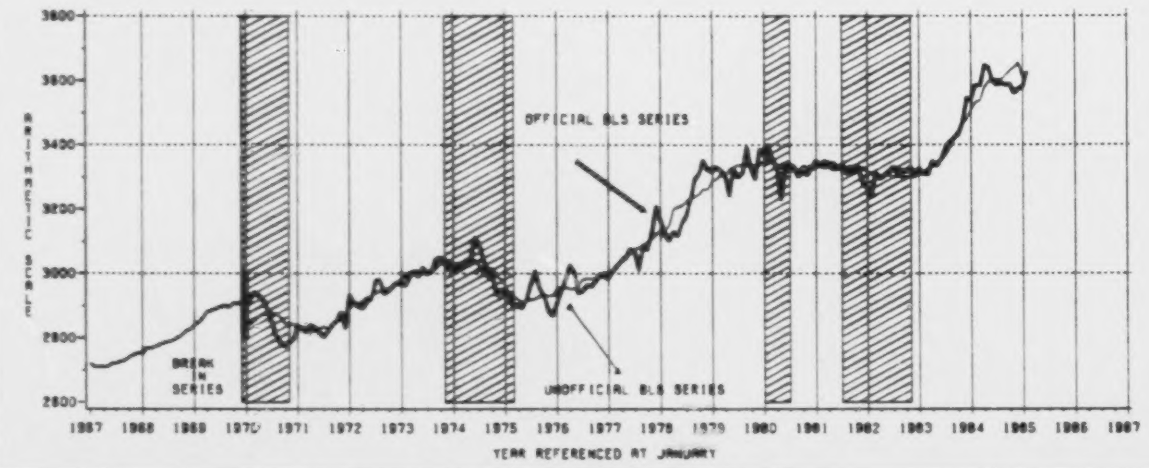
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	214p
Feb	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	
Mar	309	314	302	314	260	240		
Apr	329	325	276	305	265	231		
May	336	326	256	295	232	236		
Jun	304	326	308	288	197	237		
Jul	303	329	303	276	239	240		
Aug	324	327	322	273	233	239		
Sep	326	336	296	264	232	243		
Oct	331	338	250	259	225	241		
Nov	363	344	262	263	221	222		
Dec	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

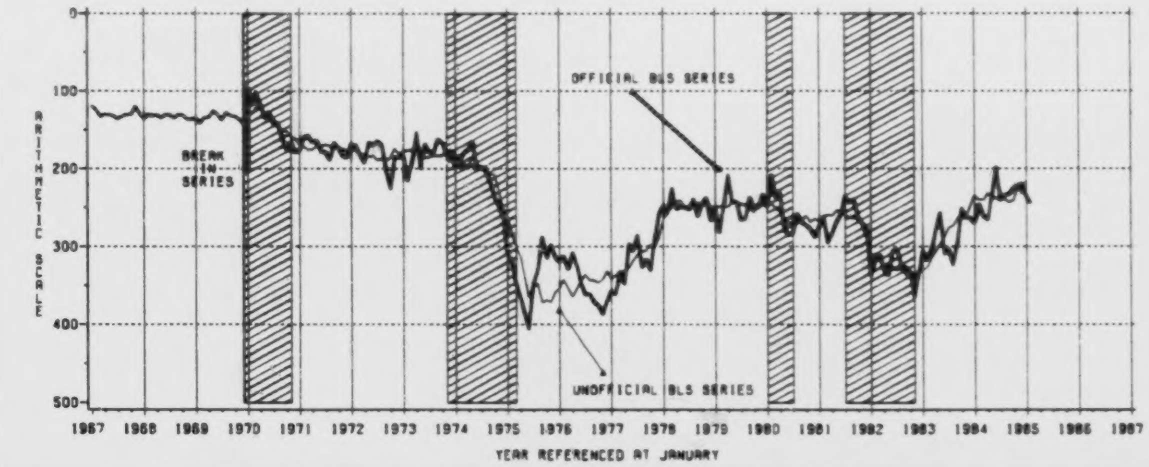


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.1p
Feb	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	
Mar	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9		
Apr	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4		
May	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7		
Jun	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8		
Jul	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
Aug	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
Sep	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
Oct	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
Nov	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
Dec	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

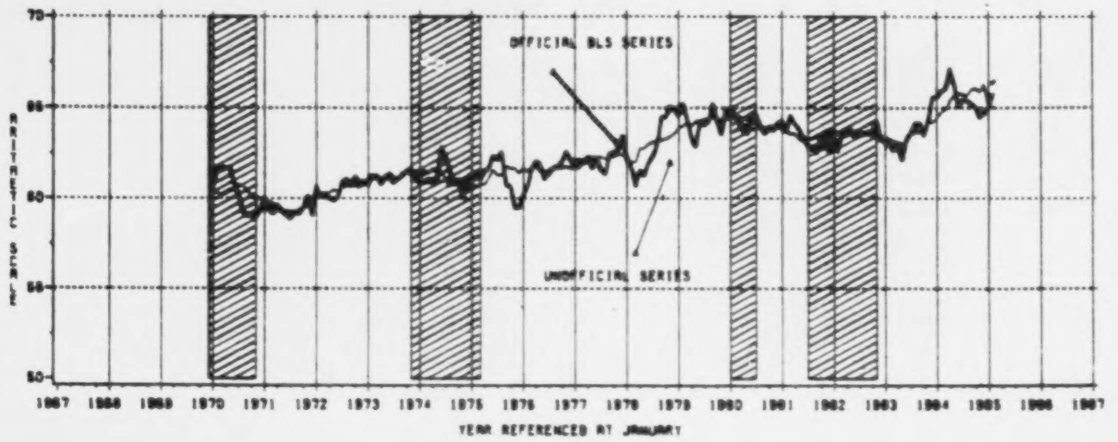
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4p
Feb	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	
Mar	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8		
Apr	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4		
May	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6		
Jun	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7		
Jul	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
Aug	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
Sep	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
Oct	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
Nov	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
Dec	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

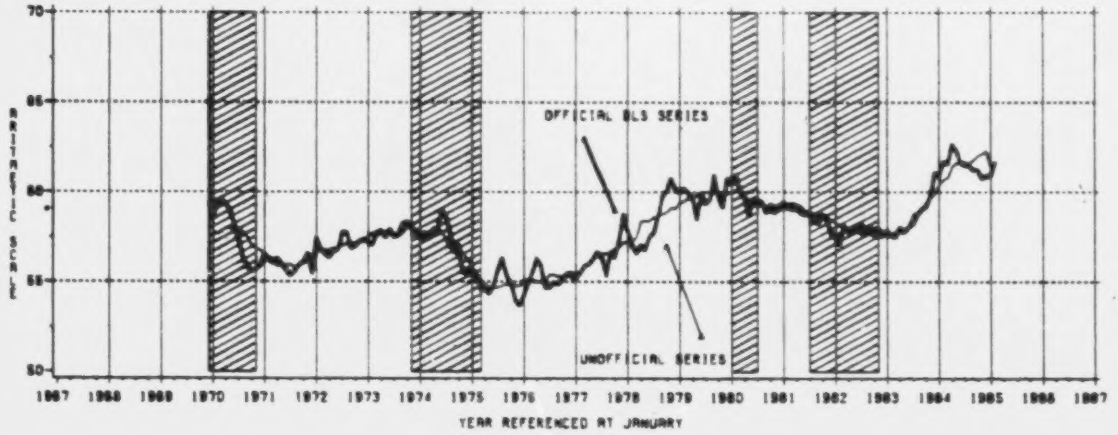
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6p
Feb	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	
Mar	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3		
Apr	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1		
May	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2		
Jun	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2		
Jul	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
Aug	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
Sep	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
Oct	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
Nov	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
Dec	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -- II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

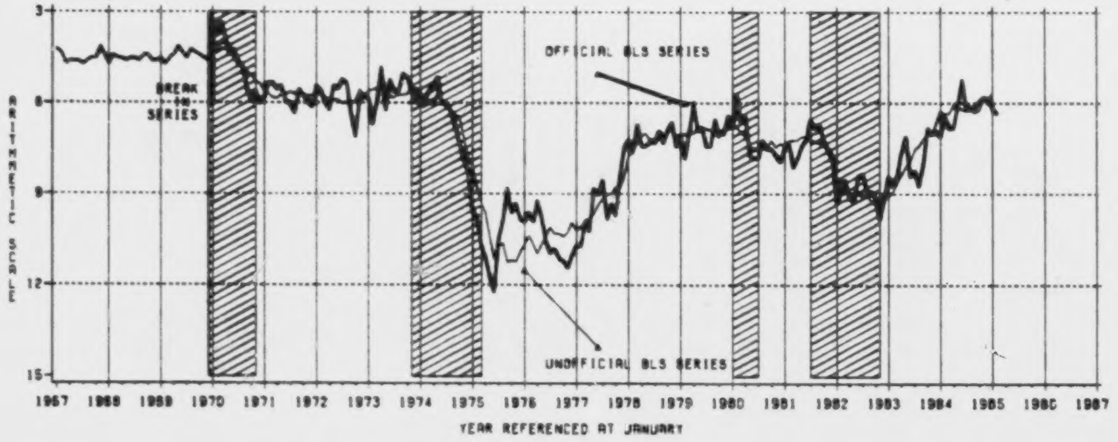


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
Feb	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3337.1p	3422.3p
Mar	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5		
Apr	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7		
May	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4		
Jun	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
Jul	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
Aug	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
Sep	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
Oct	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
Nov	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
Dec	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.0	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

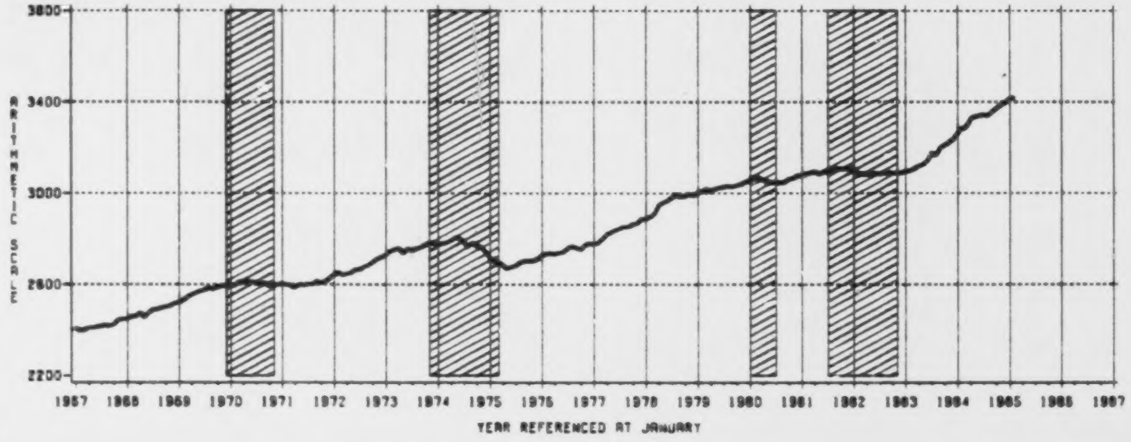
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
Feb	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2801.8p	2888.4p
Mar	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0		
Apr	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0		
May	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9		
Jun	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
Jul	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
Aug	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
Sep	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
Oct	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
Nov	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
Dec	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

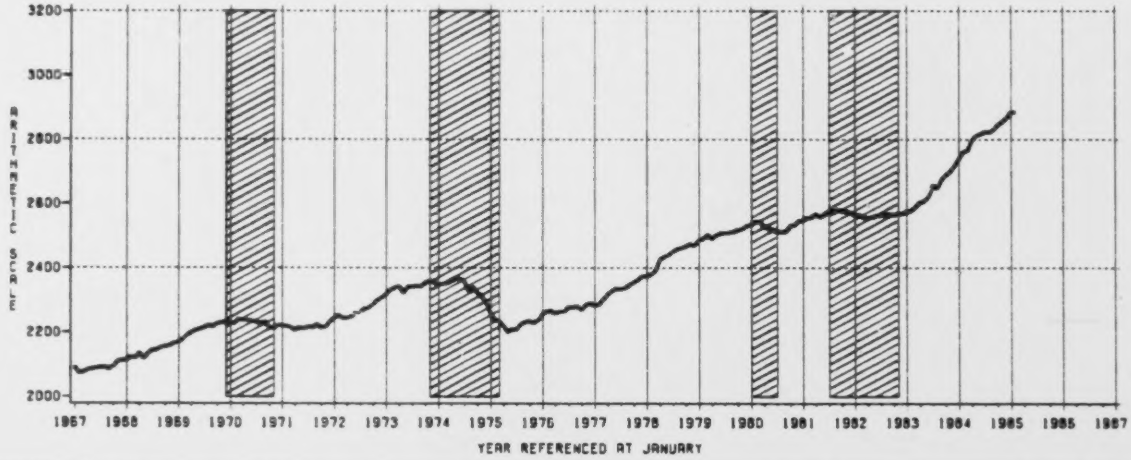
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
Feb	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.3p	533.9p
Mar	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4		
Apr	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6		
May	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5		
Jun	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
Jul	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
Aug	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
Sep	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
Oct	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
Nov	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
Dec	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

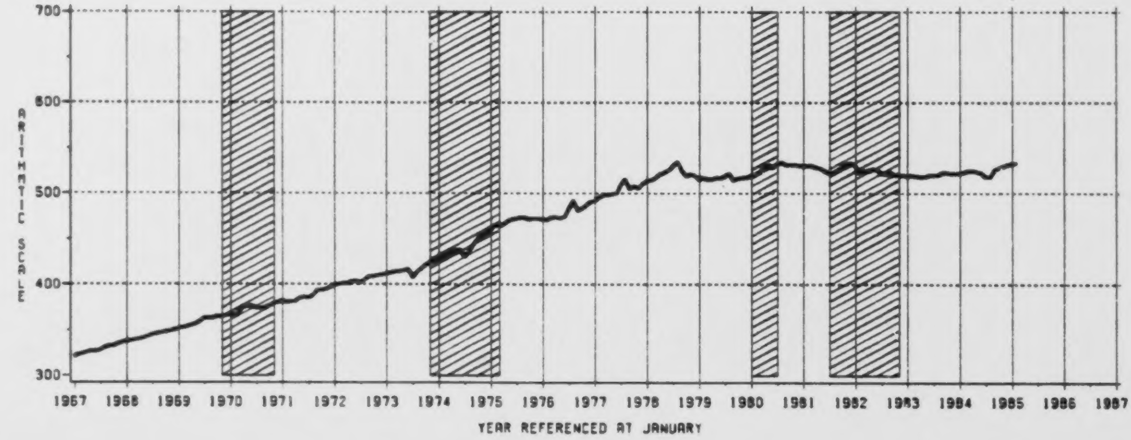


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
Feb	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	722.3p	730.2p
Mar	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2		
Apr	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5		
May	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8		
Jun	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
Jul	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
Aug	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
Sep	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
Oct	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
Nov	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
Dec	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

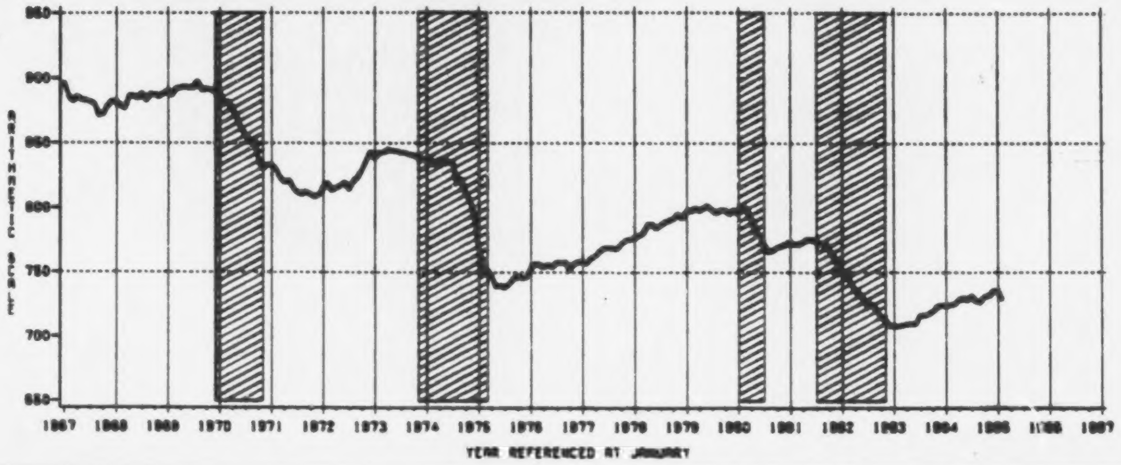
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
Feb	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.5p	154.2p
Mar	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5		
Apr	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0		
May	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9		
Jun	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
Jul	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
Aug	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
Sep	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
Oct	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
Nov	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
Dec	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

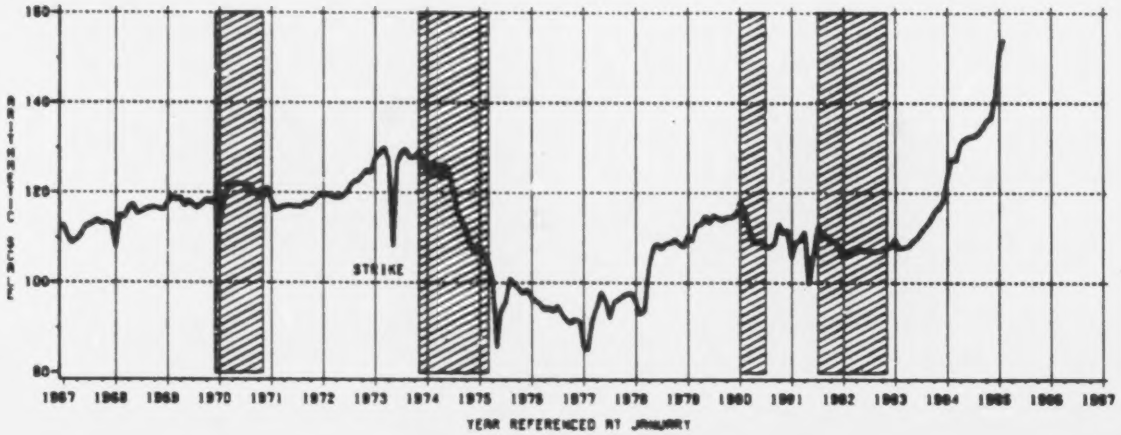
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
Feb	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1946.0p	2001.8p
Mar	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3		
Apr	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4		
May	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9		
Jun	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
Jul	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
Aug	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
Sep	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
Oct	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
Nov	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
Dec	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -- II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

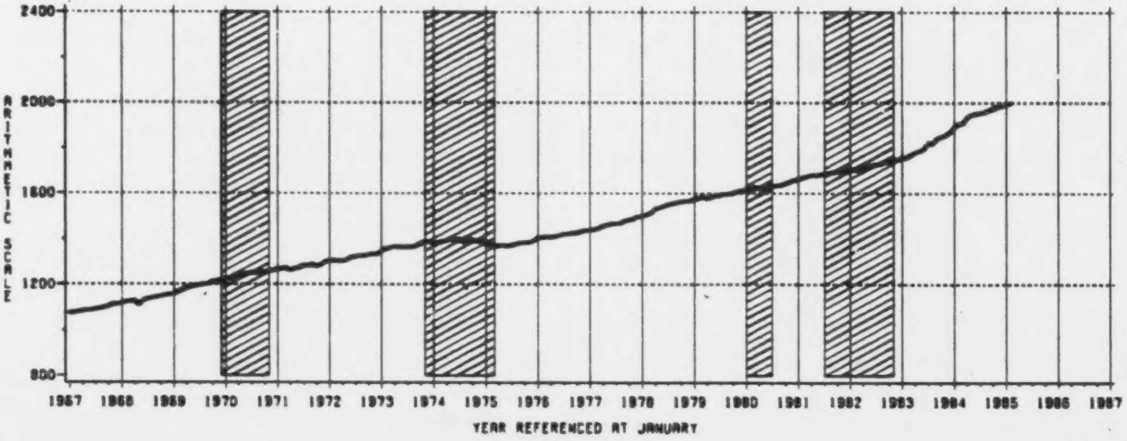


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
Feb	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	451.8	456.8
Mar	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0		
Apr	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9		
May	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2		
Jun	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
Jul	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
Aug	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
Sep	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
Oct	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
Nov	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
Dec	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

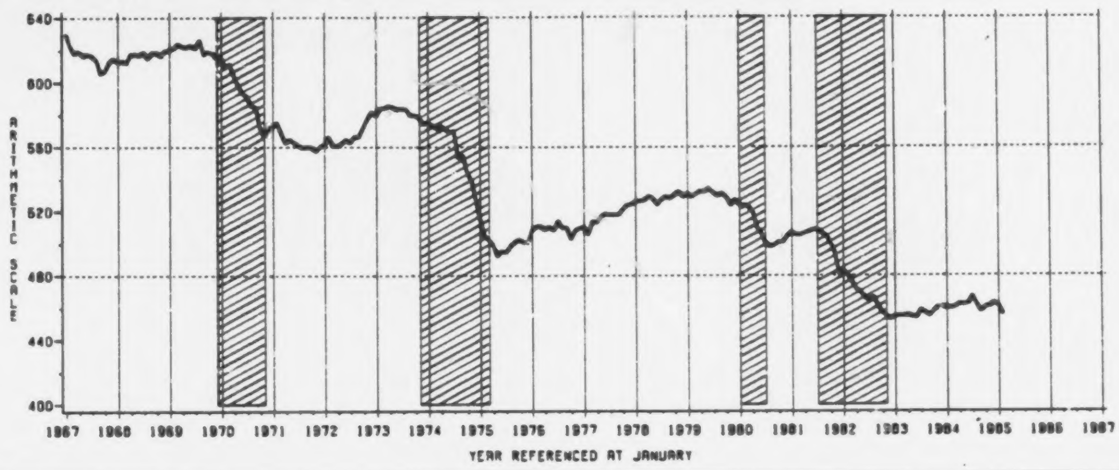
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
Feb	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1p	41.2p
Mar	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0		
Apr	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4		
May	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1		
Jun	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
Jul	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
Aug	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
Sep	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
Oct	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
Nov	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
Dec	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

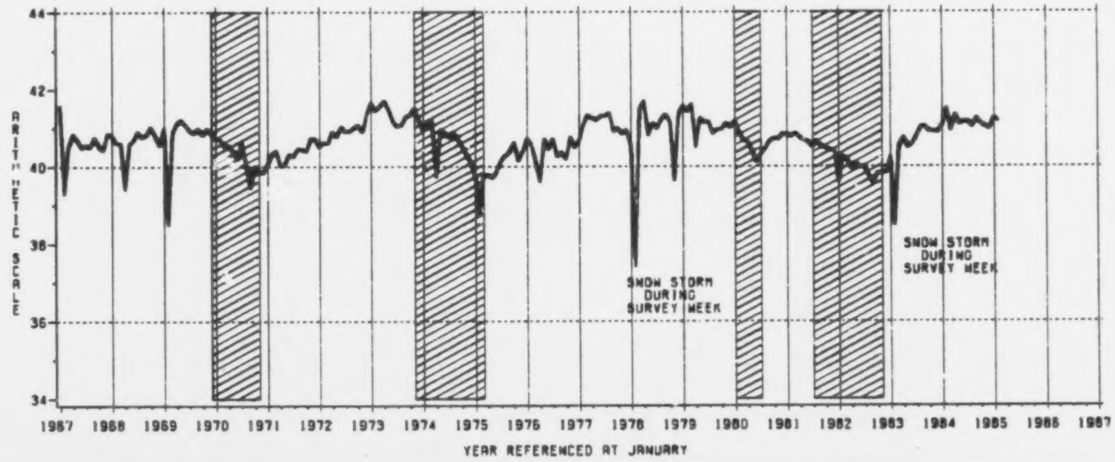
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
Feb	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,569	18,820
Mar	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901		
Apr	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164		
May	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996		
Jun	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
Jul	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
Aug	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
Sep	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
Oct	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
Nov	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
Dec	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

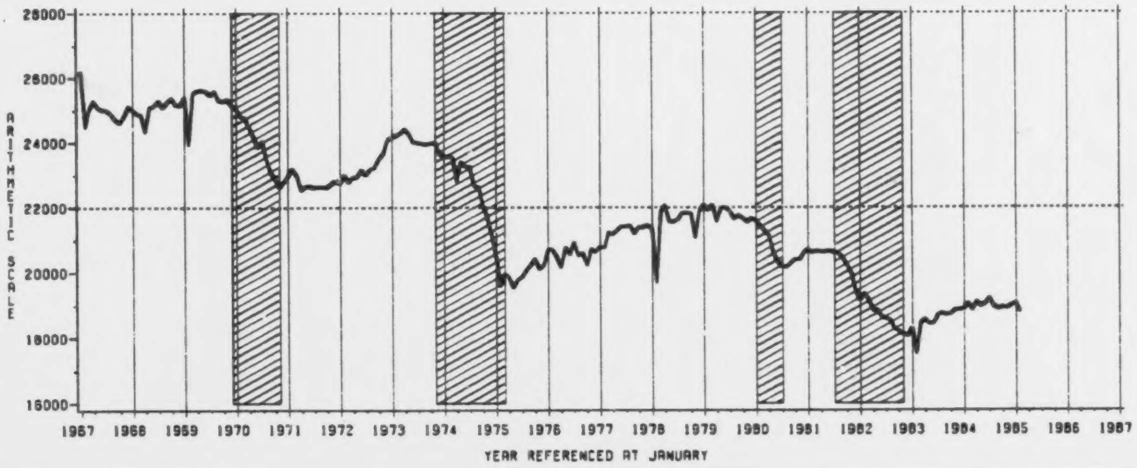


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted	1985 Unadjusted
Jan	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
Feb	340.90	346.37	389.16	400.73p
Mar	342.95	366.62	385.40	
Apr	340.63	365.53	389.22	
May	344.80	366.02	387.04	
Jun	343.60	368.24	390.99	
Jul	342.54	369.26	387.60	
Aug	344.12	372.60	387.32	
Sep	346.98	376.98	394.96	
Oct	351.20	376.89	395.24	
Nov	356.17	381.20	399.51	
Dec	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

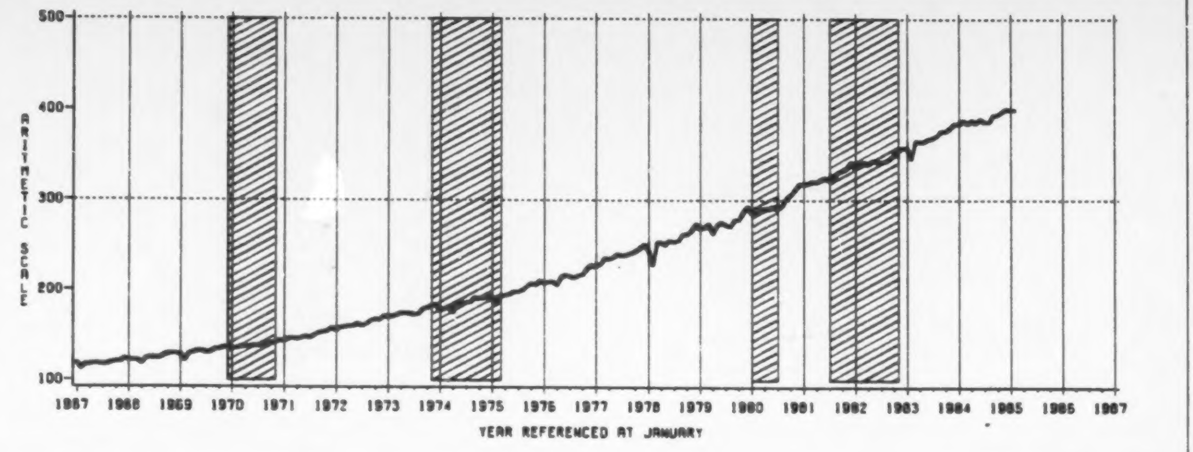
Date	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
Feb	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
Mar	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8			
Apr	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0			
May	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5			
Jun	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
Jul	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
Aug	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
Sep	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
Oct	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
Nov	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
Dec	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

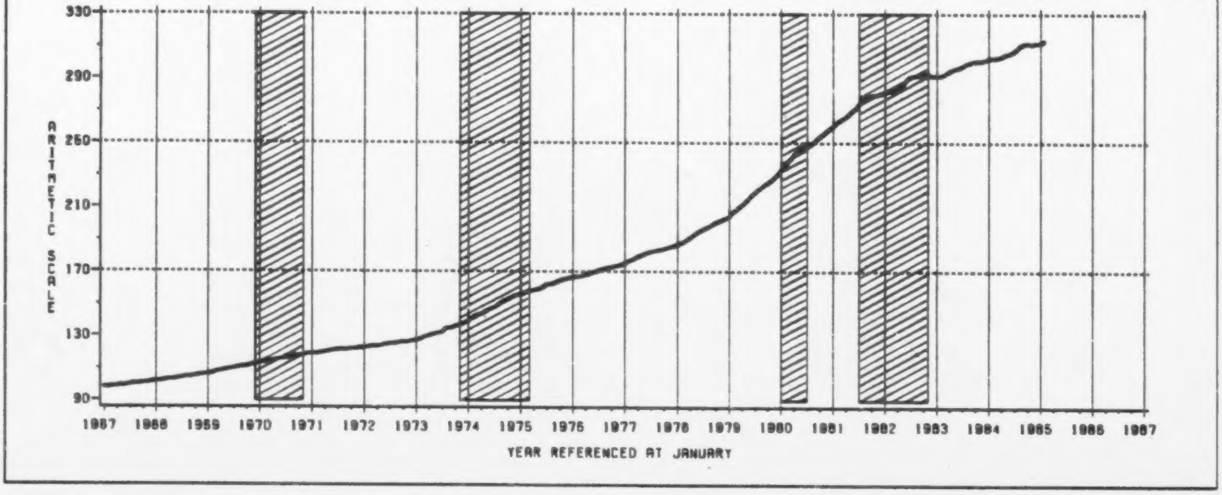
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep
Jan	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
Feb	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.65	106.86
Mar	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00		
Apr	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69		
May	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78		
Jun	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
Jul	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
Aug	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
Sep	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
Oct	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
Nov	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
Dec	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

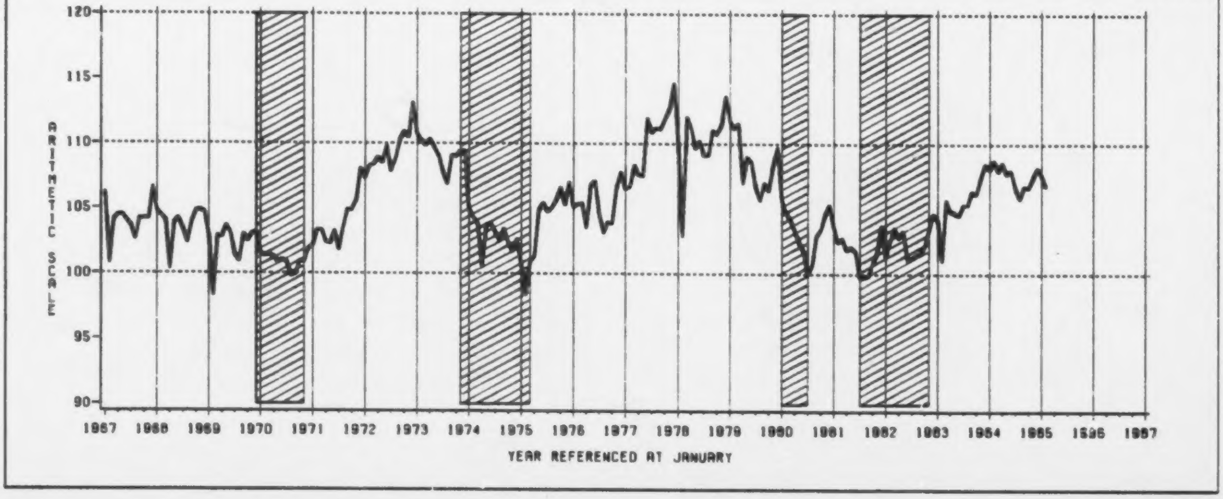


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358		
Feb	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257		
Mar	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
Apr	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
May	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
Jun	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
Jul	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
Aug	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
Sep	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
Oct	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
Nov	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
Dec	2263	2296	2148	2285				

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

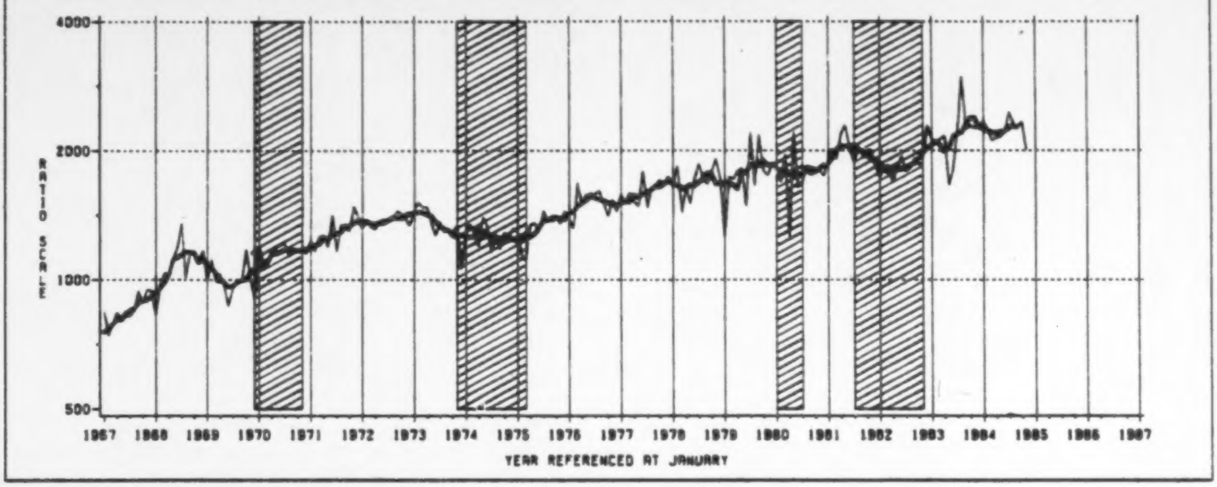
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34	37	57	61				
Feb	37	47	42	53				
Mar	42	43	53	55				
Apr	46	39	68	57				
May	57	50	51	46				
Jun	53	43	80	62				
Jul	23	33	33	51				
Aug	60	48	73	54				
Sep	50	47	48	47				
Oct	39	48	46	57				
Nov	26	29	65	67				
Dec	45	46	73	78				

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Millions of Kilowatt-hours)

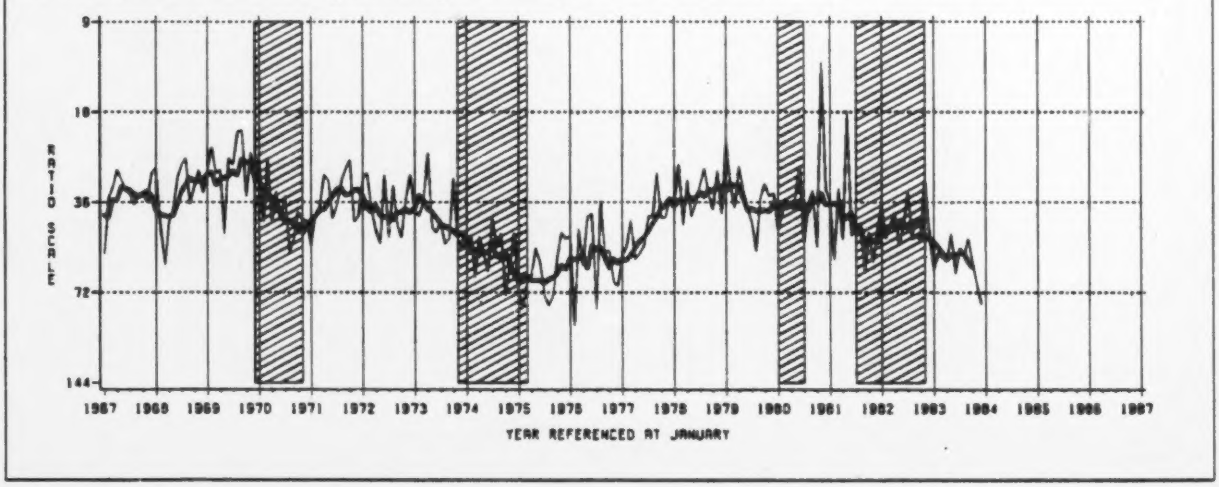
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336		
Feb	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228		
Mar	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
Apr	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
May	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
Jun	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
Jul	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
Aug	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
Sep	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
Oct	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
Nov	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
Dec	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

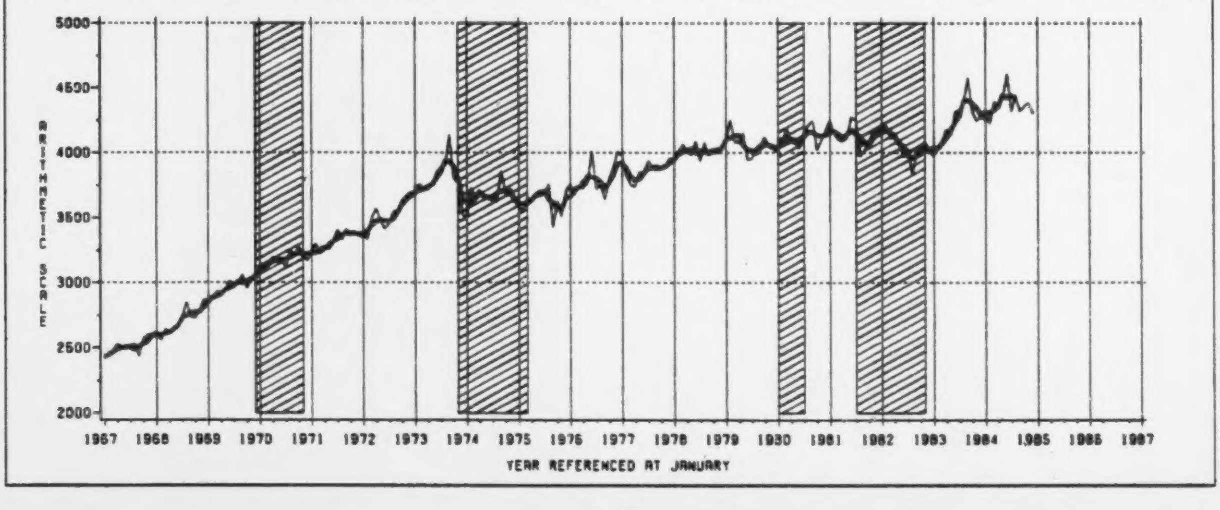


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	450.3r	500.9r	435.0	483.9
Feb	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5r	557.9r	403.6	606.1
Mar	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	590.4	598.9		
Apr	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2		
May	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4		
Jun	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
Jul	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
Aug	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
Sep	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
Oct	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
Nov	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
Dec	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

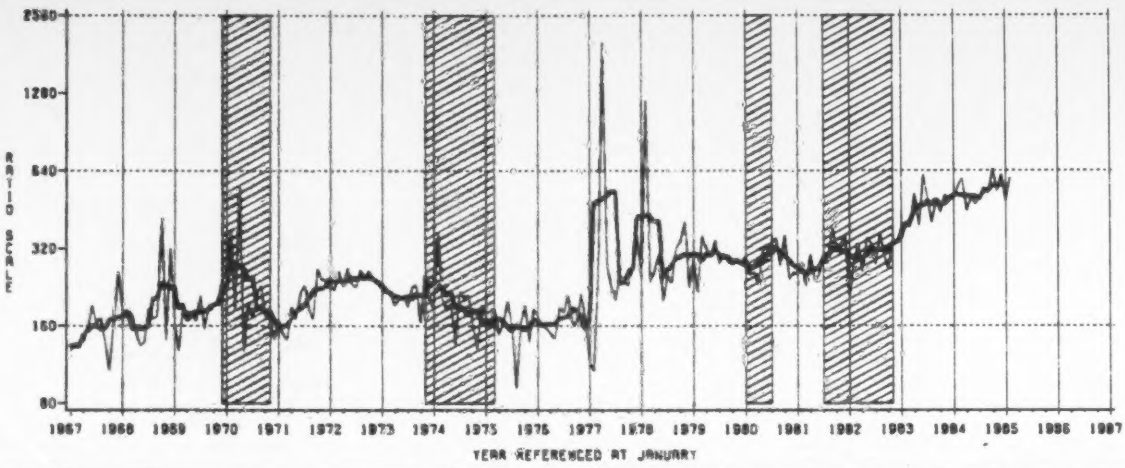
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	181.8r	230.1r	208.9	264.4
Feb	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7r	183.8r	176.2	321.5
Mar	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	296.8	313.6		
Apr	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2		
May	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5		
Jun	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
Jul	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
Aug	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
Sep	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
Oct	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
Nov	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
Dec	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

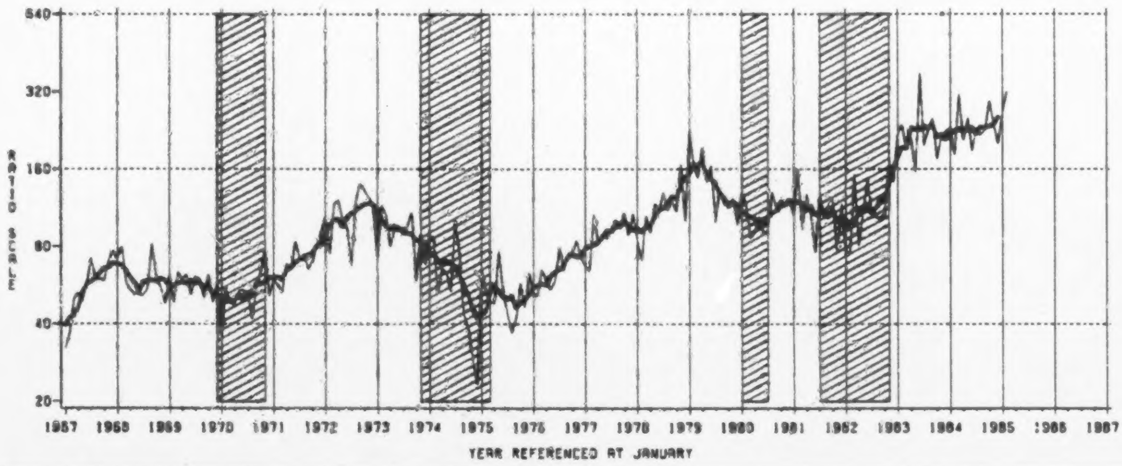
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	220.2r	230.3r	141.5	148.0
Feb	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9r	270.5r	108.7	152.5
Mar	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	247.7	247.1		
Apr	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8		
May	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0		
Jun	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
Jul	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
Aug	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
Sep	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
Oct	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
Nov	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
Dec	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

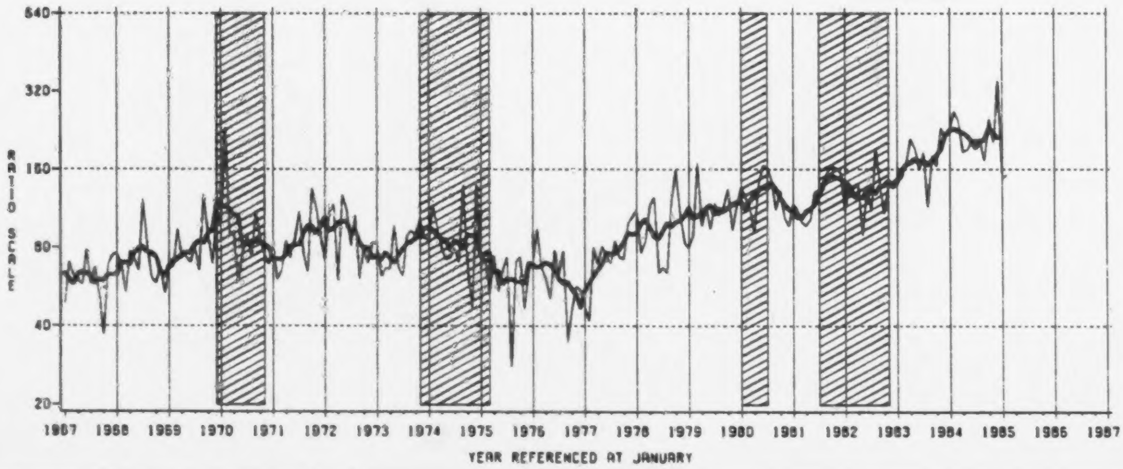


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
Feb	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551		
Mar	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782		
Apr	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217		
May	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
Jun	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
Jul	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
Aug	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
Sep	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
Oct	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
Nov	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
Dec	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

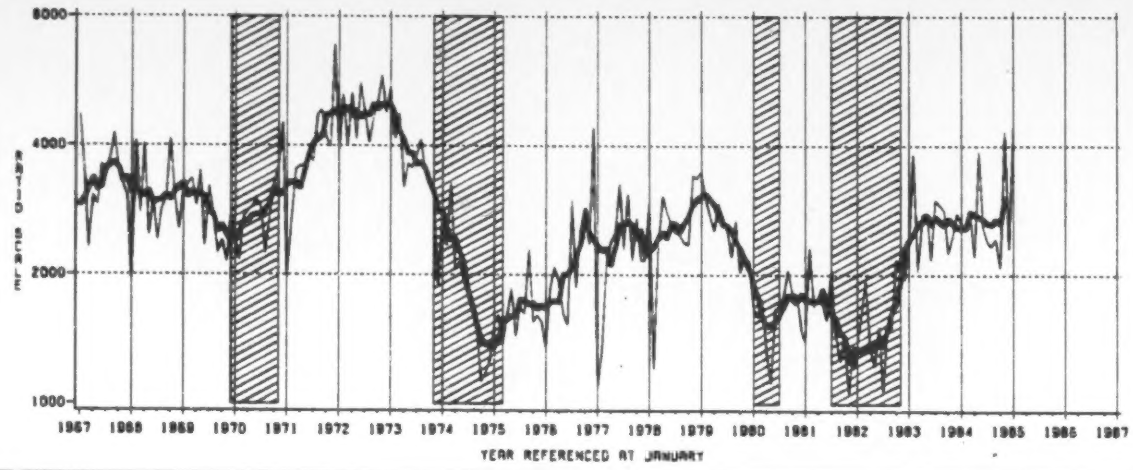
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
Feb	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074		
Mar	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734		
Apr	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529		
May	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
Jun	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
Jul	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
Aug	1047	878	2177	1782	2288	1920		
Sep	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
Oct	1265	1162	1907	1697	2165	1844		
Nov	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
Dec	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

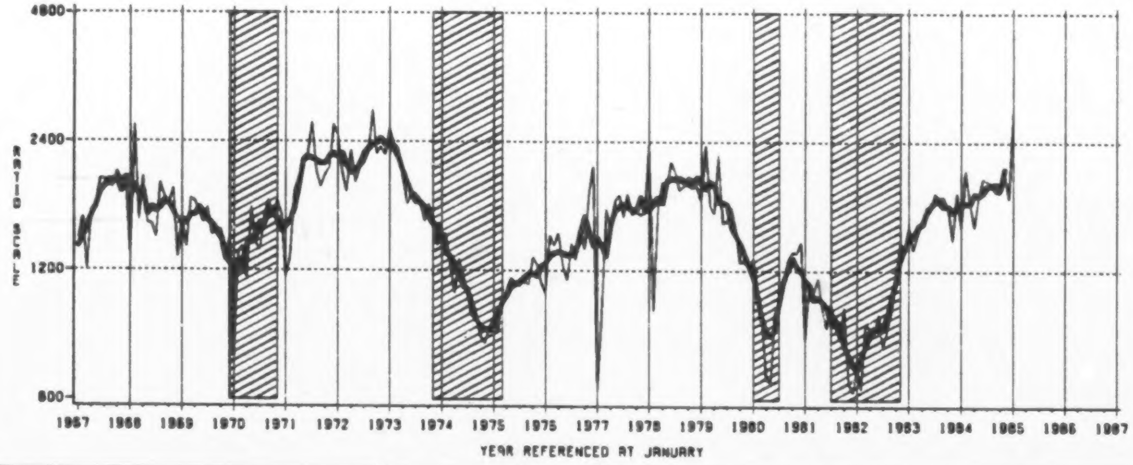
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
Feb	169	364	1550	2927	421	747		
Mar	772	981	280	361	455	610		
Apr	155	278	494	907	266	499		
May	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
Jun	733	460	565	383	533	375		
Jul	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
Aug	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
Sep	557	440	986	801	558	453		
Oct	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
Nov	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
Dec	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

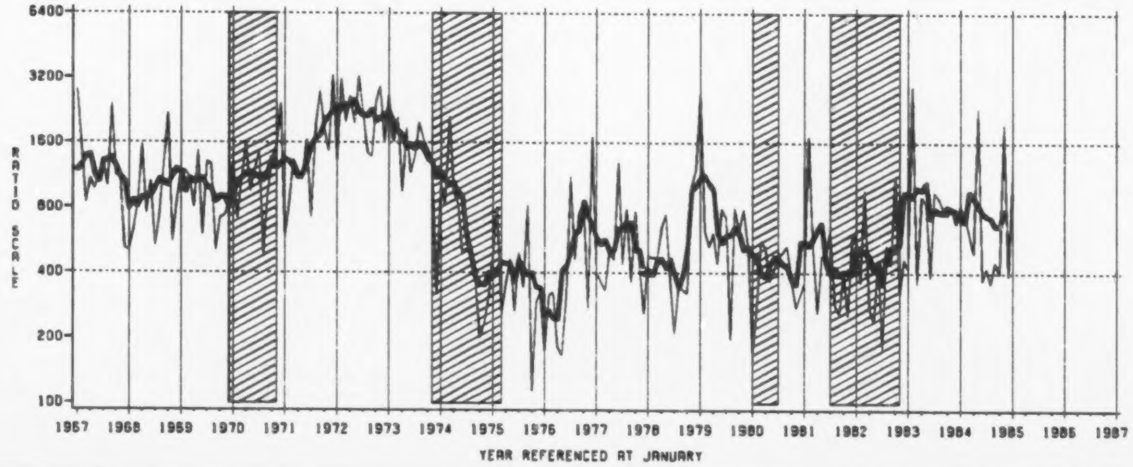


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,763	2,979	2,973	3,237	3,310	3,622	3,440p	3,695p
Feb	2,662	3,020	2,734	3,115	3,257	3,592		
Mar	2,981	3,022	3,220	3,271	3,516	3,516		
Apr	2,978	3,027	3,194	3,246	3,571	3,748		
May	3,110	3,108	3,340	3,345	3,773	3,706		
Jun	3,028	3,064	3,451	3,470	3,793	3,761		
Jul	3,127	3,147	3,353	3,436	3,576	3,714		
Aug	3,010	3,169	3,263	3,385	3,642	3,718		
Sep	3,055	3,235	3,291	3,347	3,478	3,741		
Oct	3,201	3,222	3,448	3,494	3,818	3,816		
Nov	3,400	3,216	3,697	3,500	4,071r	3,791r		
Dec	4,169	3,198	4,579	3,512	4,864	3,840		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

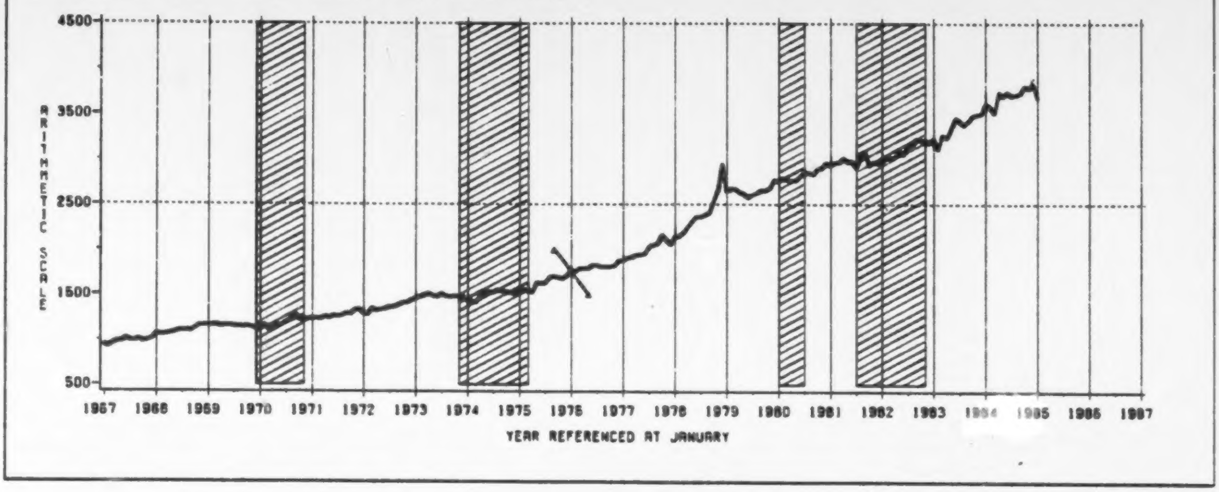
Date	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted	1985 Adjusted
Jan	1,170	1,238	1,351	1,340p
Feb	1,183	1,192	1,316	
Mar	1,192	1,250	1,289	
Apr	1,196	1,233	1,374	
May	1,221	1,269	1,360	
Jun	1,183	1,312	1,378	
Jul	1,212	1,295	1,359	
Aug	1,220	1,269	1,353	
Sep	1,243	1,279	1,358	
Oct	1,228	1,301	1,387	
Nov	1,226	1,303	1,380r	
Dec	1,223	1,308	1,398	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

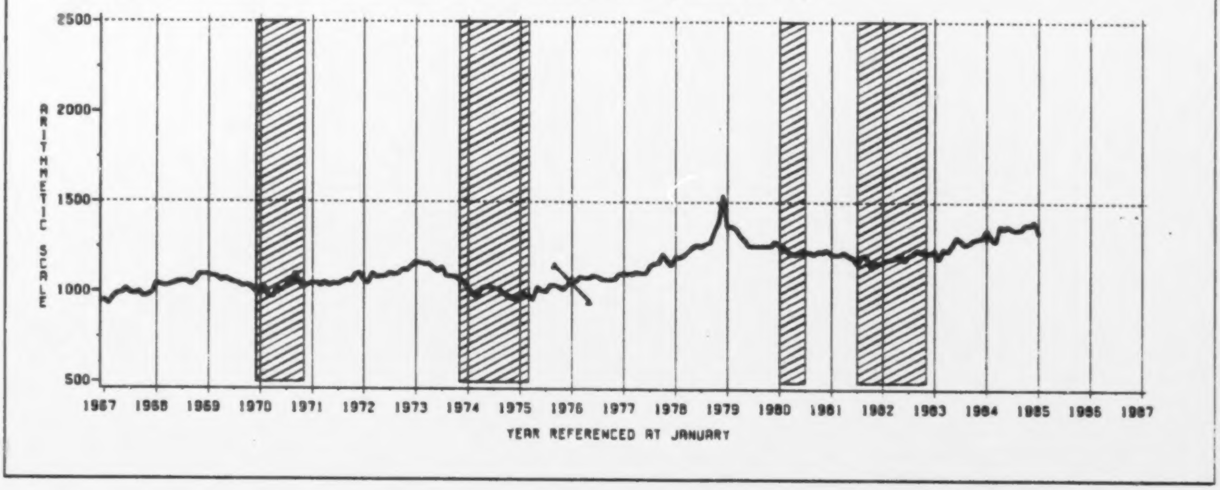
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
Feb	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
Mar	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154		
Apr	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228		
May	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807		
Jun	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
Jul	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
Aug	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
Sep	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
Oct	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
Nov	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
Dec	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

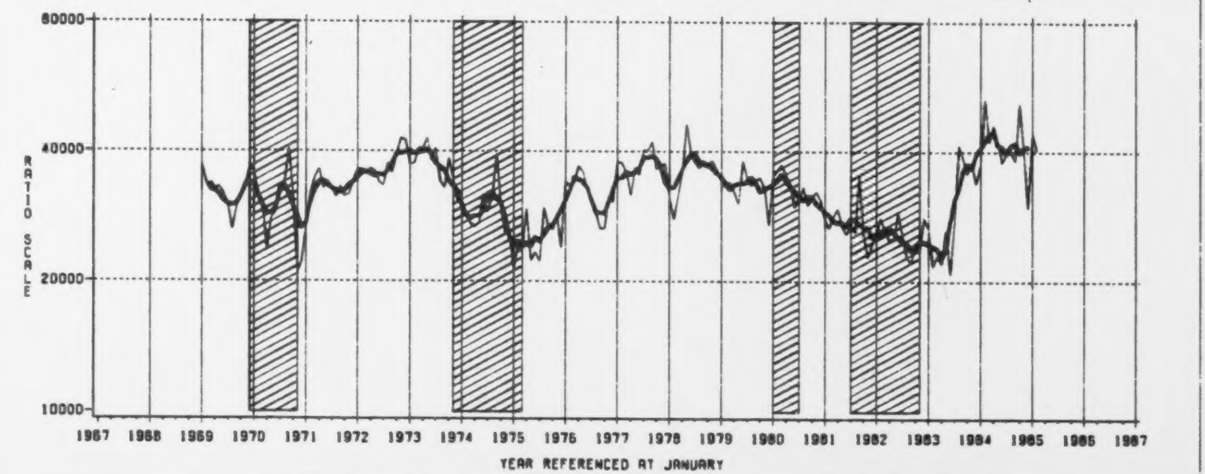


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
Feb	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
Mar	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237		
Apr	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007		
May	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280		
Jun	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
Jul	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
Aug	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
Sep	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
Oct	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
Nov	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
Dec	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

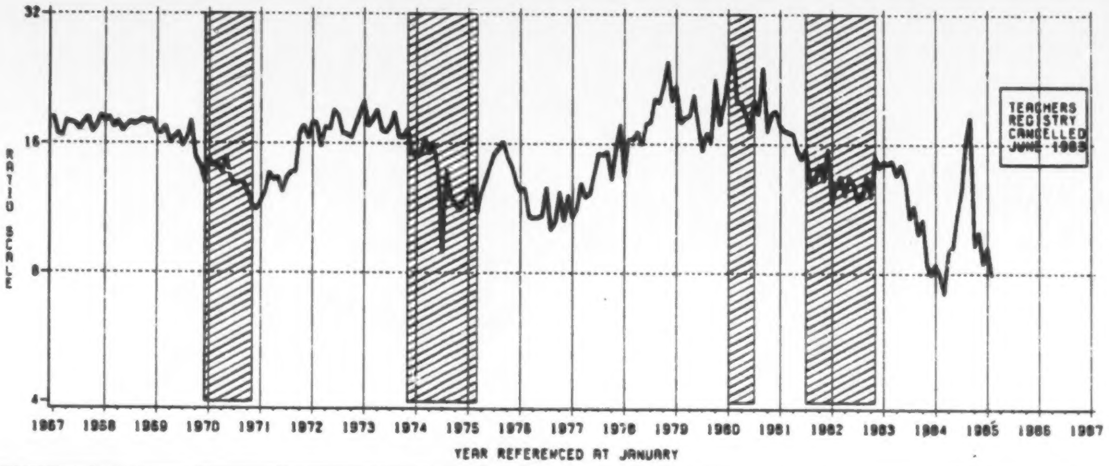
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
Feb	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
Mar	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251		
Apr	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922		
May	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783		
Jun	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
Jul	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
Aug	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
Sep	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
Oct	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
Nov	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
Dec	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

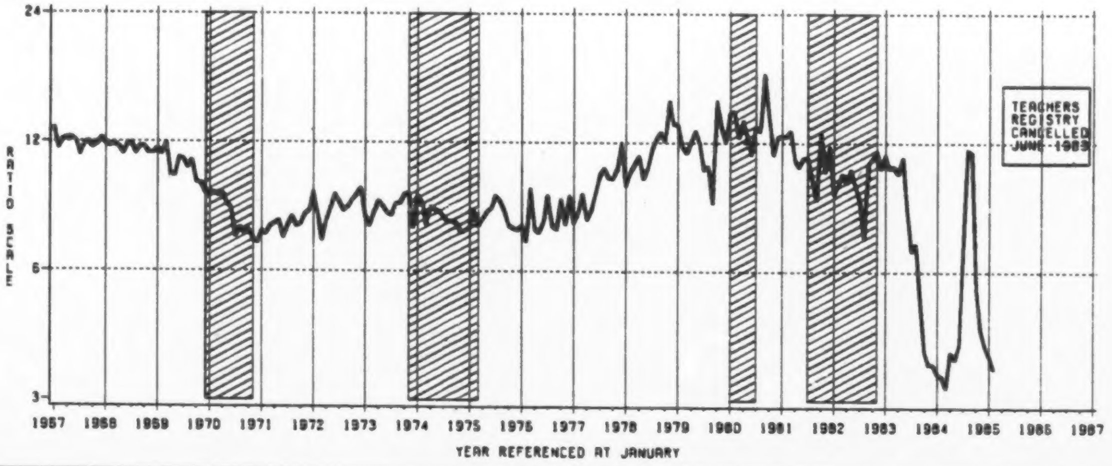
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
Feb	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
Mar	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8		
Apr	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1		
May	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8		
Jun	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
Jul	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
Aug	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
Sep	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
Oct	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
Nov	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
Dec	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

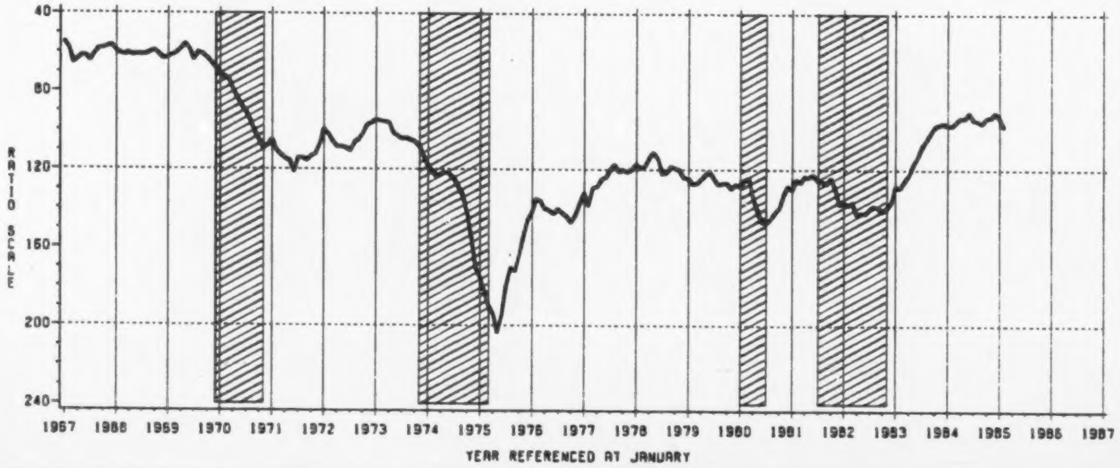


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURNACE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
Feb	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
Mar	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2		
Apr	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1		
May	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1		
Jun	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
Jul	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
Aug	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
Sep	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
Oct	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
Nov	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
Dec	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

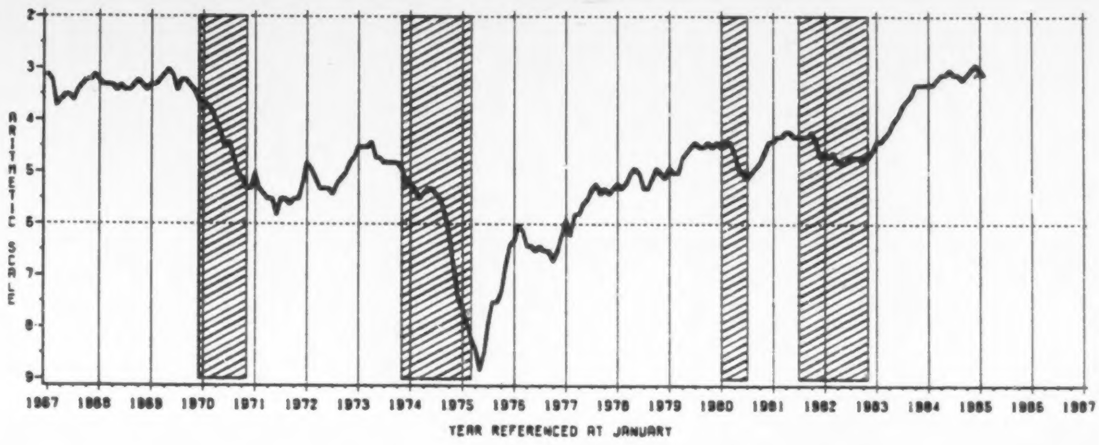
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
Feb	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
Mar	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264		
Apr	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709		
May	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849		
Jun	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
Jul	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
Aug	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
Sep	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
Oct	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
Nov	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
Dec	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

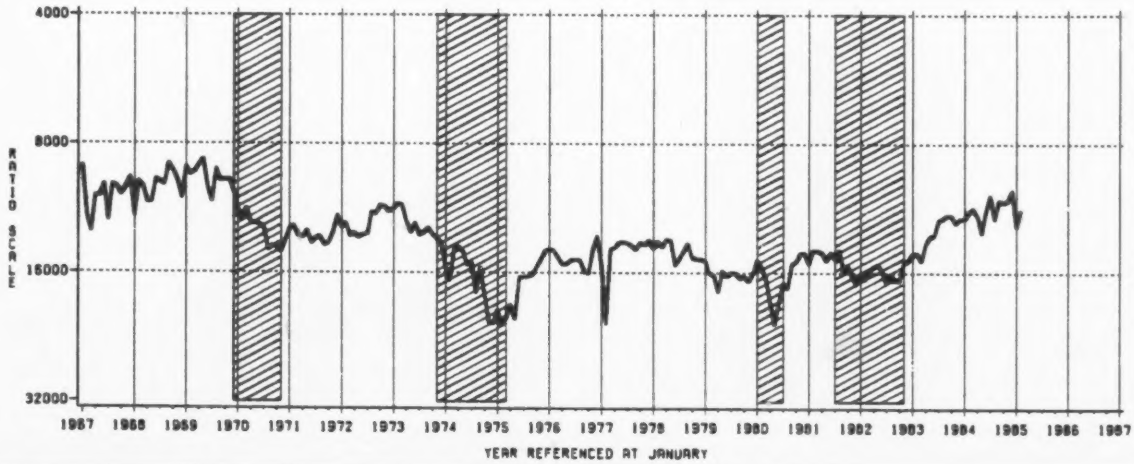
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
Feb	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009		
Mar	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
Apr	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
May	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
Jun	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
Jul	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
Aug	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
Sep	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
Oct	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
Nov	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
Dec	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

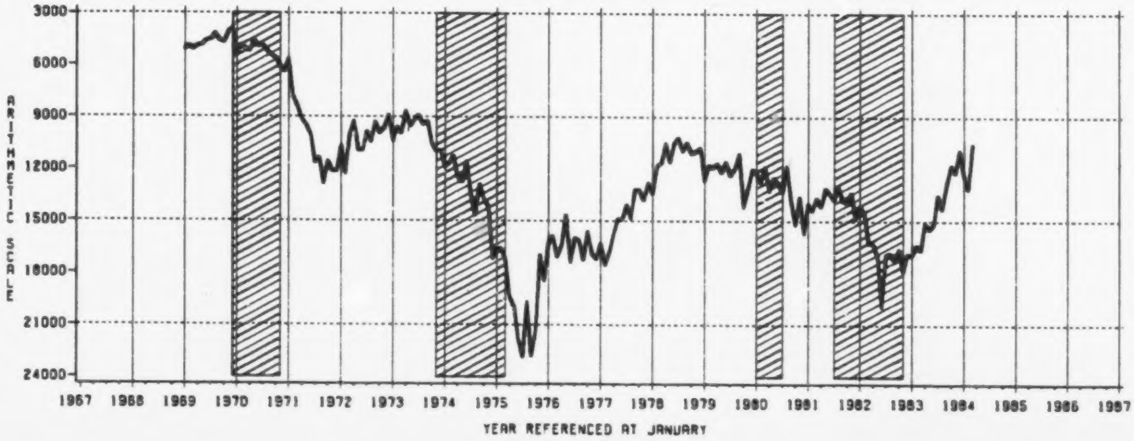


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
Feb	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9		
Mar	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7		
Apr	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6		
May	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8		
Jun	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4		
Jul	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
Aug	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
Sep	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
Oct	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
Nov	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
Dec	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

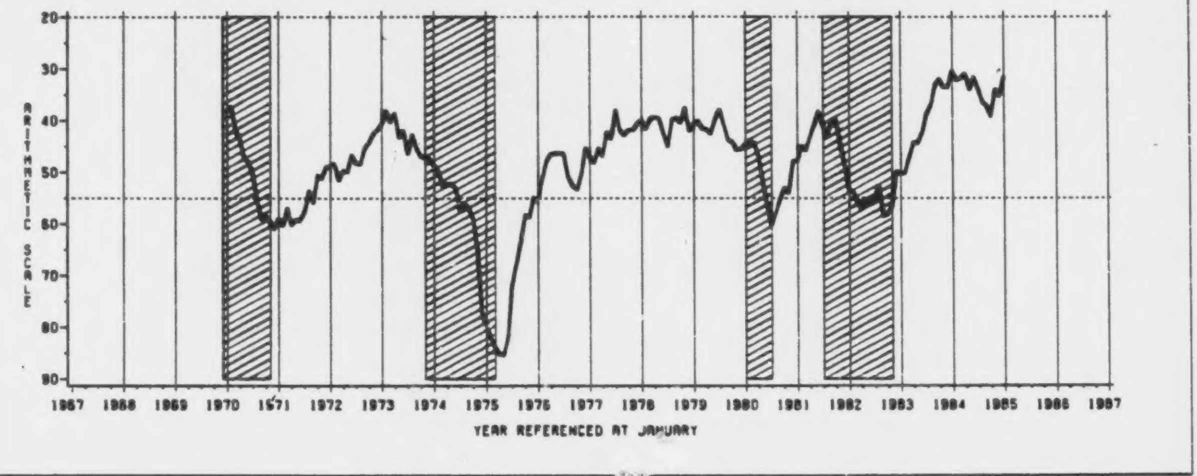
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
Feb	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9		
Mar	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2		
Apr	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5		
May	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3		
Jun	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6		
Jul	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
Aug	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
Sep	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
Oct	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
Nov	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
Dec	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

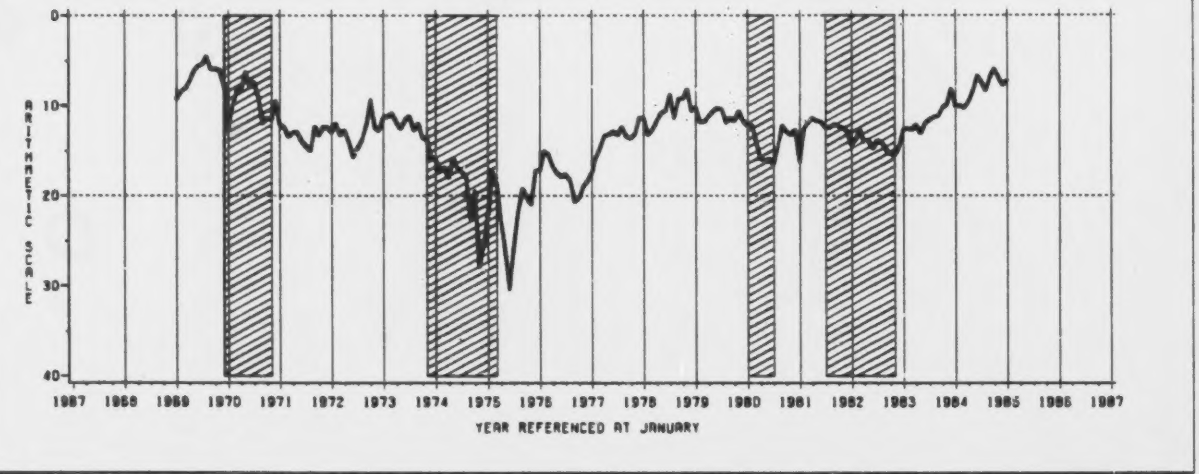
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
Feb	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2		
Mar	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0		
Apr	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9		
May	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1		
Jun	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4		
Jul	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
Aug	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
Sep	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
Oct	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
Nov	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
Dec	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -- II

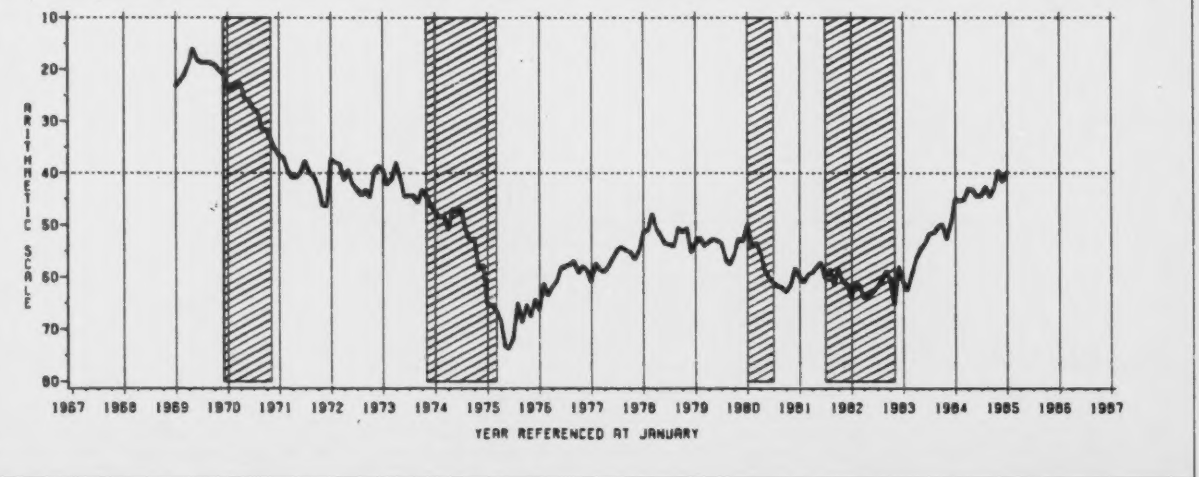
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3286.1	3294.5	3326.7	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3422.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	2761.9	2769.0	2801.0	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2888.4
GOODS PRODUCING	854.8	855.8	862.7	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	886.6
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1907.1	1913.2	1938.3	1949.0	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2001.8
PUBLIC SECTOR	524.2	525.4	525.6	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	533.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3207.1	3236.0	3305.2	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3337.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	827.7	836.3	853.4	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.8
Mining	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
Construction	108.8	113.1	126.2	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.5
MANUFACTURING	717.0	721.2	725.0	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	722.3
Durable Goods	342.6	344.4	346.8	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.7
Lumber & Wood Products	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7
Furniture & Fixtures	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.3	25.9	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.3
Primary Metal Industries	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.0	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.3
Metal cans	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6
Metal stampings	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	59.5	59.8	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.8
Construction & related machinery	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
Special industry machinery	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9
Service industry machinery	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6
Other machinery, except elec.	21.7	21.7	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.7	94.0	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	93.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
Communication equipment	44.8	45.0	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.5
Electronic components & access.	19.8	20.1	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Transportation Equipment	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0
Motor vehicles	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.5
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.5	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.5	22.3
Nondurable Goods	374.4	376.8	378.3	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.6
Food & Kindred Products	47.2	47.0	46.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6
Canned, cured & froze	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3
Beverages	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.6
Other food & kindred products	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.1
Tobacco Manufactures	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.3	15.5	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.2
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Other textile mill products	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.5

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984											1985	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Apparel & Other Textile Products	48.1	49.2	48.8	50.4	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	22.9	23.0	22.9	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Other apparel & related products	14.8	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.9
Paper & Allied Products	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5
Other paper & allied products	17.4	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7
Printing & Publishing	60.2	60.8	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4
Newspapers	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2
Commercial printing	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8
Other printing & publishing	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	119.2	119.1	120.2	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	120.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
Drugs	44.5	44.5	44.5	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	22.7	23.3	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.8
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.9	38.4	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.2
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.8
Leather & Leather Products	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Other leather & leather products	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2379.4	2399.7	2451.7	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2481.3
Private-Service Producing	1853.8	1870.9	1923.6	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1946.0
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	211.2	212.7	214.9	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	215.8
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5
Other transportation	119.0	120.5	122.7	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	122.6
Communications	59.0	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	747.0	753.0	782.2	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	789.3
Wholesale trade	234.4	237.1	241.9	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	247.6
Retail trade	512.6	515.9	540.3	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	541.7
Retail general merchandise	74.5	73.9	75.3	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.0
Food stores	95.2	94.1	96.2	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	51.3	51.9	53.0	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.4
Apparel & accessories	42.2	42.5	43.9	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.1
Eating & drinking places	138.2	141.8	159.3	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6
Other retail stores	111.1	111.7	112.6	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	176.7	178.1	180.5	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.1
Banking	46.9	47.1	47.0	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9
Insurance agents & carriers	70.5	71.0	71.4	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.3
Other fin., insur. & real estate	59.3	60.0	62.1	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9
Services	718.9	727.1	746.0	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	754.8
Medical & other health services	194.5	195.4	196.8	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	203.0
Hospitals	105.3	105.9	106.1	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.5
Educational services	49.9	50.5	50.7	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.0
Other services	474.5	481.2	498.6	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	500.8
Casinos	30.8	31.4	35.0	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.4
Public Sector	525.6	528.8	528.1	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.3
Federal	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2
Local	345.7	348.2	347.8	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.0
State*	107.5	108.2	107.6	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.1
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.4	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984											1985	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	389.16	385.40	389.22	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	400.73
Durable Goods	399.53	396.68	402.90	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	415.39
Lumber & Wood Products	251.13	240.69	250.85	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	251.77
Furniture & Fixtures	298.89	304.22	305.21	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	315.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	398.79	401.95	407.36	411.74	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	423.87
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	417.05	424.22	430.84	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	457.44
Pottery & related products	359.60	364.19	350.88	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	390.22
Primary Metal Industries	417.69	404.71	417.63	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	424.60
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	443.56	428.36	467.18	454.15	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	474.30
Iron & Steel foundries	402.38	412.02	417.50	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.57
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	625.56	564.80	575.10	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	355.95	347.95	349.33	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	330.05
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	399.31	392.92	388.13	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02
Metal cans	418.42	435.02	409.50	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	421.93
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	555.90	515.81	532.56	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	360.40	362.10	344.44	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.79
Metal Stampings	369.36	364.50	369.36	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	385.15
Machinery, Except Electrical	426.57	421.74	415.91	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.69
Construction & related machinery	386.89	388.45	393.96	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	399.99
Metalworking machinery	445.66	442.56	453.94	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	439.21
Special industry machinery	478.44	475.26	444.14	457.95	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.24
General industry machinery	445.98	428.49	435.93	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.66
Service industry machinery	392.20	376.36	382.55	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	377.72
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	408.00	400.86	394.67	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.30
Elec. test & distribution equip.	280.70	294.84	296.23	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	314.22
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	306.37	307.65	315.01	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	308.59
Radio & TV receiving equipment	292.25	287.78	297.59	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	312.77
Communication equipment	524.07	510.19	501.08	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	522.80
Electronic components & access.*	286.64	277.60	276.11	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	295.66
Transportation Equipment	527.92	555.02	637.92	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	637.10
Motor vehicles & equipment	572.01	601.48	713.69	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	686.25
Instruments & Related Products	413.25	416.33	428.08	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	442.47
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	283.81	280.70	286.94	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	314.50
Nondurable Goods	378.92	375.19	377.61	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	386.23
Food & Kindred Products	413.40	410.59	411.82	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.67
Canned, cured & frozen food	373.30	373.58	379.49	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	379.86
Grain mill & bakery products*	417.63	423.85	412.64	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.87
Beverages*	490.39	478.08	527.85	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	523.08
Textile Mill Products	322.61	329.18	331.78	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	324.75
Apparel & other Textile Products	206.58	210.29	208.37	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	220.98
Men's & boys' suits & coats	206.70	230.20	208.79	206.65	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	216.78
Men's & boys' furnishings*	222.23	221.43	228.16	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33
Women's & children's undergarm.*	225.80	234.85	230.91	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	220.85
Paper & Allied Products	416.45	419.47	410.24	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	416.42
Paperboard containers & boxes	389.27	382.50	380.58	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	393.47
Printing & Publishing	374.58	365.16	374.79	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	385.18
Newspapers	374.56	368.49	387.95	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	416.08
Commercial printing*	427.03	389.26	411.65	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	430.92
Chemicals & Allied Products	466.57	464.36	472.07	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	483.42
Industrial inorganic chemical	479.23	495.85	495.46	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	490.65
Plastic materials & synthetics*	492.75	478.82	485.93	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	519.93
Drugs	446.68	437.84	456.00	456.23	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	471.79
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	394.18	385.73	386.51	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	415.31
Paints & allied products	435.11	440.75	453.93	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	444.53
Industrial organic chemicals	555.55	561.60	564.16	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	543.02
Petroleum & Coal Products*	698.09	628.21	630.19	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	684.78
Petroleum refining*	752.39	667.86	668.80	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	725.27
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	318.65	313.41	318.94	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.29
Rubber & rubber products	357.84	346.92	346.50	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50
Miscellaneous plastic products	310.98	307.13	313.02	310.34	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	318.17
Leather & Leather Products	223.91	226.89	226.29	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	241.20

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1
Durable Goods	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.3
Lumber & Wood Products	39.3	39.2	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	39.9
Furniture & Fixtures	40.5	41.0	41.3	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.6	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.1	40.4	40.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.6	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	43.9
Pottery & related products	40.0	39.5	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.9
Primary Metal Industries	44.2	43.1	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.4	44.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	45.4	43.8	47.0	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.5
Iron & steel foundries	43.5	43.6	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	42.7	40.0	40.5	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	45.0	44.1	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.3	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0
Metal cans	41.8	42.4	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	41.9
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	43.6	41.1	42.0	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.4	42.7	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.3
Metal Stampings	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.8
Machinery, Except Electrical*	42.7	42.6	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.8	41.8
Construction & related machinery	39.6	39.8	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2
Metalworking machinery	44.3	44.3	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.4
Special industry machinery	44.3	44.5	41.9	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9
General industry machinery*	42.8	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1
Service industry machinery*	40.6	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	42.5	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.1	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.4
Electric lighting & wiring equip	42.2	41.8	42.8	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.6	39.1	38.9	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.1
Communication equipment	44.3	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.1
Electronic components & access.*	40.6	39.6	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9
Transportation Equipment	41.7	42.4	46.7	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	46.1
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.7	44.0	49.7	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	47.1
Instruments & Related Products	41.7	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.6
Nondurable Goods	40.7	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.9
Food & Kindred Products	41.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.0	40.8	41.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	40.4	39.7	40.2	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.0
Grain mill & bakery products*	42.1	41.8	41.1	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.4
Beverages*	44.1	43.7	46.1	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	42.7
Textile Mill Products	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	40.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	33.9	34.8
Men's and boys' suits & coats	39.0	37.7	38.1	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.3
Men's & boys' furnishings*	37.1	36.6	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7
Women's & children's undergarm.*	34.9	35.8	35.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4
Paper & Allied Products	43.2	43.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	41.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	43.3	42.5	42.1	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.4
Printing & Publishing	39.1	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.8
Newspapers	34.3	33.9	35.3	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.9
Commercial printing*	41.1	39.2	40.2	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.1	42.2	41.6	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.9
Plastic materials & synthetics*	43.8	42.6	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4
Drugs	42.5	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	40.1	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.4
Paints and allied products	42.7	43.0	43.9	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	43.2
Industrial organic chemicals	43.2	43.2	43.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	41.9
Petroleum & Coal Products*	49.3	43.9	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	45.2
Petroleum refining*	50.7	44.2	44.0	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	45.4
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.5
Rubber and rubber products	42.6	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.7
Leather & Leather Products	39.7	40.3	39.7	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984											1985	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.40	9.40	9.47	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.70	9.76	9.75
Durable Goods	9.49	9.49	9.57	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.83	9.82
Lumber & Wood Products	6.39	6.14	6.24	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.31
Furniture & Fixtures	7.38	7.42	7.39	7.51	7.52	7.66	7.65	7.61	7.81	7.71	7.80	7.76	7.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.45	9.48	9.54	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.95
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.79	9.82	9.95	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.42
Pottery & related products	8.99	9.22	9.02	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.78
Primary Metal Industries	9.45	9.39	9.47	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.65
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.77	9.78	9.94	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.20
Iron and Iron foundries	9.25	9.45	9.34	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9 35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.45
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	14.65	14.12	14.20	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.91	7.89	7.85	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.64
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.44	9.40	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81
Metal cans	10.01	10.26	9.75	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.07
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.75	12.55	12.68	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.50	8.48	8.26	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.76
Metal stampings	9.12	9.00	9.12	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.45	9.46	9.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.99	9.90	9.95	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.16
Construction & related machinery	9.77	9.76	9.80	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.95
Metalworking machinery	10.06	9.99	10.11	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.24	10.15	10.12
Special industry machinery	10.80	10.68	10.60	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.78
General industry machinery	10.42	10.35	10.33	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.60
Service industry machinery	9.66	9.48	9.54	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.71
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.60	9.59	9.51	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.65
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.00	7.02	7.07	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.24
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.26	7.36	7.36	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.33
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.38	7.36	7.65	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.61
Communication equipment	11.83	11.81	11.79	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	12.13
Electric components & access.*	7.06	7.01	6.99	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.41
Transportation Equipment	12.66	13.09	13.66	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	13.82
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.18	13.67	14.36	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.85	14.90	14.57
Instruments & Related Products	9.91	9.96	10.12	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10,45	10.51
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.06	7.00	7.05	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.55
Nondurable Goods	9.31	9.31	9.37	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.68
Food & Kindred Products	9.89	9.99	10.02	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.42
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.24	9.41	9.44	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.74
Grain mill & bakery products*	9.92	10.14	10.04	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.17
Beverages*	11.12	10.94	11.45	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.25
Textile Mill Products	7.52	7.62	7.68	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.94
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.13	6.24	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.23	6.28	6.35
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.66
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.99	6.05	6.02	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.47	6.56	6.45	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.42
Paper & Allied Products	9.64	9.71	9.63	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.04	10.01
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.99	9.00	9.04	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28
Printing & Publishing	9.58	9.46	9.61	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.19
Newspapers	10.92	10.87	10.99	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.59
Commercial printing*	10.39	9.93	10.24	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.40
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.03	11.03	11.16	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.50	11.51
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.66	11.75	11.91	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.71
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.25	11.24	11.38	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.98
Drugs	10.51	10.40	10.58	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.26
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.83	9.79	9.86	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.28
Paints & allied products	10.19	10.25	10.34	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	10.29
Industrial organic chemicals	12.86	13.00	13.12	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.96
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.16	14.31	14.29	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.15
Petroleum refining*	14.84	15.11	15.20	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.94
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.48	7.48	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.80	7.82	7.79
Rubber & rubber products	8.40	8.26	8.25	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.30	7.33	7.40	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.63
Leather & Leather Products	5.64	5.63	5.70	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Feb 1985	Jan 1985	Feb 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,824	3,780	3,786	44.0	38.0
Total Employment	3,571	3,526	3,531	45.0	40.0
Total Unemployment	253	253	255	0.0	- 2.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	242	234	244	8.0	- 2.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	6.4	0.2	- 0.1

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Feb 1985	Jan 1985	Feb 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	117,664	100,905	119,080	+16,759	-1,416
Federal Employees' Program	429	464	873	- 35	- 444
Veterans' Program	359	322	492	+ 37	- 133
Extended Benefits[1]	1	4	4	- 3	- 3
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	10,941	10,316	17,708	+ 625	-6,767
TOTAL	129,394	112,011	138,157	+17,383	-8,763

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Feb 1985	Jan 1985	Feb 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	117.7	100.9	119.1	+16.8	-1.4
Male	73.8	56.5	74.2	+17.3	-0.4
Female	43.8	44.4	44.9	- 0.6	-1.1
White, not Hispanic	74.1	63.0	78.7	+11.1	-4.6
Black, not Hispanic	24.9	22.4	22.2	+ 2.5	+2.7
Hispanic	17.3	14.5	16.6	+ 2.8	+0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.2	0.2	+ 0.2	+0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.2	0.6	+ 0.1	-0.3
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.6	0.5	0.8	+ 0.1	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	41.9	39.3	39.2	+ 2.6	+2.7
Durable Goods	16.7	14.5	15.0	+ 2.2	+1.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.4	2.1	2.0	+ 0.3	+0.4
Machinery except electrical	2.4	2.0	2.4	+ 0.4	0.0
Electrical machinery	4.0	3.2	3.0	+ 0.8	+1.0
Nondurable Goods	25.2	24.8	24.1	+ 0.4	+1.1
Food & kindred products	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+0.1
Textile mill products	1.3	1.5	1.1	- 0.2	+0.2
Apparel & other textile products	11.8	11.4	11.2	+ 0.4	+0.6
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.3	1.6	+ 0.6	+0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.5	3.8	3.3	- 0.3	+0.2
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.6	1.9	+ 0.2	-0.1
NONMANUFACTURING	72.9	50.0	79.3	+12.9	-6.4
Contract construction	19.9	9.6	19.2	+10.3	-0.7
Transportation & public utilities	4.6	4.4	5.7	+ 0.2	-1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	18.9	22.2	+ 0.7	-2.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.9	3.0	3.3	- 0.1	-0.4
Services	18.5	18.4	19.5	+ 0.1	-1.0
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	20.4	16.7	22.7	+ 3.7	-2.3
25 through 34	38.8	32.5	37.4	+ 6.3	+1.4
35 through 44	24.3	21.5	22.5	+ 2.8	+1.8
45 through 54	17.3	15.3	17.7	+ 2.0	-0.4
55 through 64	13.9	12.0	15.4	+ 1.9	-1.5
65 and over	3.0	2.9	3.5	+ 0.1	-0.5
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	8.2	10.5	9.8	- 2.3	-1.6
3 to 4 weeks	20.9	15.8	16.0	+ 5.1	+4.9
5 through 14 weeks	63.1	52.2	68.9	+10.9	-5.8
15 weeks and over	25.4	22.4	24.4	+ 3.0	+1.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Year to Date		
			1984	1983	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,443	4,263	32,282	31,797	+ 1.5
Private Units	2,442	4,263	31,920	31,302	+ 2.0
Single Family	1,760	2,238	22,088	19,965	+10.6
Two-Family	112	98	1,382	1,294	+ 6.8
Three-or-Four Family	50	27	401	565	-29.0
Five or More Family	520	1,900	8,049	9,478	-15.1
Public Units	1	0	362	495	-26.9
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$169,115	$224,858	$2,083,268	$1,938,958	+ 7.4
New Buildings	$136,163	$196,628	$1,725,634	$1,572,286	+ 9.8
Additions and Alterations	$ 32,952	$ 28,230	$ 357,634	$ 366,672	- 2.5

[1] Based on reports received from 406 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 410 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Series 1-6 The "unofficial" series have been revised to a 1984 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.

Series 37-39 have been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors. Seasonally adjusted data in Series 37 are now the sum of all seasonally adjusted durable and nondurable manufacturing industries.

5/31/85

55425-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 249 Based on data available through April 30, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic pace slowed during the first quarter, with gross national product advancing at an annual rate of just 1.3% and unemployment holding steady at 7.3% of the civilian labor force. Consumer spending and business investment in new facilities and equipment remained on an expansionary course, but much of the increased demand was satisfied by imports from abroad rather than through stepped-up domestic production. Homebuilding and aggregate government spending were essentially unchanged.

Employment continued to advance during the first quarter, reaching a record 108.8 million in March. Job gains since last summer have barely matched the nation's labor force growth, however, leaving unemployment stuck at an abnormally high level for this stage of the business cycle. Job openings continue to be concentrated mainly in the service sectors of the economy. Employment in manufacturing has shown no expansion since last summer, following an incomplete recovery in 1983 and early 1984 from the prolonged industrial slump of 1980-82.

Industrial production edged fractionally higher in March, reversing a decline in February, as increased demand for defense equipment and construction supplies offset a cutback of orders for oil and gas drilling equipment. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production was still slightly below its level of last summer, however, when manufacturers--already under intense pressure in international markets--began also to feel the effects of reduced homebuilding and somewhat less buoyant consumer spending. The only major industrial category still showing strong growth is defense and space equipment, where output has risen 13% over the past year.

Housing starts jumped 16% in March to a probably unsustainable annual rate of 1.9 million, after dropping sharply a month earlier. When allowance is made for the erratic month-to-month fluctuations of this indicator, it appears that there has been a modest rebound of single family home construction since late 1984 but that apartment house starts are still being retarded by high vacancy rates in some parts of the country. Homebuilding is not expected to give the economy much of a boost in 1985, with starts totaling somewhere in the neighborhood of 1.7 million for the year as a whole.

According to the latest survey of business investment plans conducted during the first quarter by the U.S. Commerce Department, it would appear that the economy may also face a leveling off of business spending on new plant and equipment as the year progresses. Business expenditures on new plant and equipment are now projected to climb by an inflation-adjusted 7.3% in 1985, about half as much as in 1984. Capital spending is projected to rise during the first half of the year and then edge down during the second half.

Most economists still see the economy holding to an upward course during the months immediately ahead. The growth rate will probably remain sluggish, however, and unemployment is likely to show only modest further improvement at best. The high value of the dollar remains a serious problem for the manufacturing and farm sectors, which will continue to confront stiff price competition from abroad. Until this situation changes, the main engines of expansion will be defense spending and continued growth in the distributive and service sectors of the economy.

Note: Narrative analysis based uoon the most recent data available as of April 30, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Business activity in the Garden State edged higher in March, bouyed by booming construction spending and further growth in the service sectors. Homebuilding, public works construction, and commercial development all remained strong and a heavy volume of contract awards points to a continuation of this during the months immediately ahead. Additional hiring in retail trade and finance kept employment on a rising course and held New Jersey's jobless rate at 6%, well below the national average of 7.3% and about where it has been for nearly a year.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by 1,700 to a record seasonally adjusted total of 3,426,800 in March, according to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor. The increase was attributable to the opening of new food and department stores, expanded hiring by eating and drinking establishments, and continued recruiting by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. Employment stayed at a record high in construction but declined slightly in manufacturing, in part because of an increase in the number of workers idled by strikes.

March's job gains brought the cumulative growth of nonfarm employment in New Jersey to 335,200 over the 27-month period of business expansion since the last recession ended towards the close of 1982. About four of every five new jobs over this period have been generated by such service-producing industries as business support services, recreation, restaurants, health care, transportation, finance and wholesale and retail trade. The construction boom has contributed most of the rest.

Manufacturing, which experienced a loss of 95,000 jobs during its prolonged slump that spanned mid-1979 to the winter of 1982-83, has added only about 20,000 workers to its employment rolls since the start of the business recovery. This sluggish recovery mirrors the national picture and is attributable in part to the inflated value of the dollar, which has made imported goods cheaper and increased the difficulty of exporting abroad.

Industrial production has, of course, rebounded substantially more than would be suggested by the slim expansion of factory jobs, thanks to longer hours of work and increased efficiency in the use of labor. Indeed, if labor productivity has increased anywhere near as much in New Jersey as nationally over the past five years (about 15%), aggregate factory output in the state may well exceed its pre- recession volume of 1979, despite a 9.3% reduction of employment over the same period. Both output and employment would be higher today, however, were it not for the reduced competitiveness of domestic producers in world markets.

The performance of individual manufacturing industries has varied widely during the current business expansion. On the plus side, printing and publishing firms currently employ more workers in the state than ever before and job opportunities currently exceed pre-recession levels in the plastics products, electrical equipment, furniture and wood products industries. There has also been partial job recovery in primary metals, transportation equipment, and apparel--perhaps as much as could be expected considering the long-term declining employment trends of these industries in New Jersey. Similarly, the fact that there has been no cyclical rebound at all in textiles, food processing, leather goods and stone/clay/glass products is consistent with pre-recession trends.

More disappointing has been the performance of the fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery industries, neither of which has shown more than fractional job recovery following substantial payroll cutbacks between 1979 and 1983. This is in marked contrast to past business cycles when all or most of their job losses during recessions were subsequently recouped. The instruments and related products industry has also failed to live up to expectations. After rising steeply during the late 1970s and barely being impacted during the initial industrial slowdown in 1980, employment in this industry has been sliding steadily downward since 1981.

The situation has been quite different in construction, where a very strong pace of business investment, homebuilding and public works expenditures has generated more than 40,000 new building trades jobs in New Jersey over the past two years. Though seasonally adjusted employment estimates for this industry could slip somewhat during the spring, this will be a statistical correction from abnormally high wintertime levels attributable to unseasonable weather and not an indication of a slower pace of building activity. Based on the continued heavy volume of construction contracts and newly-issued building permits, employment prospects for the season ahead remain favorable for all major segments of this industry.

Construction contract awards totaled more than $1.4 billion during the first quarter of 1985, an increase of 6.3% from their very strong pace of a year earlier. Homebuilding awards turned up from their high plateau of 1984, apparently reflecting the stimulative impact of the downward drift of interest rates that began last summer, and public works contracts remained on their rising curve of the past two years. Nonresidential building awards slipped during the first quarter, but the large number of projects already underway or in the pipeline should ensure another busy season ahead for commercial and other nonresidential building activity.

Thanks to the steep increase of job openings generated by the service sectors, construction and some segments of manufacturing, labor market conditions have improved greatly since 1982 and currently are the best in the State since the late 1960s. The strong expansion of economic activity during 1983 and 1984 has not only lowered New Jersey's unemployment rate from a recession high of 9.8% to 6.0%; it has also attracted large numbers of additional workers into the job market, raising the labor force participation rate to a record 65½% of the working age population during 1984 and early 1985.

Job opportunities can be expected to keep increasing during the balance of 1985, nearly all of them in the service-producing sectors. Employment in construction should hold at or close to its current record level and hiring in the manufacturing sector is likely to remain sluggish because of the overvalued dollar and a more subdued rate of expansion of consumer and business demand at both the State and national levels. Though overall employment growth cannot be expected to match its torrid pace of 1983 and 1984, the service sectors should yield sufficient job gains to balance an anticipated slower rate of labor force growth and hold unemployment in New Jersey at or slightly below 6%.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$117,261	$114,806	$105,710	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+10.0	+ 9.9
$ 3,810	$ 3,794	$ 3,611	Feb	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 4.8	+ 5.6
3,046	2,013	2,285	Dec	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 5.1	INA
78	67	46	Dec'83	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+34.9	+26.2
64.3	192.2	105.7	Feb	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+19.2	-12.4
$ 620.3	$ 403.6	$ 536.8	Mar	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 6.3	+ 0.8
$ 331.1	$ 176.2	$ 301.4	Mar	Residential*	S-18	+21.9	- 5.4
$ 219.0	$ 108.7	$ 189.1	Mar	Nonresidential*	S-18	-22.0	+ 7.4
$ 70.1	$ 118.7	$ 46.3	Mar	Nonbuilding*		+52.4	+ 6.1
3426.8	3425.1	3294.5	Mar	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 4.3	+ 3.8
728.8	729.8	726.2	Mar	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.9	+ 2.0
2698.0	2695.3	2568.3	Mar	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 5.3	+ 4.2
231	242	260	Mar	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 8.5	- 5.0
6.0	6.3	6.8	Mar	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
95.5	97.3	94.8	Mar	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 1.1	
3.1	3.1	3.2	Mar	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.2	41.2	41.0	Mar	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	- 1.3
$ 9.79	$ 9.76	$ 9.40	Mar	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.9
$ 403.35	$ 401.14	$ 385.40	Mar	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.0	+ 2.4

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-3rd Qtr.'84)(Month Ago-2nd Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-3rd Qtr.'83)
INA - Information Not Available

Provisional County Population Estimates

July 1, 1984

Alfred Toizer
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New Jersey's population reached an estimated 7,515,000 persons as of July 1, 1984, an increase of 150,000 (or 2.0%) since the Census of April 1, 1980. In all of the preceding 1970-1980 decade, the state grew by only about 194,000 persons, so the current pace is almost twice the rate of growth of the 1970s.

According to estimates issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the county leading this trend in both number and percent was Ocean. The coastal county added about 29,200 persons since the last official census, an increase of 8.44%, representing an average rate of growth of about 1.91% per year. (However, Ocean County's increase has slowed down from the 5% annual rate it maintained from 1970 to 1980.)

Ocean County alone accounted for almost one-fifth of New Jersey's total population increase from 1980 to 1984. Together with nearby Middlesex and Monmouth, which were up by 22,500 and 22,100 persons, respectively, the three leading counties were responsible for just short of half of the state's estimated overall growth of 150,000 in that period.

In terms of growth rates, Cape May County ranked right behind Ocean at 8.33% or 1.87% per year; but because Cape May is one of the smallest counties in New Jersey, its actual numerical increase was put at a comparatively modest 6,900 persons. Hunterdon, another of the smaller counties, grew by 5,200 persons (6%) from 1980 to 1984.

Continuing a trend that has been noted for the past several years, the heavily urbanized northeastern counties of Passaic, Hudson, and Union have maintained a small population growth. This is in marked contrast to the drops in population all three counties experienced from 1970 to 1980. And although Bergen and Essex counties are still falling in numbers of persons, they appear to be doing so at a much reduced rate than in the 1970s. Bergen's estimated decline has been so small (-1,100) that the county's total population can be considered as virtually unchanged. As a whole, this five-county region has lost only about 8,000 persons in the four-year period under review--versus a decline of 236,000 persons from 1970 to 1980.

As expected, the more suburban counties of northern and central New Jersey far outpaced their densely urban neighbors in population change. As already noted, Middlesex and Monmouth ranked second and third, respectively, in numerical increases. In addition, Somerset, Morris, and Sussex counties also were estimated to have been growing vigorously. Compared to them, Mercer and Warren counties were fairly slow-growing.

In southern New Jersey, the counties bordering Philadelphia continued their postwar patterns of growth. The three-county Burlington-Camden-Gloucester area showed an overall increase of almost 34,000 persons, or better than 3% in four years. Indeed, Burlington County's rise of 16,200 persons was the fourth largest in the state.

Also in the southern part of the state, Atlantic and Salem counties exhibited modest growth, while Cumberland County has been sluggish. Atlantic County appears in these estimates to have passed the 200,000-population threshold for the first time.

It must be noted, however, that these 1984 county population estimates are provisional and will be subject to change. The figures were prepared jointly by the Census Bureau and the New Jersey Department of Labor. However, since only five states including New Jersey cooperated with the Census Bureau, the results are not considered a product of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates (FSCPE).

The county population estimates cited here (and shown in the accompanying table) are taken from the U.S. Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports*, Series P-26, No. 84-52-C, issued in March 1985. The publication of mid-1984 estimates, so soon after the estimate date, represents a considerable advance in the timeliness of the provisional county figures. In order to produce the numbers this quickly, only the Administrative Records and Ratio-Correlation methods were used. (Component Method II which relies on births, deaths and school enrollments was left out of the procedure.) Furthermore, some of the measures of county population change were incomplete or preliminary.

The Administrative Records Method relies heavily upon federal income tax filers, whose returns are analyzed to determine changes in county of residence, so that a migration rate can be computed for each county. The method also uses immigration data and vital statistics to measure other changes in the household population under 65 years old, while persons 65 or older are estimated from Medicare enrollment data. The population in group quarters is estimated from changes reported by more than 100 institutions that are surveyed each year. The tax-estimated migration and the group quarters change are the only variables for which up-to-date measures were available. For the other variables, data had to be extrapolated from last year.

In the Ratio-Correlation Method, a four-variable regression equation is used to estimate county household population according to trends in elementary school enrollments, federal income tax returns, and resident births and deaths. The school enrollment data were current, but the tax, birth, and death variables were estimated by extrapolating from earlier trends. The nonhousehold population was estimated from the same group quarters surveys used in the Administrative Records Method.

The Official State Estimates for which the New Jersey Department of Labor is responsible will be published this coming fall. They will be produced under FSCPE auspices and will employ all the estimating methods, in the standard procedures, and with up-to-date statistics for all the variables.

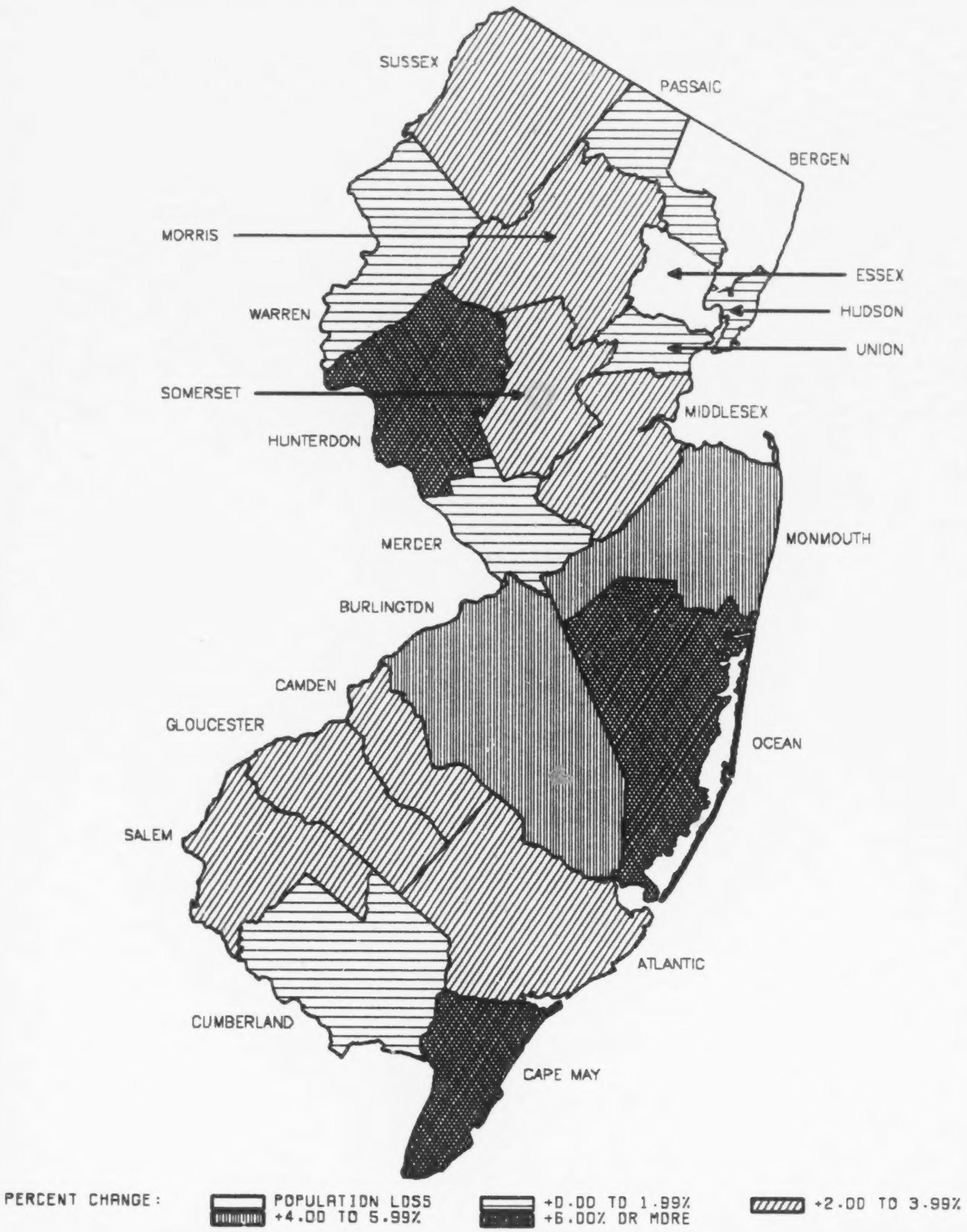
RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES: 1980 CENSUS AND 1984 ESTIMATES

	CENSUS APRIL 1, 1980	ESTIMATED* JULY 1, 1984 (P)	CHANGE, 1980-1984	PERCENT CHANGE, 1980-1984	
				TOTAL	ANNUAL AVERAGE
STATE TOTAL	7,365,011	7,515,000	150,000	+2.04	+0.47
Atlantic County	194,119	201,300	7,200	+3.71	+0.86
Bergen County	845,385	844,300	- 1,100	-0.13	-0.03
Burlington County	362,542	378,800	16,200	+4.48	+1.03
Camden County	471,650	482,000	10,300	+2.19	+0.51
Cape May County	82,266	89,100	6,900	+8.33	+1.87
Cumberland County	132,866	133,500	600	+0.45	+0.11
Essex County	851,304	831,800	- 19,500	-2.30	-0.55
Gloucester County	199,917	207,300	7,300	+3.68	+0.86
Hudson County	556,972	559,900	2,900	+0.52	+0.12
Hunterdon County	87,361	92,600	5,200	+6.00	+1.36
Mercer County	307,863	313,800	6,000	+1.94	+0.45
Middlesex County	595,893	618,400	22,500	+3.77	+0.87
Monmouth County	503,173	525,300	22,100	+4.40	+1.01
Morris County	407,630	417,900	10,200	+2.51	+0.59
Ocean County	346,038	375,200	29,200	+8.44	+1.91
Passaic County	447,585	455,200	7,600	+1.71	+0.40
Salem County	64,676	66,500	1,800	+2.80	+0.65
Somerset County	203,129	210,900	7,700	+3.81	+0.89
Sussex County	116,119	120,200	4,100	+3.55	+0.82
Union County	504,094	505,500	1,400	+0.27	+0.07
Warren County	84,429	85,400	900	+1.10	+0.28

* The state estimate is shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred persons.

(P) Provisional estimates, for use in the Federal revenue-sharing program.

PERCENT CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION, 1980-84


SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
MORRIS
ESSEX
HUDSON
WARREN
UNION
SOMERSET
MIDDLESEX
HUNTERDON
MONMOUTH
MERCER
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
OCEAN
SALEM
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
CAPE MAY
PERCENT CHANGE:
POPULATION LOSS
+4.00 TO 5.99%
+0.00 TO 1.99%
+6.00% OR MORE
+2.00 TO 3.99%

SOURCES: 1980 U.S. Census, 1984 Provisional F.S.C.P. Estimates

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1984 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31-32 The decline in the numbers of nonfarm job openings received and placements made by the Employment Service since June 1983 is attributable to the closing at the end of the last school year of the Teachers Registry, a substitute teachers placement service. Accordingly, caution should be used in interpreting these data and in making comparisons with earlier figures.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819r
Feb	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
Mar	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,849p
Apr	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810		
May	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831		
Jun	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842		
Jul	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843		
Aug	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
Sep	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
Oct	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
Nov	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
Dec	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

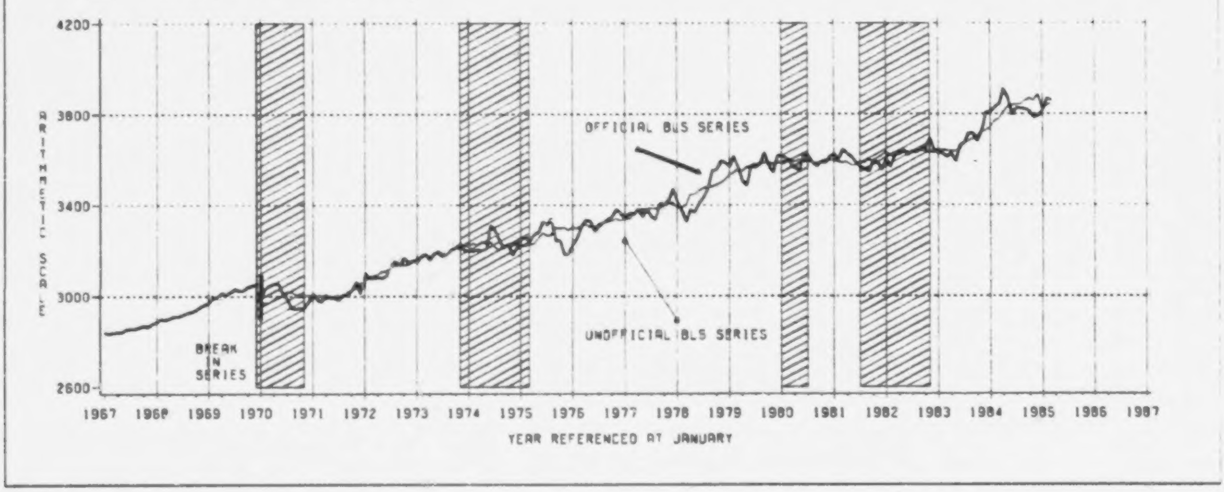
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
Feb	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
Mar	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,626p
Apr	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579		
May	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595		
Jun	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604		
Jul	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603		
Aug	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
Sep	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
Oct	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
Nov	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
Dec	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

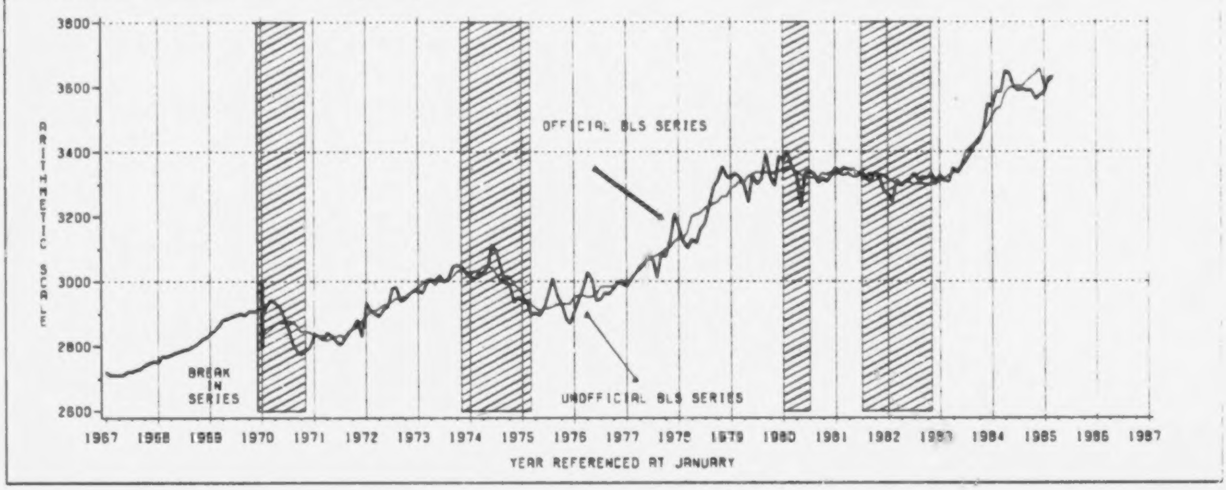
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212r
Feb	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
Mar	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223p
Apr	329	325	276	305	265	231		
May	336	326	256	295	232	236		
Jun	304	326	308	288	197	237		
Jul	303	329	303	276	239	240		
Aug	324	327	322	273	233	239		
Sep	326	336	296	264	232	243		
Oct	331	338	250	259	225	241		
Nov	363	344	262	263	221	222		
Dec	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

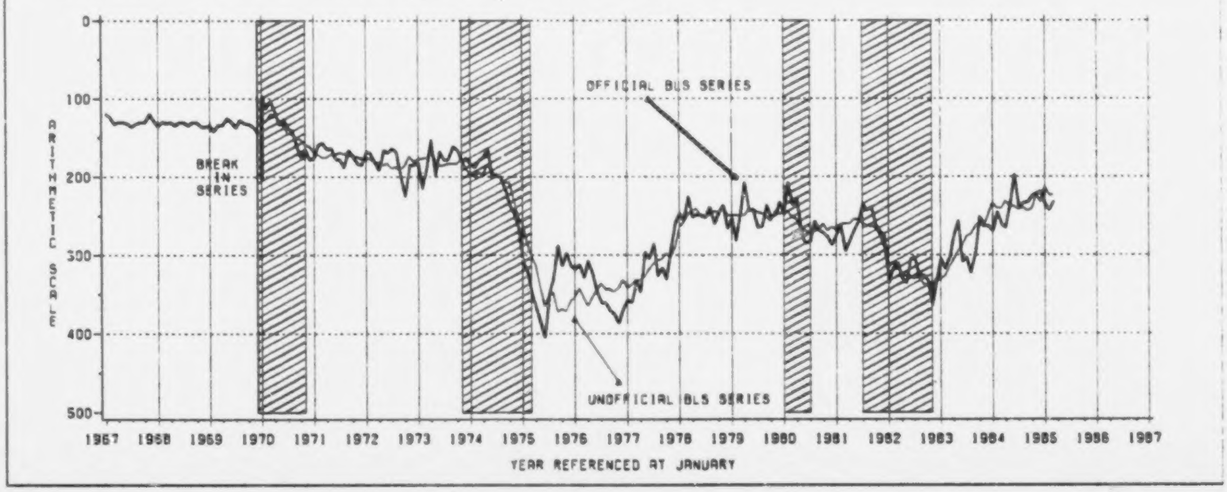


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0r
Feb	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
Mar	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5p
Apr	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4		
May	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7		
Jun	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8		
Jul	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
Aug	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
Sep	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
Oct	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
Nov	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
Dec	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

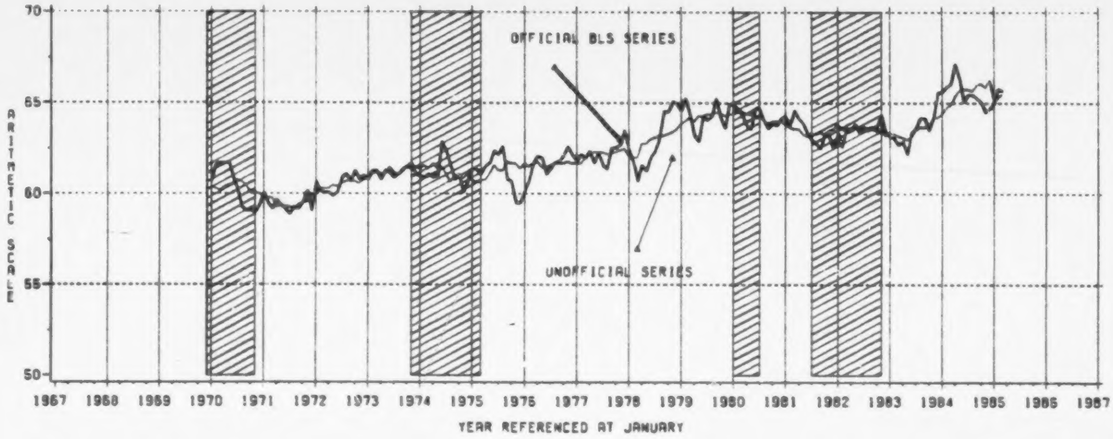
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
Feb	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
Mar	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7p
Apr	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4		
May	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6		
Jun	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7		
Jul	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
Aug	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
Sep	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
Oct	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
Nov	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
Dec	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

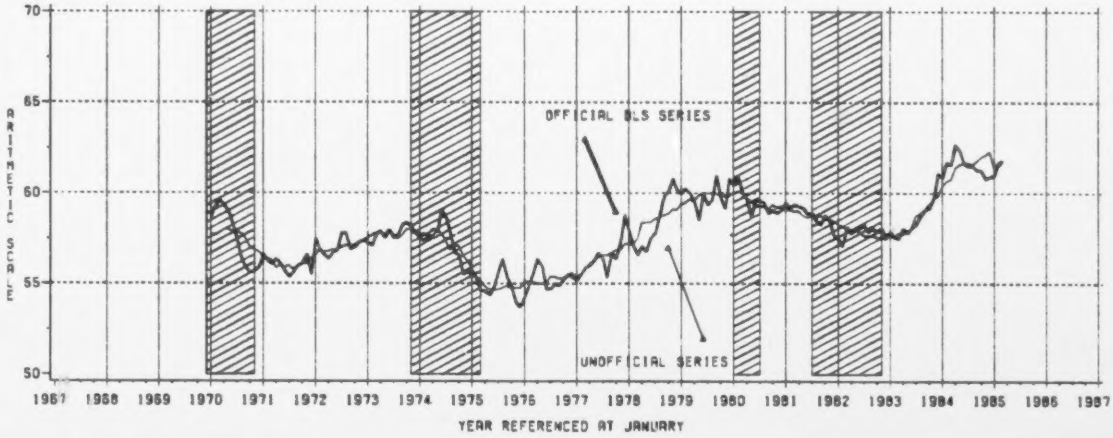
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
Feb	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
Mar	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8p
Apr	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1		
May	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2		
Jun	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2		
Jul	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
Aug	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
Sep	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
Oct	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
Nov	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
Dec	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

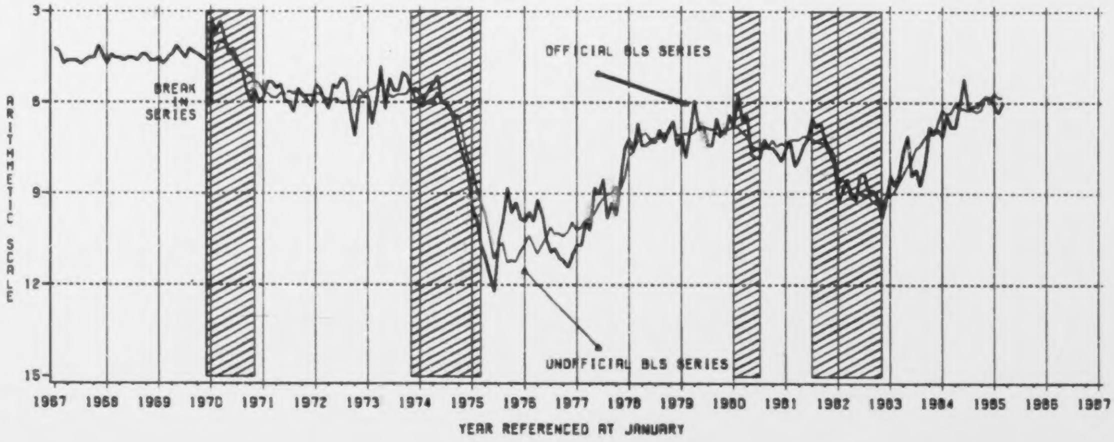


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
Feb	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9r	3425.1r
Mar	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3363.0p	3426.8p
Apr	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7		
May	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4		
Jun	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
Jul	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
Aug	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
Sep	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
Oct	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
Nov	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
Dec	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.0	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

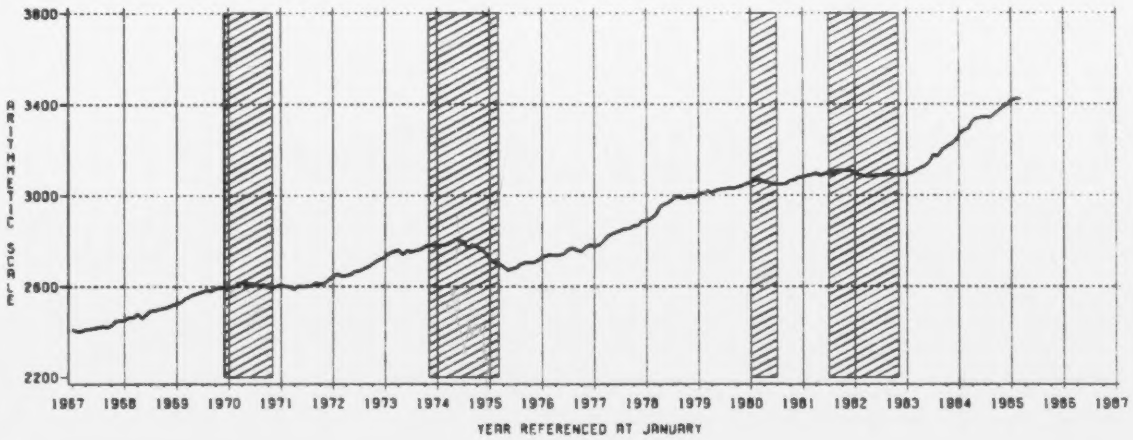
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
Feb	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1r	2890.7r
Mar	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2825.2p	2892.4p
Apr	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0		
May	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9		
Jun	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
Jul	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
Aug	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
Sep	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
Oct	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
Nov	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
Dec	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

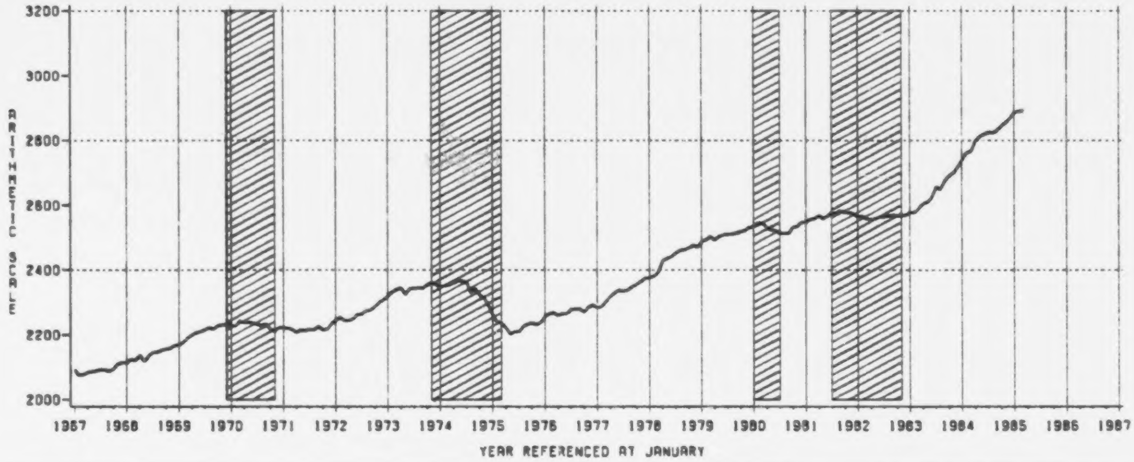
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
Feb	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8r	534.4r
Mar	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	537.8p	534.4p
Apr	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6		
May	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5		
Jun	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
Jul	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
Aug	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
Sep	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
Oct	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
Nov	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
Dec	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

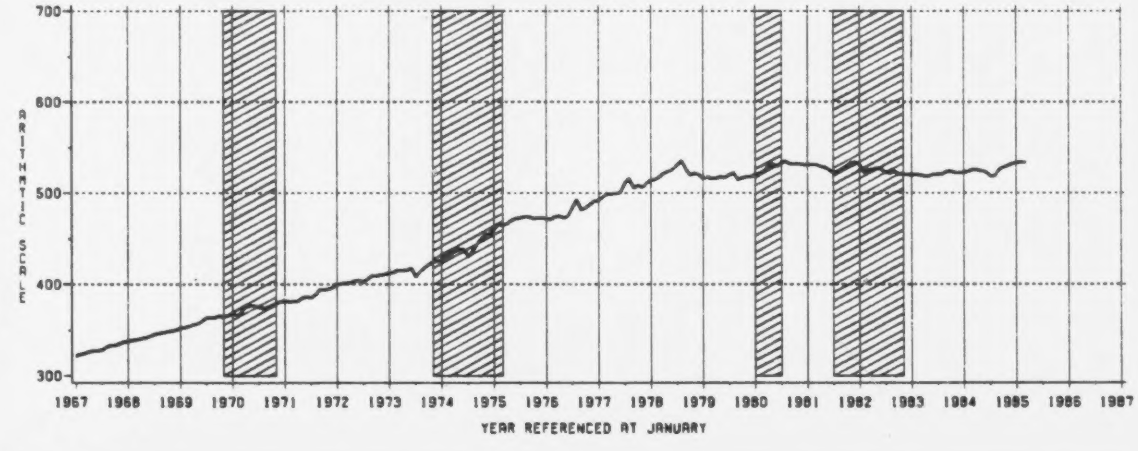


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
Feb	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9r	729.8r
Mar	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	724.1p	728.8p
Apr	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5		
May	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8		
Jun	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
Jul	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
Aug	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
Sep	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
Oct	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
Nov	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
Dec	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

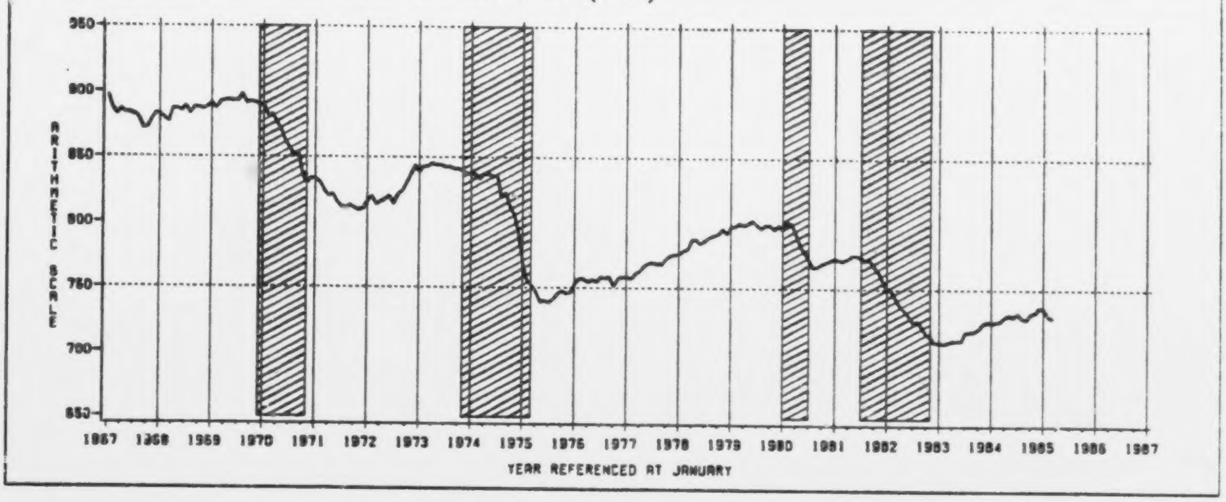
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
Feb	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2r	153.8r
Mar	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	136.4p	153.8p
Apr	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0		
May	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9		
Jun	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
Jul	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
Aug	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
Sep	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
Oct	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
Nov	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
Dec	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

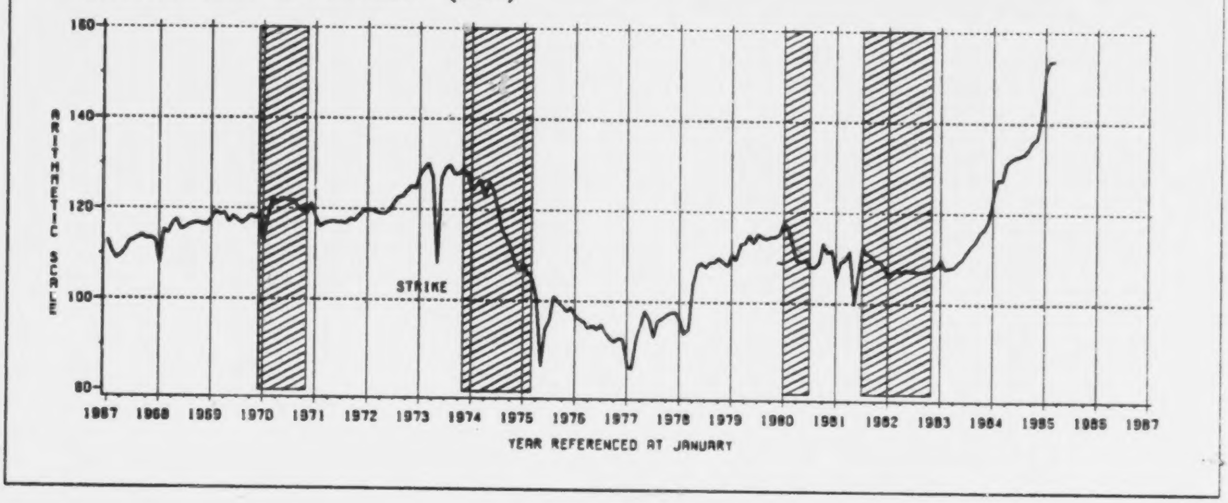
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
Feb	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0r	2004.9r
Mar	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1962.7p	2007.7p
Apr	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4		
May	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9		
Jun	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
Jul	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
Aug	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
Sep	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
Oct	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
Nov	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
Dec	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

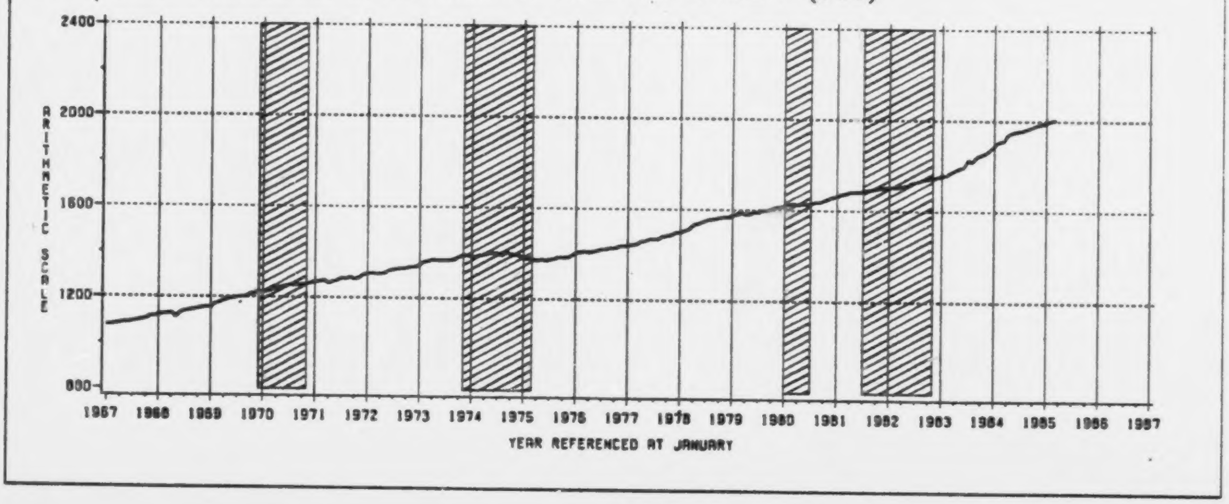


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
Feb	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3r	457.3r
Mar	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	454.0p	456.7p
Apr	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9		
May	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2		
Jun	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
Jul	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
Aug	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
Sep	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
Oct	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
Nov	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
Dec	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

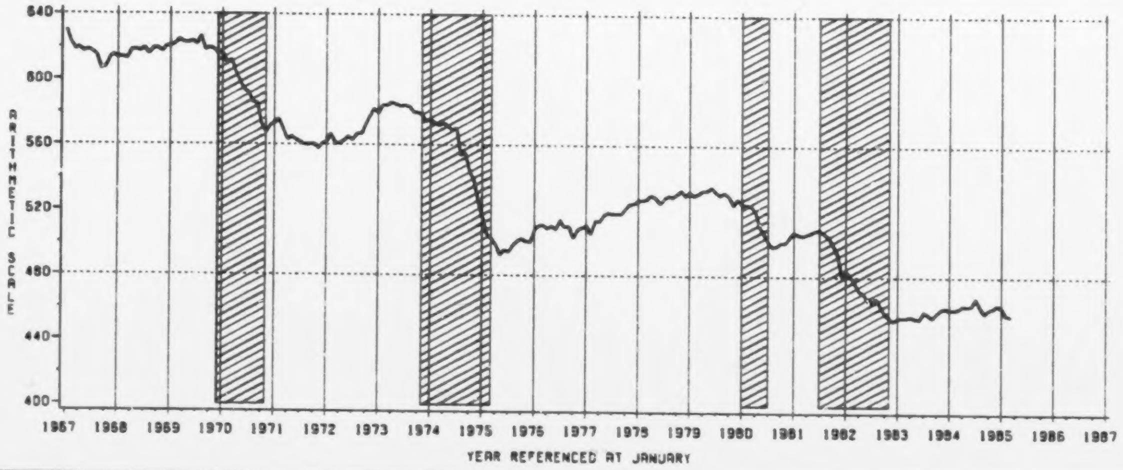
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
Feb	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
Mar	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.2p	41.2p
Apr	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4		
May	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1		
Jun	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
Jul	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
Aug	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
Sep	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
Oct	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
Nov	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
Dec	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

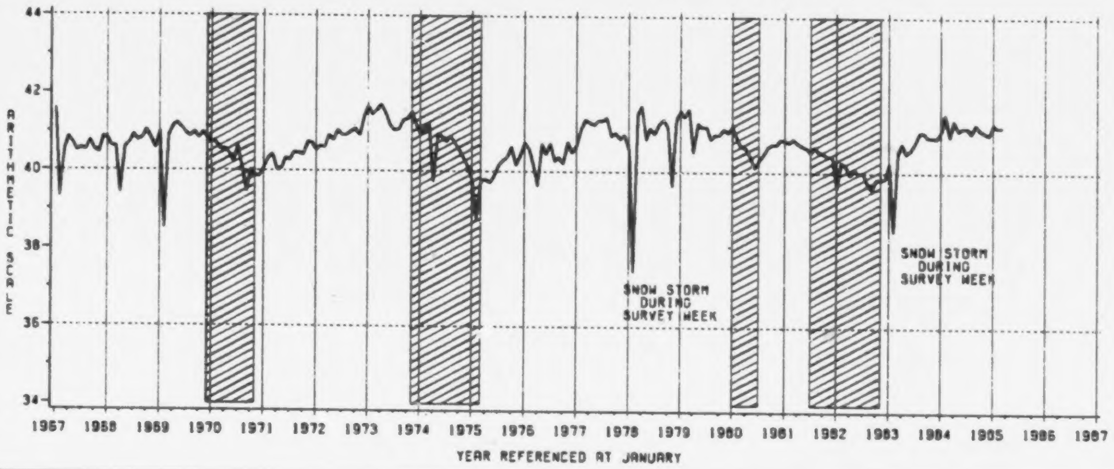
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
Feb	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590r	18,841r
Mar	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,705p	18,816p
Apr	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164		
May	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996		
Jun	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
Jul	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
Aug	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
Sep	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
Oct	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
Nov	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
Dec	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

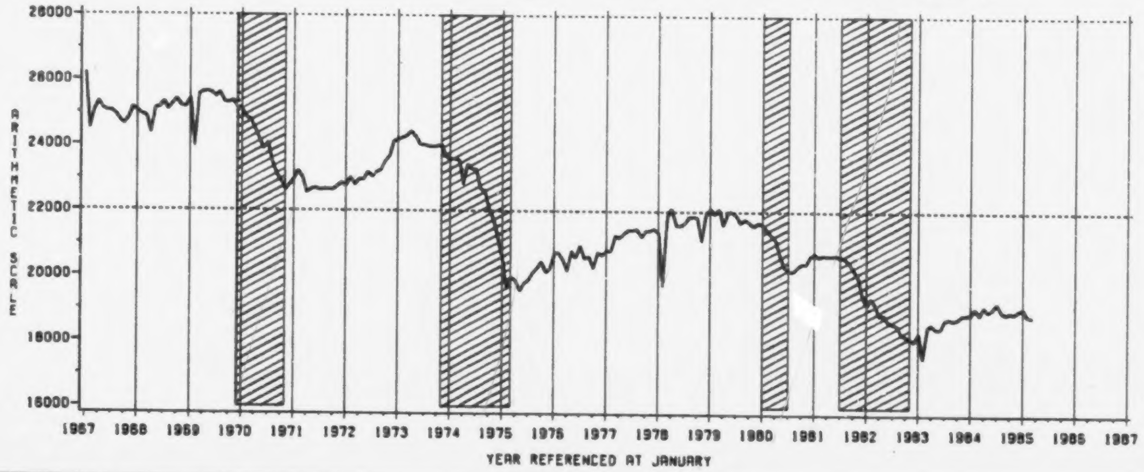


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted	1984 Unadjusted	1985 Unadjusted
Jan	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
Feb	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14r
Mar	342.95	366.62	385.40	403.35p
Apr	340.63	365.53	389.22	
May	344.80	366.02	387.04	
Jun	343.60	368.24	390.99	
Jul	342.54	369.26	387.60	
Aug	344.12	372.60	387.32	
Sep	346.98	376.98	394.96	
Oct	351.20	376.89	395.24	
Nov	356.17	381.20	399.51	
Dec	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

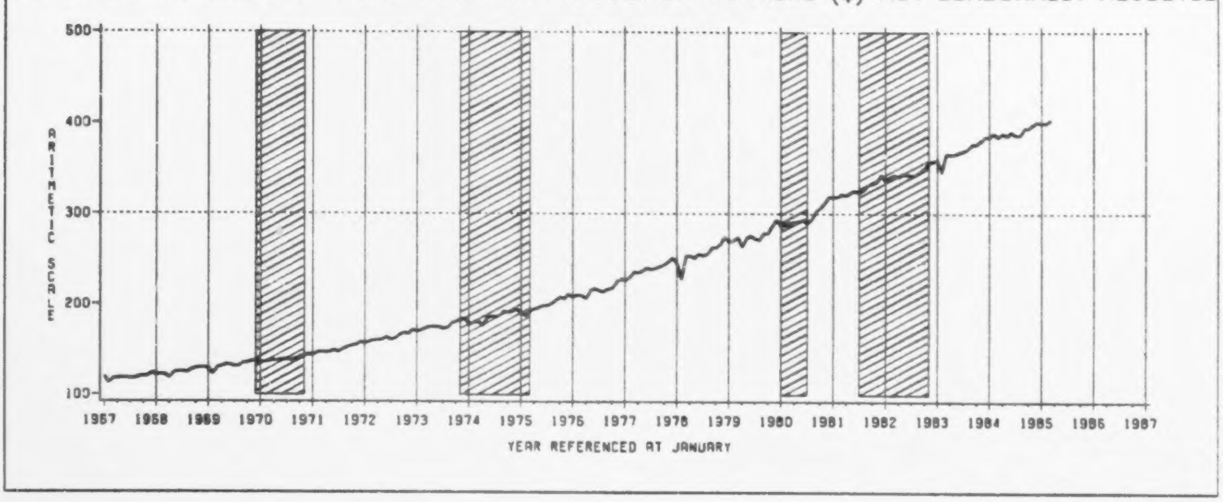
Date	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
Feb	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
Mar	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
Apr	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0			
May	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5			
Jun	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
Jul	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
Aug	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
Sep	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
Oct	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
Nov	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
Dec	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

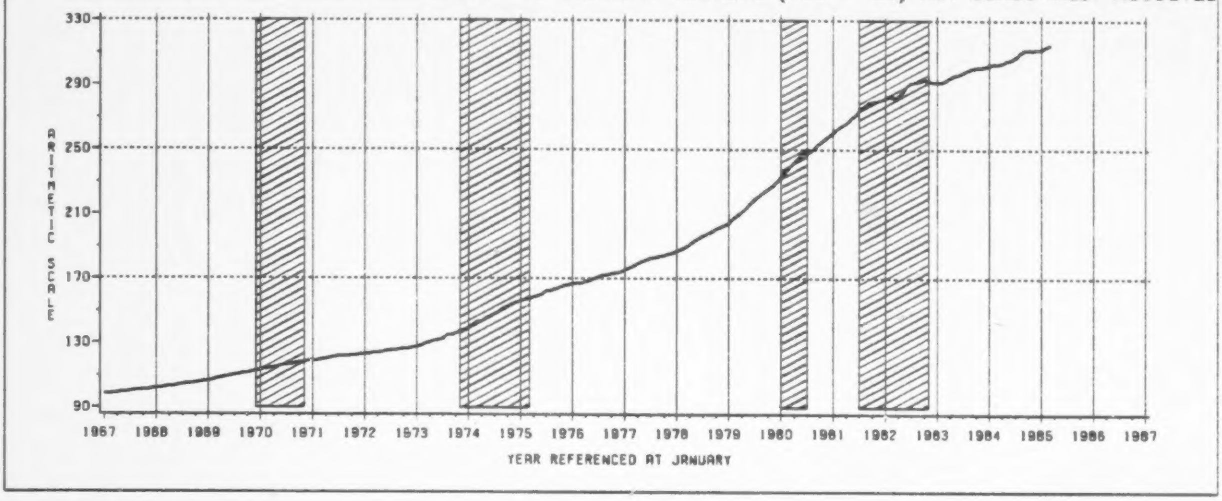
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep	Single	3 Dep
Jan	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
Feb	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73r	106.96r
Mar	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	98.91p	107.17p
Apr	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69		
May	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78		
Jun	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
Jul	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
Aug	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
Sep	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
Oct	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
Nov	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
Dec	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

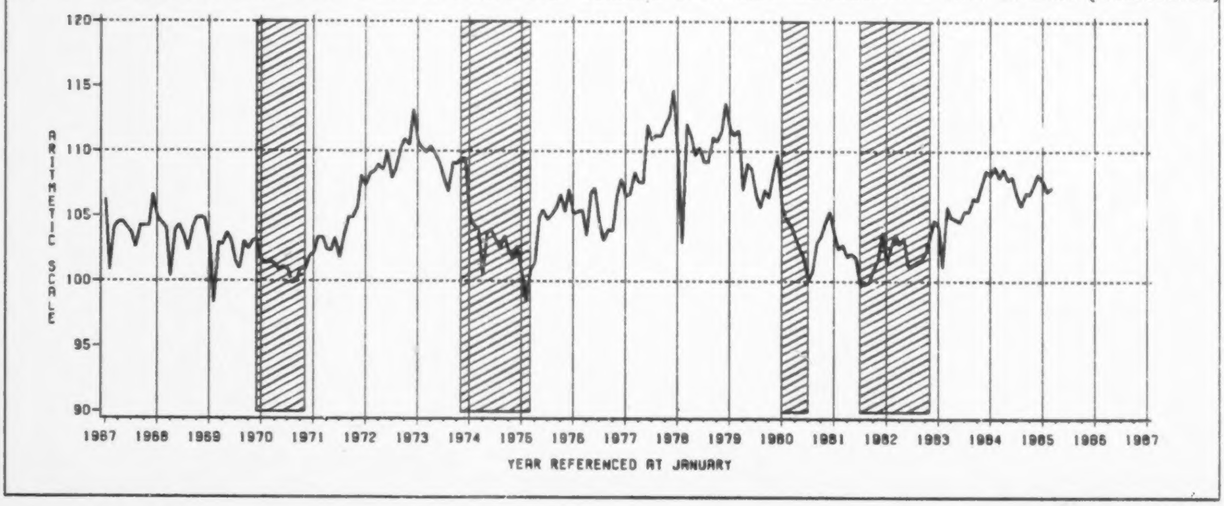


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358		
Feb	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257		
Mar	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
Apr	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
May	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
Jun	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
Jul	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
Aug	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
Sep	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
Oct	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
Nov	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
Dec	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

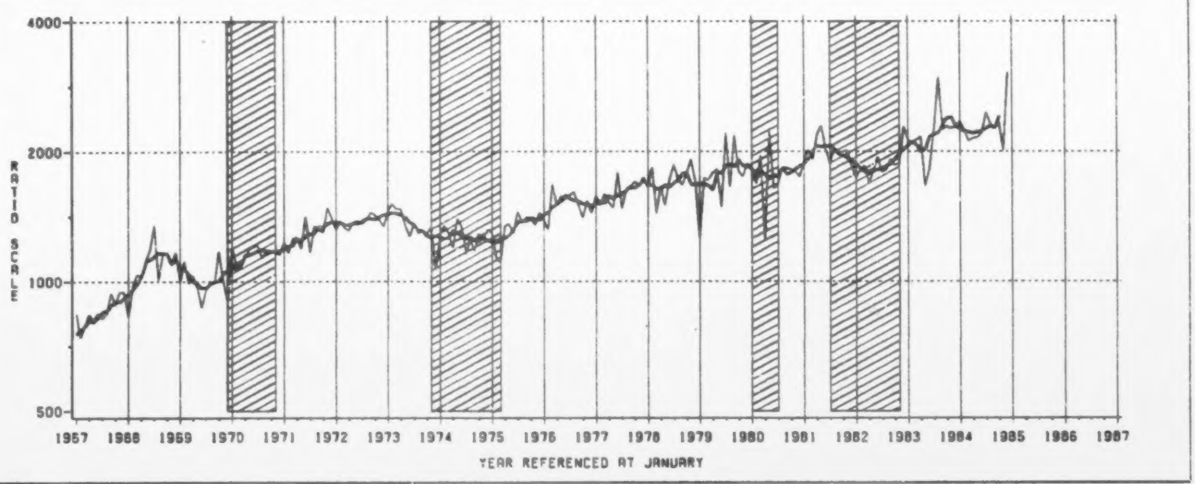
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	34	37	57	61				
Feb	37	47	42	53				
Mar	42	43	53	55				
Apr	46	39	68	57				
May	57	50	51	46				
Jun	53	43	80	62				
Jul	23	33	33	51				
Aug	60	48	73	54				
Sep	50	47	48	47				
Oct	39	48	46	57				
Nov	26	29	65	67				
Dec	45	46	73	78				

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (Millions of Kilowatt-hours)

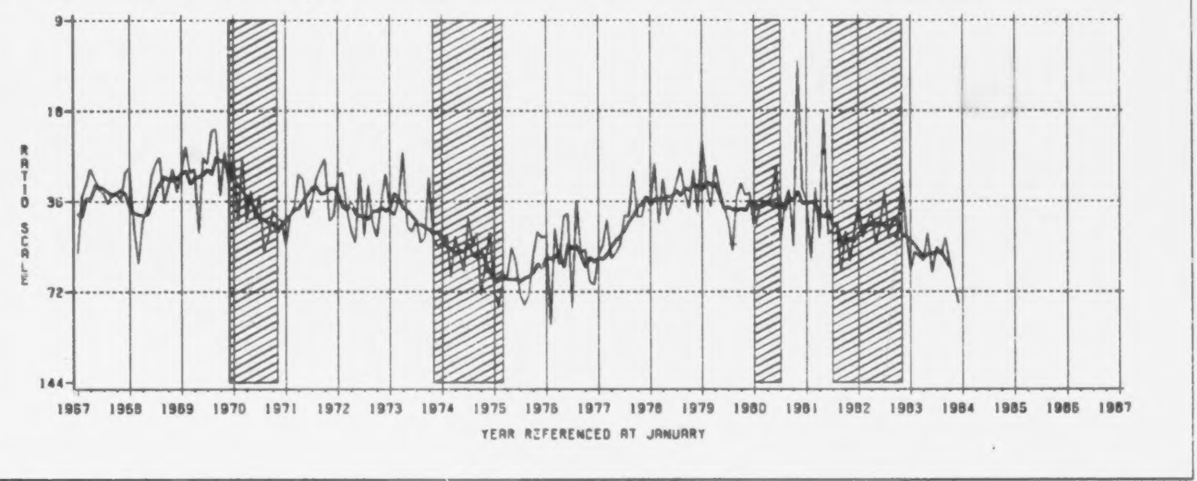
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
Feb	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228		
Mar	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
Apr	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
May	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
Jun	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
Jul	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
Aug	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
Sep	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
Oct	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
Nov	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
Dec	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

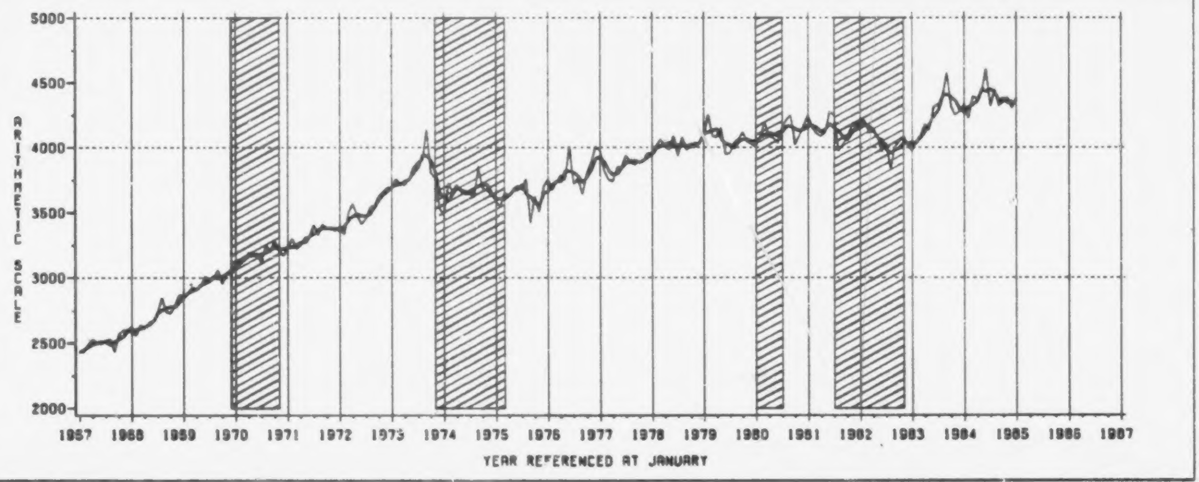


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
Feb	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
Mar	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8r	544.4r	620.3	629.1
Apr	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2		
May	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4		
Jun	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
Jul	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
Aug	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
Sep	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
Oct	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
Nov	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
Dec	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

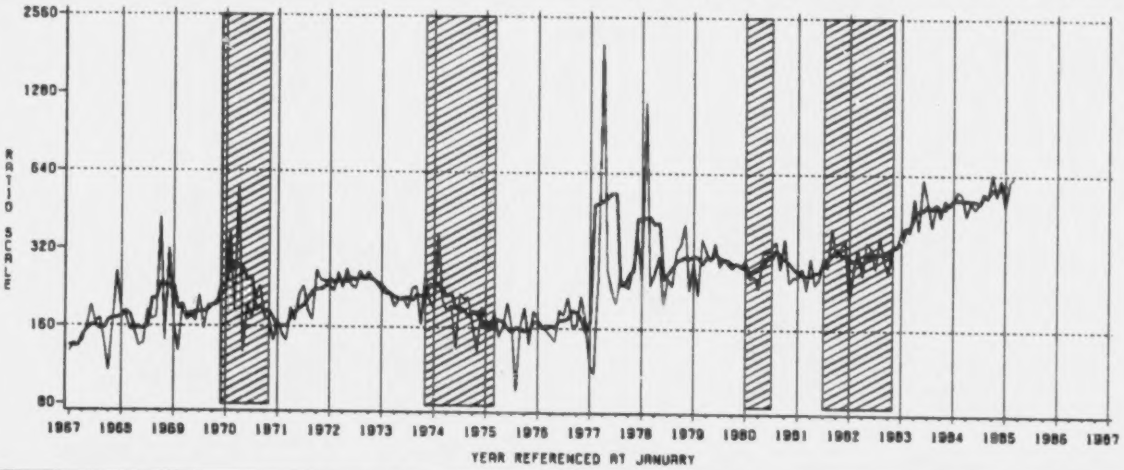
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
Feb	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
Mar	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4r	318.6r	331.1	350.0
Apr	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2		
May	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5		
Jun	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
Jul	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
Aug	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
Sep	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
Oct	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
Nov	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
Dec	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

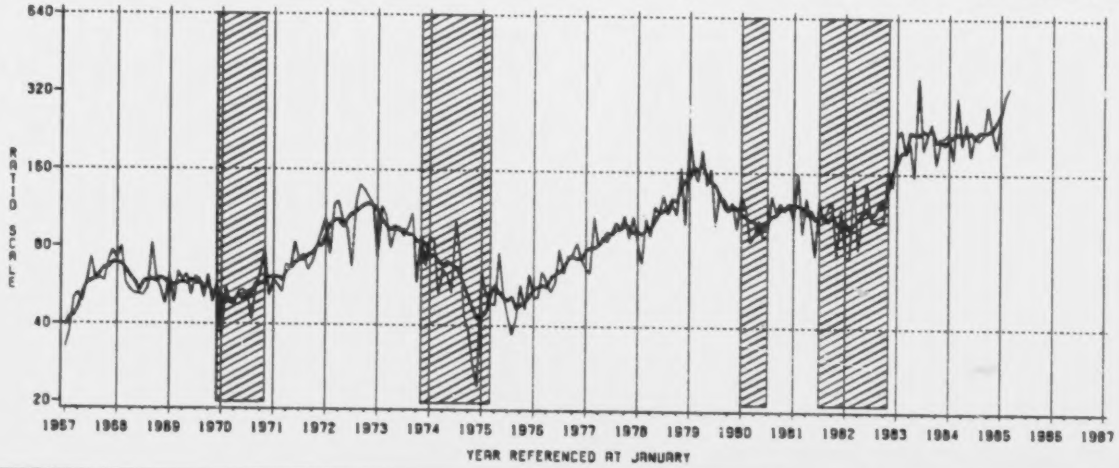
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
Feb	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
Mar	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1r	188.7r	219.0	218.6
Apr	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8		
May	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0		
Jun	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
Jul	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
Aug	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
Sep	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
Oct	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
Nov	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
Dec	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

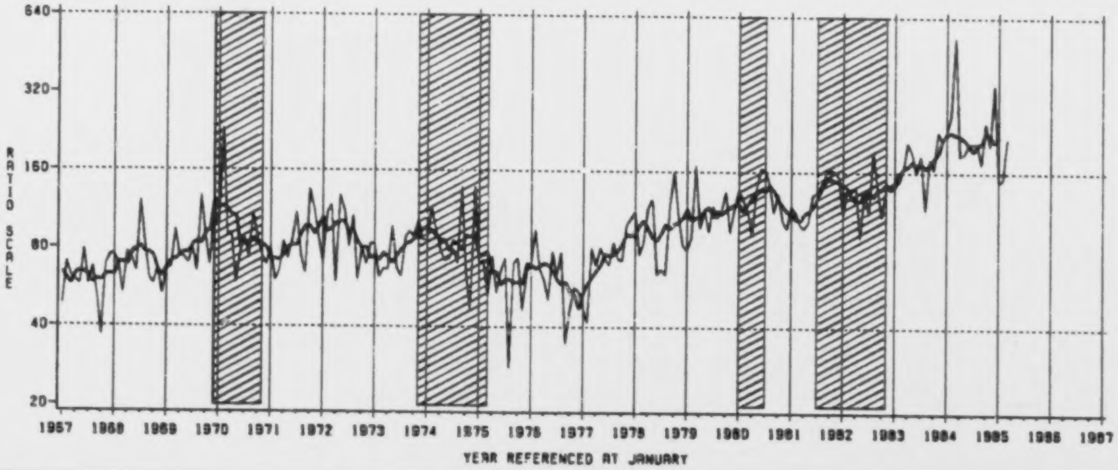


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
Feb	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	918	1552
Mar	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782		
Apr	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217		
May	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
Jun	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
Jul	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
Aug	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
Sep	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
Oct	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
Nov	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
Dec	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

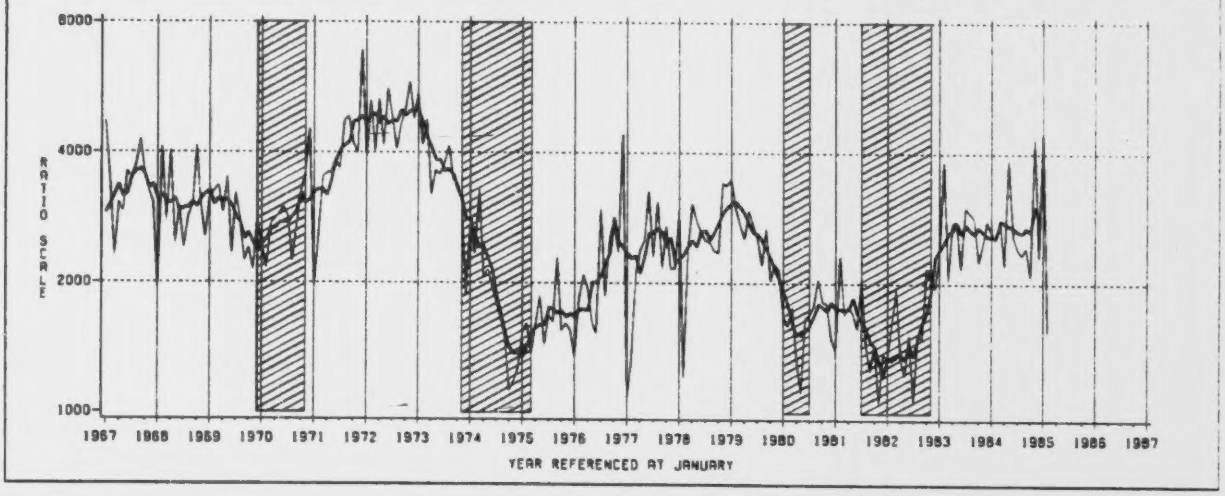
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
Feb	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	724	1545
Mar	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734		
Apr	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529		
May	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
Jun	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
Jul	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
Aug	1047	878	2177	1782	2288	1920		
Sep	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
Oct	1265	1162	1907	1697	2165	1844		
Nov	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
Dec	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

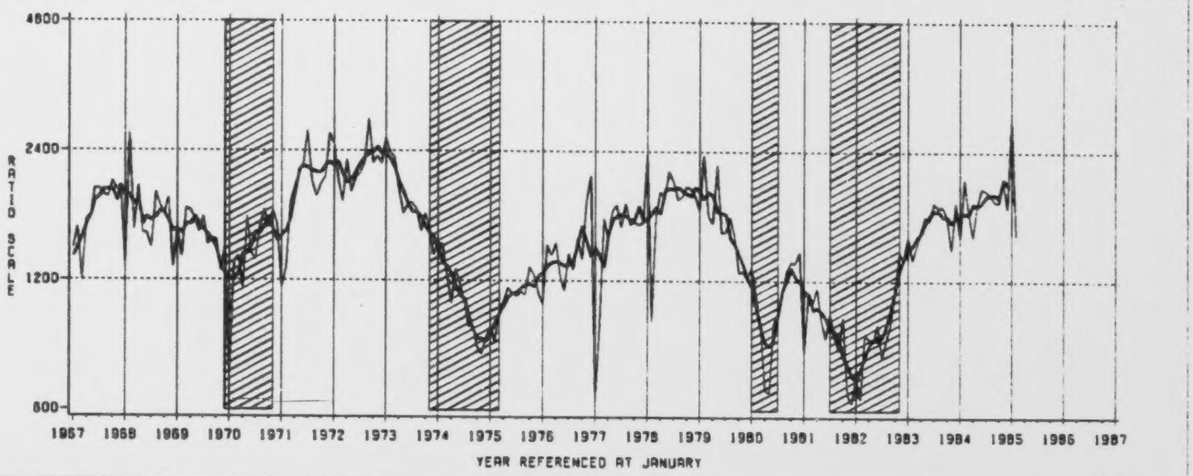
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
Feb	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	169	300
Mar	772	981	280	361	455	610		
Apr	155	278	494	907	266	499		
May	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
Jun	733	460	565	383	533	375		
Jul	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
Aug	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
Sep	557	440	986	801	558	453		
Oct	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
Nov	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
Dec	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

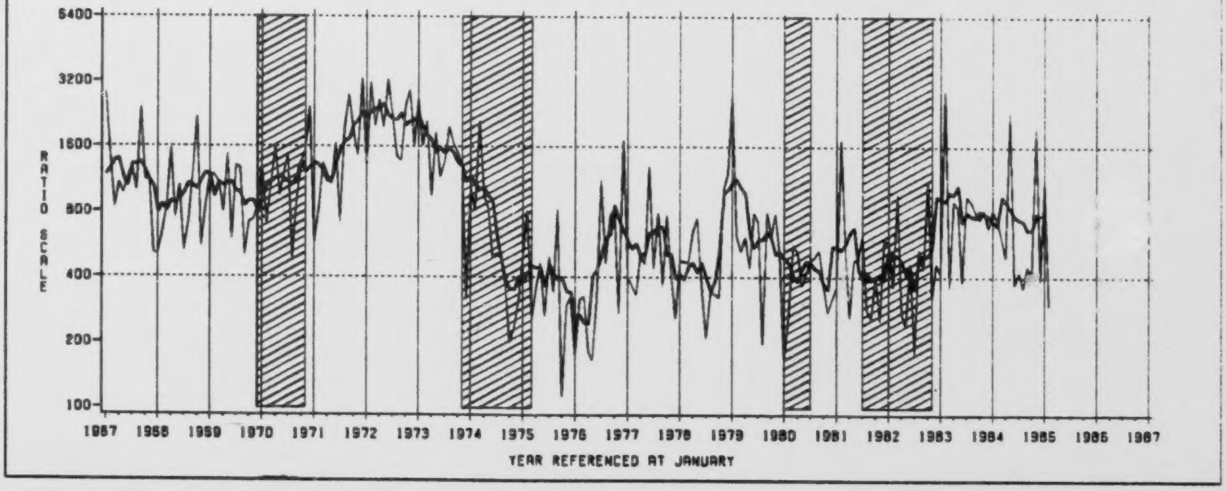


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494r	3,794r
Feb	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,330p	3,810p
Mar	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505		
Apr	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768		
May	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726		
Jun	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784		
Jul	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
Aug	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
Sep	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
Oct	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
Nov	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
Dec	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

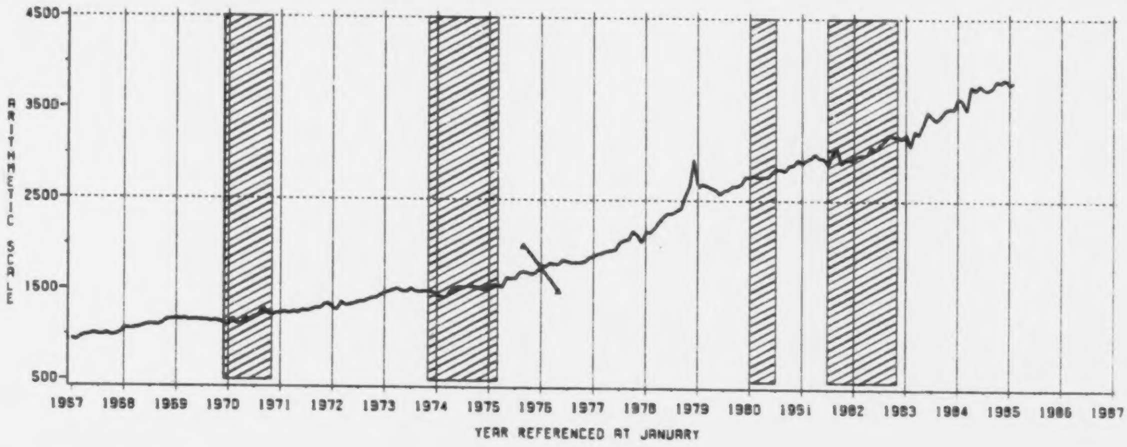
Date	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted	1984 Adjusted	1985 Adjusted
Jan	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,376r
Feb	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,371p
Mar	1,189	1,252	1,285	
Apr	1,190	1,232	1,381	
May	1,216	1,273	1,367	
Jun	1,185	1,321	1,386	
Jul	1,205	1,296	1,368	
Aug	1,218	1,274	1,358	
Sep	1,243	1,281	1,363	
Oct	1,227	1,303	1,393	
Nov	1,227	1,315	1,389	
Dec	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

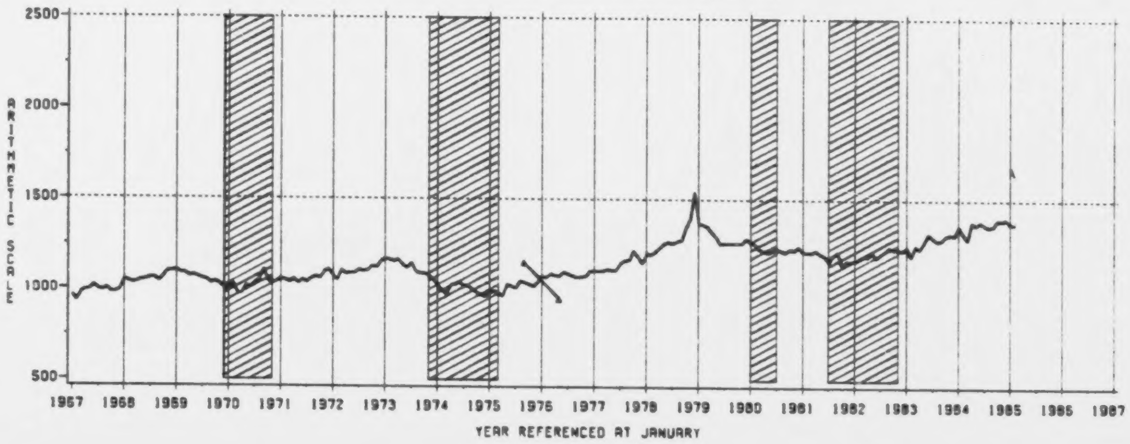
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
Feb	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
Mar	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
Apr	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228		
May	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807		
Jun	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
Jul	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
Aug	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
Sep	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
Oct	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
Nov	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
Dec	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

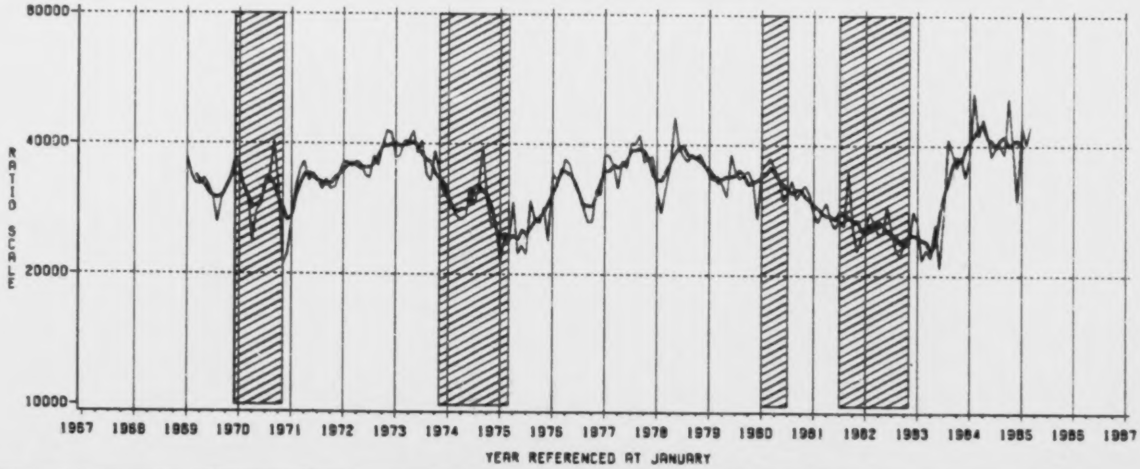


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
Feb	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
Mar	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
Apr	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007		
May	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280		
Jun	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
Jul	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
Aug	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
Sep	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
Oct	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
Nov	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
Dec	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

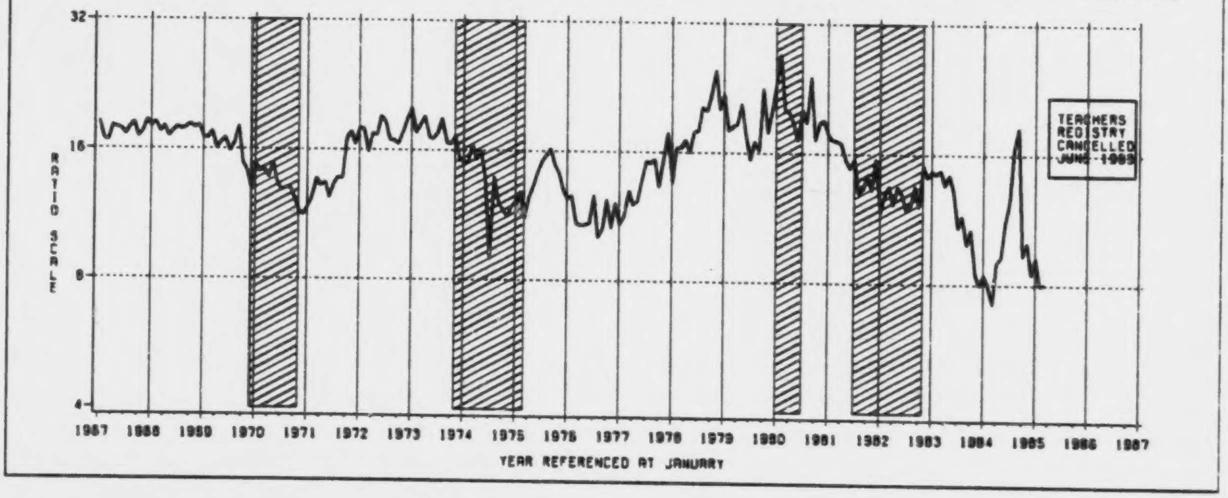
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
Feb	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
Mar	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
Apr	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922		
May	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783		
Jun	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
Jul	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
Aug	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
Sep	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
Oct	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
Nov	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
Dec	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

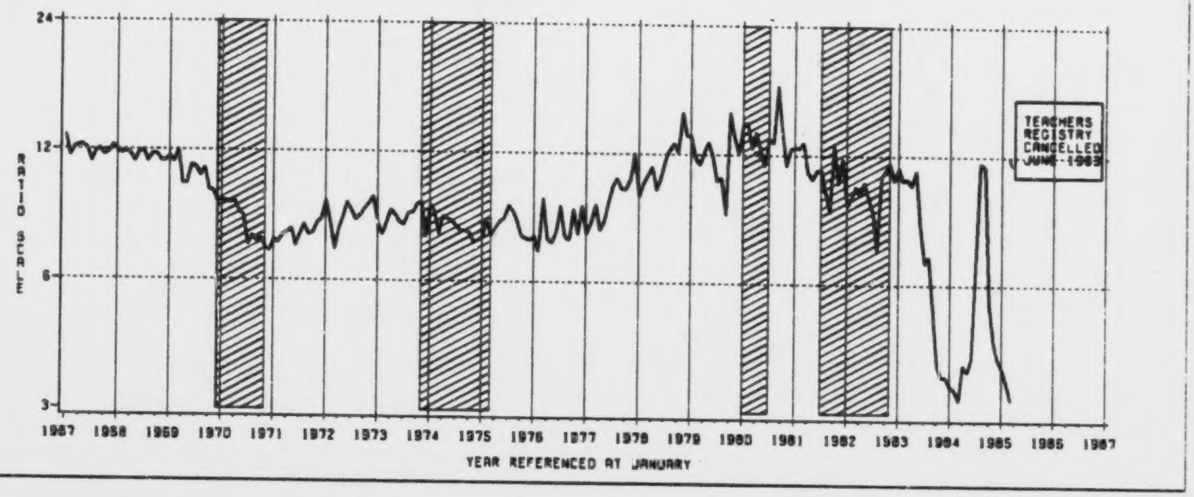
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
Feb	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
Mar	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
Apr	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1		
May	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8		
Jun	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
Jul	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
Aug	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
Sep	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
Oct	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
Nov	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
Dec	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

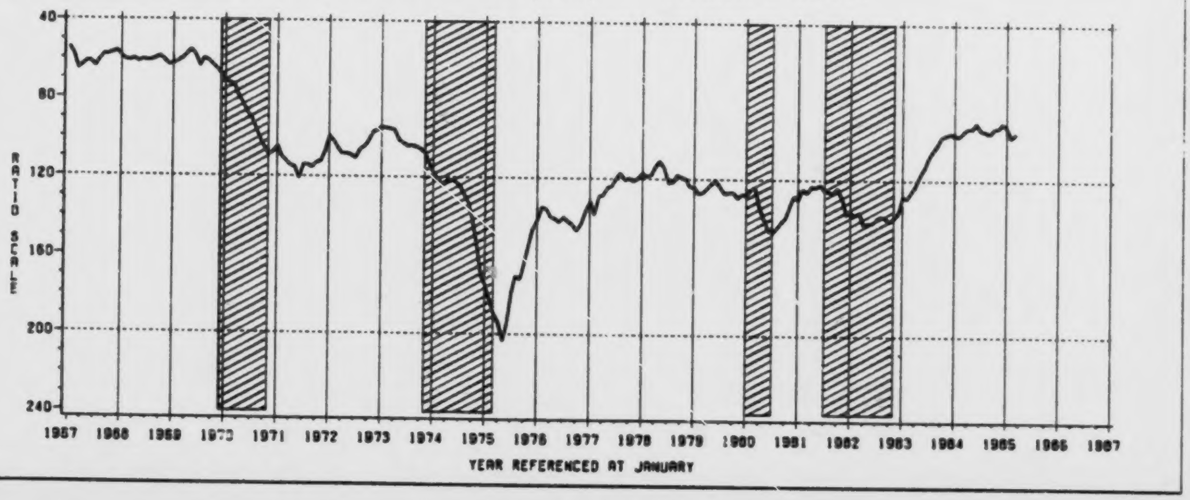


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURNACE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
Feb	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
Mar	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
Apr	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1		
May	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1		
Jun	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
Jul	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
Aug	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
Sep	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
Oct	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
Nov	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
Dec	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

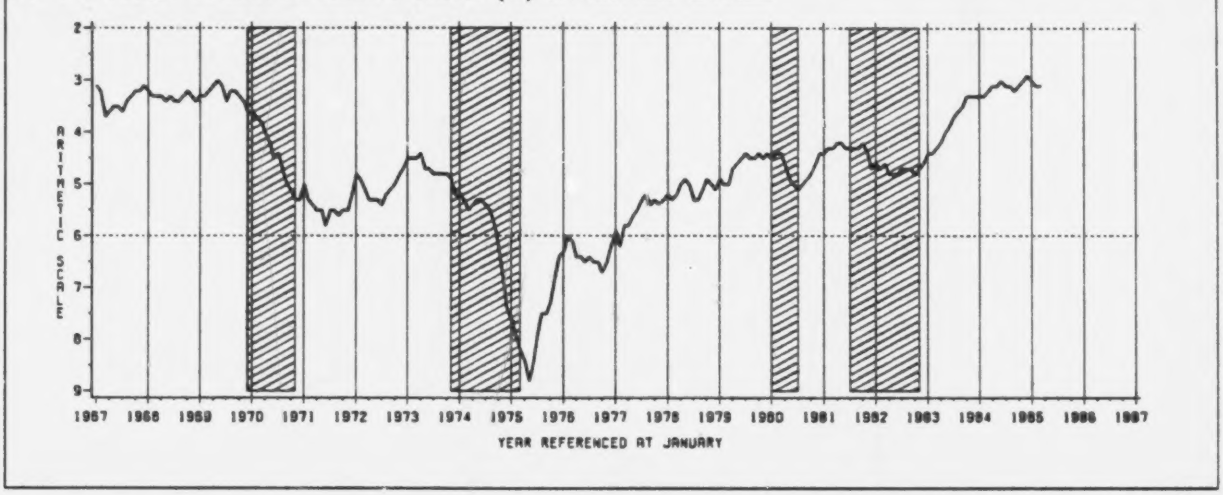
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
Feb	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
Mar	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
Apr	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709		
May	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849		
Jun	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
Jul	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
Aug	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
Sep	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
Oct	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
Nov	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
Dec	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

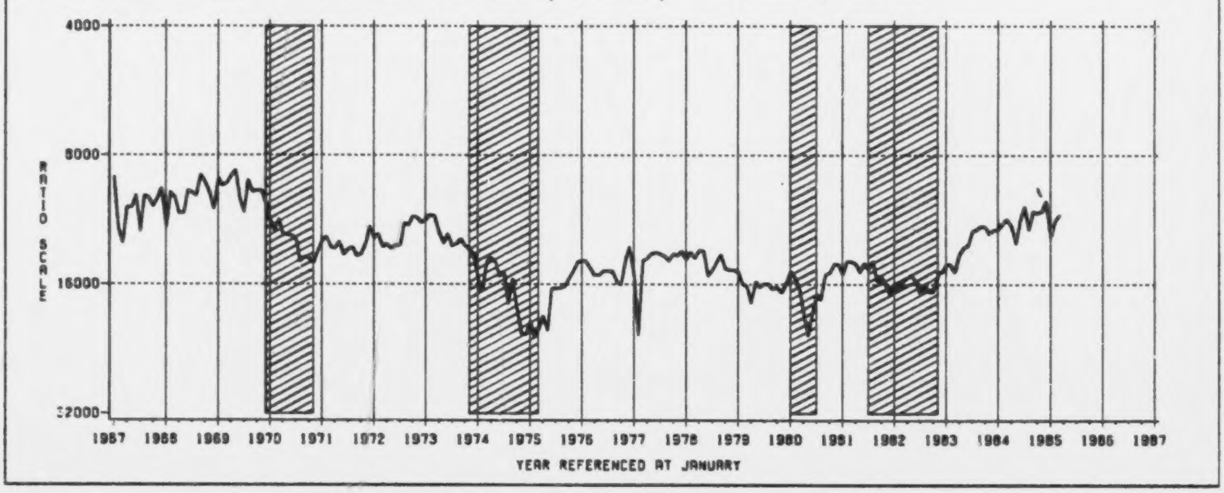
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
Feb	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009		
Mar	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
Apr	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
May	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
Jun	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
Jul	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
Aug	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
Sep	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
Oct	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
Nov	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
Dec	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

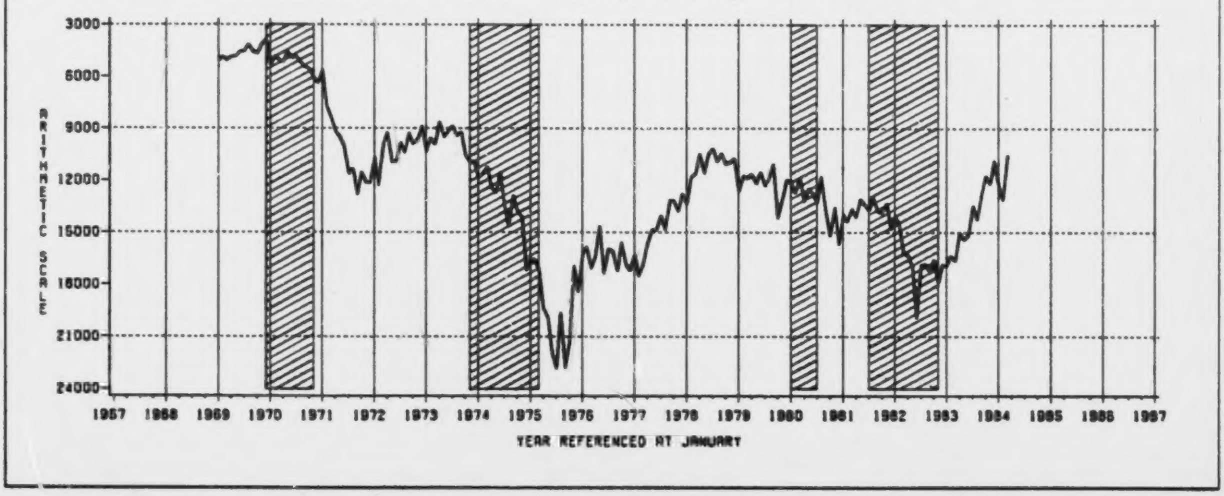


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
Feb	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
Mar	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
Apr	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6		
May	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8		
Jun	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4		
Jul	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
Aug	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
Sep	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
Oct	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
Nov	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
Dec	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

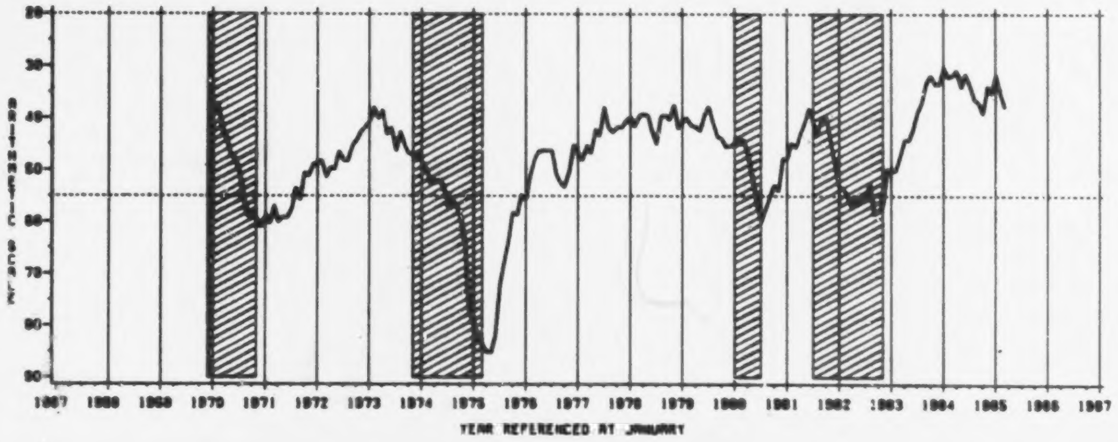
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
Feb	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
Mar	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
Apr	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5		
May	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3		
Jun	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6		
Jul	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
Aug	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
Sep	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
Oct	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
Nov	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
Dec	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

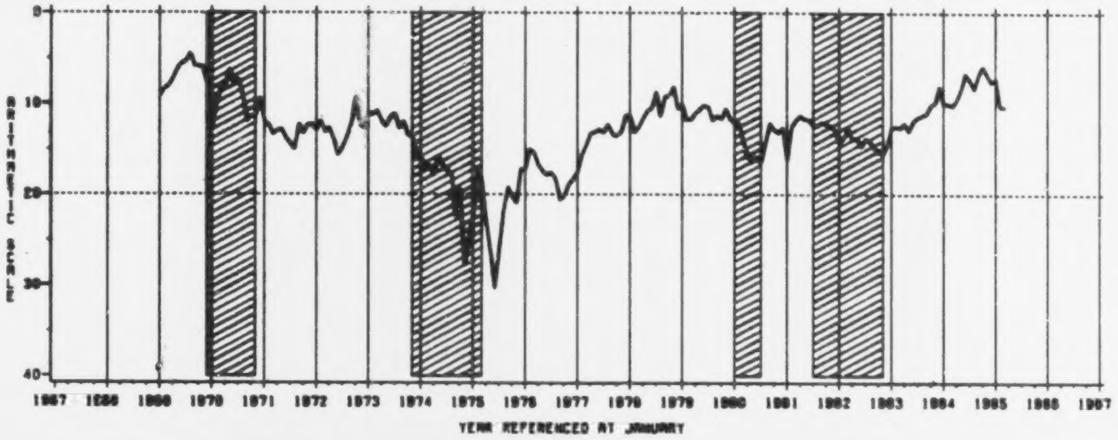
Date	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
Feb	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
Mar	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
Apr	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9		
May	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1		
Jun	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4		
Jul	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
Aug	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
Sep	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
Oct	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
Nov	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
Dec	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -II

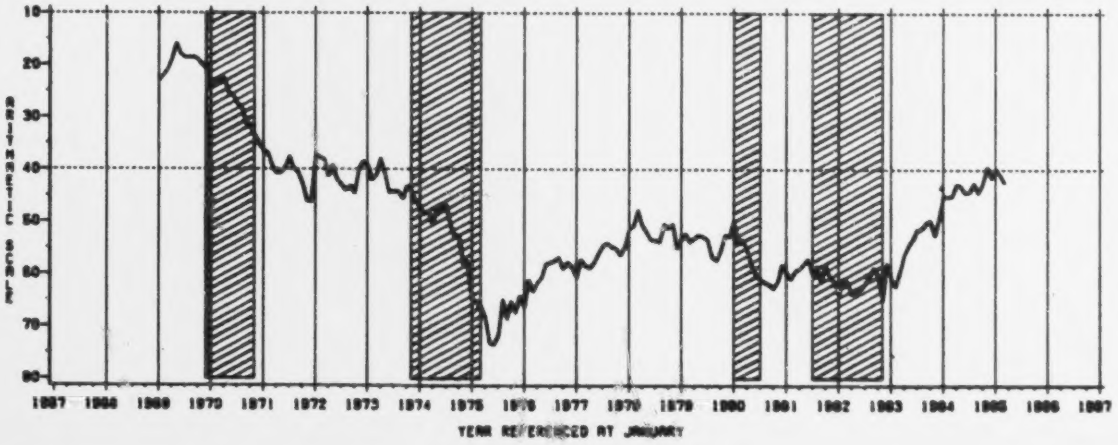
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984										1985		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3294.5	3326.7	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3426.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2769.0	2801.0	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2892.4
GOODS PRODUCING	855.8	862.7	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	884.7
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1913.2	1938.3	1949.0	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2007.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	525.4	525.6	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3236.0	3305.2	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3335.9	3363.[illegible]
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	836.3	853.4	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	882.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	862.5
Mining	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Construction	113.1	126.2	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	142.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	136.4
MANUFACTURING	721.2	725.0	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	724.1
Durable Goods	344.4	346.8	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	345.6
Lumber & Wood Products	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9
Furniture & Fixtures	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	25.9	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8
Pottery & related products	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5
Primary Metal Industries	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	[illegible]
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	[illegible]
Iron & steel foundries	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	[illegible]
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	[illegible]
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3
Metal cans	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6
Metal stampings	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	59.8	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8
Construction & related machinery	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9
Special industry machinery	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.6
Service industry machinery	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7
Other machinery, except elec.	21.7	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	94.0	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	92.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Communication equipment	45.0	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.7
Electronic components & access.	20.1	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0
Transportation Equipment	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.9
Motor vehicles	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.4	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.5
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.0	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.1
Nondurable Goods	376.8	378.3	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.5
Food & Kindred Products	47.0	46.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	44.9
Canned, cured & froze	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6
Grain mill & bakery products	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2
Beverages	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Other food & kindred products	18.8	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.5	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Other textile mill products	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.4

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49.2	48.8	50.4	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.4
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	23.0	22.9	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Other apparel & related products	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3
Paper & Allied Products	32.0	32.3	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.6
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6
Other paper & allied products	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.8
Printing & Publishing	60.8	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9
Newspapers	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.3
Commercial printing	19.3	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9
Other printing & publishing	25.7	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	119.1	120.2	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	119.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
Drugs	44.5	44.5	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	23.3	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.0
Other chemicals & allied prods.	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4
Other petroleum & coal products	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.4	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7
Rubber & rubber products	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	31.6	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3
Leather & Leather Products	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other leather & leather products	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2399.7	2451.7	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2500.5
Private-Service Producing	1870.9	1923.6	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1962.7
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	212.7	214.9	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.2
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other transportation	120.5	122.7	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.1
Communications	58.9	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	753.0	782.2	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.0
Wholesale trade	237.1	241.9	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.2
Retail trade	515.9	540.3	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	545.8
Retail general merchandise	73.9	75.3	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.8
Food stores	94.1	96.2	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	96.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	51.9	53.0	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.9
Apparel & accessories	42.5	43.9	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4
Eating & drinking places	141.8	159.3	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8
Other retail stores	111.7	112.6	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	178.1	180.5	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.5
Banking	47.1	47.0	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1
Insurance agents & carriers	71.0	71.4	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6
Other fin., insur. & real estate	60.0	62.1	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.8
Services	727.1	746.0	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	763.0
Medical & other health services	195.4	196.8	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5
Hospitals	105.9	106.1	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.9
Educational services	50.5	50.7	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.0
Other services	481.2	498.6	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	507.5
Casinos	31.4	35.0	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.3
Public Sector	528.8	528.1	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	537.8
Federal	72.4	72.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.3
Local	348.2	347.8	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.4
State*	108.2	107.6	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.1
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.5
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984										1985		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	385.40	389.22	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	403.35
Durable Goods	396.68	402.90	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	421.31
Lumber & Wood Products	240.69	250.85	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	272.99
Furniture & Fixtures	304.22	305.21	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	313.63
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	401.95	407.36	411.74	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	425.27
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	424.22	430.84	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	451.14
Pottery & related products	364.19	350.88	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	411.88
Primary Metal Industries	404.71	417.63	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	431.93
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	428.36	467.18	454.15	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	493.53
Iron & Steel foundries	412.02	417.50	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	402.48
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	564.80	575.10	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	347.95	349.33	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.73	337.46	344.32
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	392.92	388.13	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	413.00
Metal cans	435.02	409.50	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	412.72
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	515.81	532.56	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	591.60
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	362.10	344.44	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	364.46
Metal Stampings	364.50	369.36	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	387.45
Machinery, Except Electrical	421.74	415.91	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	431.46
Construction & related machinery	388.45	393.96	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	412.76
Metalworking machinery	442.56	453.94	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	458.67
Special industry machinery	475.26	444.14	457.95	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	472.60
General industry machinery	428.49	435.93	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	436.81
Service industry machinery	376.36	382.55	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	391.05
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	400.86	394.67	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	412.13
Elec. test & distribution equip.	294.84	296.23	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	311.74
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	307.65	315.01	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	325.61
Radio & TV receiving equipment	287.78	297.59	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	307.75
Communication equipment	510.19	501.08	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.84
Electronic components & access.*	277.60	276.11	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	303.51
Transportation Equipment	555.02	637.92	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.39
Motor vehicles & equipment	601.48	713.69	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	728.14
Instruments & Related Products	416.33	428.08	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	451.56
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	280.70	286.94	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	312.36
Nondurable Goods	375.19	377.61	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	385.26
Food & Kindred Products	410.59	411.82	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	436.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	428.22
Canned, cured & frozen food	373.58	379.49	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	369.57
Grain mill & bakery products*	423.85	412.64	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35
Beverages*	478.08	527.85	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	542.70
Textile Mill Products	329.18	331.78	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	330.76
Apparel & other Textile Products	210.29	208.37	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.86
Men's & boys' suits & coats	230.20	208.79	206.65	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	213.16
Men's & boys' furnishings*	221.43	228.16	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	230.65
Women's & children's undergarm.*	234.85	230.91	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	215.17
Paper & Allied Products	419.47	410.24	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	424.11
Paperboard containers & boxes	382.50	380.58	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	395.32
Printing & Publishing	365.16	374.79	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	384.05
Newspapers	368.49	387.95	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	402.27
Commercial printing*	389.26	411.65	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	438.83
Chemicals & Allied Products	464.36	472.07	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	483.00
Industrial inorganic chemical	495.85	495.46	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.61	492.06	497.17
Plastic materials & synthetics*	478.82	485.93	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	520.26
Drugs	437.84	456.00	456.23	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	472.58
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	385.73	386.51	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	416.36
Paints & allied products	440.75	453.93	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	428.43
Industrial organic chemicals	561.60	564.16	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	535.01
Petroleum & Coal Products*	628.21	630.19	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	674.69
Petroleum refining*	667.86	668.80	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	715.74
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	313.41	318.94	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	322.18
Rubber & rubber products	346.92	346.50	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	349.86
Miscellaneous plastic products	307.13	313.02	310.34	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	316.77
Leather & Leather Products	226.89	226.29	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	243.60

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.2
Durable Goods	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.6
Lumber & Wood Products	39.2	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	41.3
Furniture & Fixtures	39.2	39.0	39.2	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.4	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.0
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.2	43.3	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	43.8
Pottery & related products	39.5	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.7
Primary Metal Industries	43.1	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.3
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	43.8	47.0	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.5
Iron & steel foundries	43.6	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	40.0	40.5	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.1	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.1
Metal cans	42.4	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	41.1	42.0	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.7	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.7
Metal Stampings	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	41.0
Machinery, Except Electrical*	42.6	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.3
Construction & related machinery	39.8	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.4
Metalworking machinery	44.3	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	45.1
Special industry machinery	44.5	41.9	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.8
General industry machinery*	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	40.9
Service industry machinery*	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.6
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.8	42.8	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.1	38.9	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	40.6
Communication equipment	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0
Electronic components & access.*	39.6	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.2
Transportation Equipment	42.4	46.7	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	44.0	49.7	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.0
Instruments & Related Products	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.1
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	41.1	41.1	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	40.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	39.7	40.2	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.1
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.8	41.1	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0
Beverages*	43.7	46.1	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	45.0
Textile Mill Products	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.3
Men's and boys' suits & coats	37.7	38.1	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	37.2
Men's & boys' furnishings*	36.6	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.7
Women's & children's undergarm.*	35.8	35.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.1
Paper & Allied Products	43.2	42.6	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.5	42.1	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.1
Printing & Publishing	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	37.8
Newspapers	33.9	35.3	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.5
Commercial printing*	39.2	40.2	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.2	41.6	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	41.5
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.6	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.5
Drugs	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7
Paints and allied products	43.0	43.9	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	42.8
Industrial organic chemicals	43.2	43.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	41.7
Petroleum & Coal Products*	43.9	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.8
Petroleum refining*	44.2	44.0	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	45.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.9	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.2
Rubber and rubber products	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.9	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.3
Leather & Leather Products	40.3	39.7	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984										1985		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.40	9.47	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79
Durable Goods	9.49	9.57	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.89
Lumber & Wood Products	6.14	6.24	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.61
Furniture & Fixtures	7.55	7.59	7.56	7.53	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.90
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.48	9.54	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.89
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.82	9.95	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.30
Pottery & related products	9.22	9.02	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	10.12
Primary Metal Industries	9.39	9.47	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.75
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.78	9.94	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.39
Iron and Iron foundries	9.45	9.34	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.56
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	14.12	14.20	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.89	7.85	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.79
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.40	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.81
Metal cans	10.26	9.75	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	9.78
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.55	12.68	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.60
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.48	8.26	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.74
Metal stampings	9.00	9.12	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.45
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.90	9.95	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.20
Construction & related machinery	9.76	9.80	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	9.97
Metalworking machinery	9.99	10.11	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.17
Special industry machinery	10.68	10.60	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.79
General industry machinery	10.35	10.33	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.68
Service industry machinery	9.48	9.54	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.90
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.59	9.51	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.72
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.02	7.07	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.15
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.36	7.36	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.59
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.36	7.65	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.58
Communication equipment	11.81	11.79	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.11
Electric components & access.*	7.01	6.99	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.55
Transportation Equipment	13.09	13.66	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.18
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.67	14.36	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.86
Instruments & Related Products	9.96	10.12	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.60
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.00	7.05	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60
Nondurable Goods	9.31	9.37	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.68
Food & Kindred Products	9.99	10.02	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.47
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.41	9.44	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.70
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.14	10.04	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35
Beverages*	10.94	11.45	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.06
Textile Mill Products	7.62	7.68	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.97
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.24	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.41
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.73
Men's & boys' furnishings*	6.05	6.02	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.96
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.56	6.45	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.63	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	10.05
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.00	9.04	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.39
Printing & Publishing	9.46	9.61	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.16
Newspapers	10.87	10.99	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.66
Commercial printing*	9.93	10.24	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.03	11.16	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.50
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.75	11.91	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.24	11.38	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.96
Drugs	10.40	10.58	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.36
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.79	9.86	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.23
Paints & allied products	10.25	10.34	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.01
Industrial organic chemicals	13.00	13.12	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.83
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.31	14.29	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06
Petroleum refining*	15.11	15.20	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.87
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.48	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.82
Rubber & rubber products	8.26	8.25	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.33	7.40	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.67
Leather & Leather Products	5.63	5.70	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.09

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Mar 1985	Feb 1985	Mar 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,842	3,824	3,826	18.0	16.0
Total Employment	3,588	3,571	3,542	17.0	46.0
Total Unemployment	254	253	284	1.0	-30.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	231	242	260	-11.0	-29.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	7.4	0.0	- 0.8
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	6.8	- 0.3	- 0.8

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Mar 1985	Feb 1985	Mar 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	114,022	117,664	112,351	-3,642	+1,671
Federal Employees' Program	411	429	679	- 18	- 268
Veterans' Program	360	359	502	+ 1	- 142
Extended Benefits[1]	2	1	6	+ 1	- 4
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	12,128	10,941	17,529	+1,187	-5,401
TOTAL	126,923	129,394	131,067	-2,471	-4,144

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered Off" in June 1981.

[2] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Mar 1985	Feb 1985	Mar 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	114.0	117.7	112.4	-3.7	+1.6
Male	71.9	73.8	69.6	-1.9	+2.3
Female	42.1	43.8	42.7	-1.7	-0.6
White, not Hispanic	71.3	74.1	73.3	-2.8	-2.0
Black, not Hispanic	24.7	24.9	22.9	-0.2	+1.8
Hispanic	17.0	17.3	15.0	-0.3	+2.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	+0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	42.1	41.9	35.9	+0.2	+6.2
Durable Goods	16.8	16.7	13.5	+0.1	+3.3
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.5	2.4	2.0	+0.1	+0.5
Machinery except electrical	2.1	2.4	2.3	-0.3	-0.2
Electrical machinery	4.3	4.0	2.4	+0.3	+1.9
Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.2	22.4	0.0	+2.8
Food & kindred products	2.8	2.8	2.4	0.0	+0.4
Textile mill products	1.7	1.3	0.1	-0.4	+1.6
Apparel & other textile products	11.2	11.8	11.0	-0.6	+0.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.9	1.4	-0.2	+0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.5	3.5	2.8	0.0	+0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.1	1.8	1.9	+0.3	+0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	70.8	72.9	75.7	-2.1	-4.9
Contract construction	19.1	19.9	19.0	-0.8	+0.1
Transportation & public utilities	4.8	4.6	5.7	+0.2	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	19.4	19.6	21.3	-0.2	-1.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.8	2.9	3.4	-0.1	-0.6
Services	18.6	18.6	18.2	0.0	+0.4
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	19.0	20.4	20.5	-1.4	-1.5
25 through 34	37.3	38.8	34.6	-1.5	+2.7
35 through 44	23.0	24.3	21.3	-1.3	+1.7
45 through 54	18.2	17.3	16.9	+0.9	+1.3
55 through 64	13.6	13.9	15.4	-0.3	-1.8
65 and over	2.9	3.0	3.6	-0.1	-0.7
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	8.6	8.2	10.1	-0.4	-1.5
3 to 4 weeks	11.4	20.9	12.8	-9.5	-1.4
5 through 14 weeks	67.6	63.1	64.2	+4.5	+3.4
15 weeks and over	26.5	25.4	25.2	+1.1	+1.3

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jan[1] 1985	Dec[2] 1984	Year to Date[3] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,433	2,443	2,433	1,322	+ 84.0
Private Units	2,433	2,442	2,433	1,322	+ 84.0
Single Family	1,665	1,760	1,665	827	+101.3
Two-Family	148	112	148	100	+ 48.0
Three-or-Four Family	101	50	101	21	+381.0
Five or More Family	519	520	519	374	+ 38.8
Public Units	0	1	0	0	-
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$151,945	$169,115	$151,945	$96,720	+ 57.1
New Buildings	$129,185	$136,163	$129,185	$80,086	+ 61.3
Additions and Alterations	$ 22,760	$ 32,952	$ 22,760	$16,634	+ 36.8

[1] Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 406 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.37	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	N.A.
Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	N.A.	N.A.
Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	N.A.
Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,208	1,274	1,365
New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,605	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.74	7.77	6.35	5.60	5.10	4.65	4.67	4.32	4.70	3.84	3.13
Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	N.A.
Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Series 28-29 have been revised to 1984 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.

6-28-85 55425-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 250 Based on data available through June 5, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy registered further moderate gains in April. Consumer spending, homebuilding, and infrastructure investment such as road building raised nonfarm employment to another high and sustained the upward trend of personal income. The manufacturing sector, however, continued to be buffeted by rising imports and difficulties selling abroad because of the inflated value of the dollar. Factory employment has been slipping in recent months, helping to explain why the civilian unemployment rate remained stuck at 7.3% in April, about where it has been since last October.

Industrial production edged down by 0.2% in April and has been essentially on a plateau since last summer, despite steeply rising expenditures on defense and space equipment. Output of construction supplies and utilities moved higher in April, but there were widespread cutbacks for consumer durable goods, business equipment, and industrial raw materials. New orders remain sluggish, especially for nondefense capital goods, pointing to continued slack in the manufacturing sector during the period ahead.

Housing starts advanced fractionally in April, reinforcing a big increase that occurred a month earlier. At a 1.9 million annual rate, April's starts were up considerably from their subdued levels of late 1984 and appear to be benefitting from reduced mortgage rates and a continued strong underlying demand, especially for single family homes. Homebuilding is still well below past peaks, however, and analysts view the future with caution because of the uncertain prospects for interest rates. Though most expect 1985 to be a reasonably good year for housing markets, increases of starts beyond recent levels appear unlikely.

Retail sales rebounded in April, after dropping sharply in March, and are expected to remain on a moderately rising course. Though still trending upwards, consumer spending has lost the buoyancy it displayed during 1983 and early 1984, when it contributed to rapid growth of jobs in both the services and manufacturing sectors. Moreover, an increasing share of consumer demand is being satisfied by imports from abroad. This combination of slower consumer spending growth and increased import penetration (of both consumer and capital goods) has helped abort the cyclical recovery of factory jobs, which had been proceeding with such promise until last summer.

Based on improved data on business inventory stockpiling and federal government expenditures, the U.S. Commerce Department has revised downwards its earlier estimate of first quarter growth of Gross National Product (GNP) from an annual rate of 1.3% to a gain of only 0.7%. This sums up the sluggishness of the national economy since the start of the year and has prompted many forecasters to scale down their growth projections for 1985 and 1986. Though a quicker economic pace is expected for the second quarter, GNP growth forecasts for all of 1985 now tend to gravitate towards the 3% range or slightly less, with unemployment remaining in the neighborhood of 7% at least through the summer and autumn.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of June 5, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

The arrival of spring brought with it a quickened pace of construction activity across New Jersey, as well as a revival of retail spending and outdoor services from subdued wintertime levels. Seasonal hiring was about in line with expectations during March and April, and unemployment insurance claim lines receded as building craftsmen, service workers, and others were recalled from temporary layoffs. The seasonal upswing of job opportunities can be expected to continue through June, with most of the added openings destined for school graduates embarking on new careers and students seeking part-time and summer employment.

When the effects of purely seasonal influences are removed from the picture, New Jersey's economic situation was little changed in April. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm wage and salary employment edged down fractionally by 1,600 to an estimated 3,430,100, after climbing to another record high a month earlier. All of the slippage was attributable to seasonal aberrations in the booming construction industry. Since wintertime layoffs in construction had been abnormally low, thanks to good weather and heavy work schedules, April's recalls understandably were fewer than usual.

Aside from construction, where jobs have increased very substantially over the past two years, New Jersey's underlying employment growth continues to be dominated by the service-producing sectors of the economy, including business services, medical care, transportation, trade, finance, and recreation. An extra boost was provided in April with the opening of the Garden State Racetrack in Cherry Hill, which has added about 1,400 jobs to that region's labor market. Most, if not all, of the State's job growth during the months ahead will continue to occur in the service sectors.

Manufacturing employment declined by 1,700 from March to April, after adjusting for normal seasonal variations. Electrical equipment and glass producers stepped up their hiring, but this was overshadowed by scattered small cutbacks in apparel, primary metals, chemicals, textiles, instruments, and several other industries.

After a promising beginning during 1983 and early 1984, the recovery of manufacturing from the 1979-1982 slump petered out across the nation last summer as imports increased and exports lagged because of the over-valued dollar in international markets. Total factory employment has shown little change since mid-1984, with increased openings in research, administration and data processing offset by an erosion of production jobs, which in April totaled about the same as at the bottom of the last recession.

New Jersey's building boom continued through the winter months and there is no let-up in sight. Employment in contract construction soared to a record 154,500 in March (seasonally adjusted) and then edged down to 152,000 in April, a dip that reflects the paucity of seasonal layoffs during the winter months rather than any emerging weakness in April.

Construction contract awards during the first four months of 1985 totaled 14.5% more than their very high volume of a year earlier, with particularly big gains for homebuilding, highways, and other public works projects. Awards for new office buildings, commercial structures, and other nonresidential buildings have been running somewhat behind their extraordinary pace of early 1984, but not enough to signal a near-term slowdown, especially considering the amount of work already underway or in the pipeline.

Consumer spending in New Jersey turned sluggish during the first quarter, mirroring national trends, but resumed expansion is expected for the months ahead. After climbing steeply for three years, retail sales in the state slipped from a record annual rate of about $46.0 billion during the fourth quarter of 1984 to about $45.5 billion during the first three months of this year. Sales growth over the past year still totaled 5.7%, however, the same as for the nation. This represents about a 3% increase in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. New car sales remain very strong, though slightly below last year's record pace. About 175,000 new passenger cars were registered by the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles during the January-April period compared with just under 181,000 a year earlier.

Thanks to the Garden State's strong economic performance of the past two years, those manning New Jersey's local unemployment insurance (UI) offices have been enjoying a breather from the long claims lines they faced during 1982 and 1983. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of workers collecting benefits under the regular state UI program averaged 94,800 per week during the first four months of 1985, about the same as in 1984 but down from an average of 138,900 in 1982. The seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate (State UI program claims as a percentage of covered employment) has averaged about 3% in recent months, the lowest since the labor shortage period of the late 1960s.

The phasing-out of the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program since the beginning of April 1 has shortened the UI claims lines even further. This federally funded program, initiated during the recession, had been providing up to eight additional weeks of benefits for claimants still jobless after exhausting their entitlements under the regular State UI program. The program expired April 1, but Congress enacted legislation to enable claimants already on the program as of that date to exhaust their benefits assuming they continue to meet eligibility requirements. Weekly FSC claims have declined from an average of about 12,000 towards the end of March and early April to about 3,500 during the week ending May 25.

When all unemployed workers are counted, including new entrants to the labor market and others not eligible for UI benefits, joblessness totaled approximately 237,000 in April according to estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represented 6.2% of the civilian labor force, a rate substantially below the 7.3% civilian unemployment rate for the nation as a whole. New Jersey's jobless rate has hovered around the 6% mark since the spring of 1984 and has not been lower since early 1974.

Joblessness in New Jersey appears to have reached a plateau that can be penetrated only through sustained efforts to provide training and other services to the disadvantaged and structurally unemployed, e.g., those still being displaced in manufacturing who lack the necessary education and skills to qualify for job openings in the expanding service sectors.

Orientation of jobseekers towards the service sectors is all the more important since that is where all or most of the action will be during the months and years ahead. Hiring can be expected to remain sluggish in manufacturing, at least until the value of the dollar comes down, and long-term prospects for this sector are for moderate expansion at best, with most new jobs in nonproduction occupations, e.g., data processing, research, and administrative support services. The demand for construction workers should remain strong, at least through the fall, but employment in this industry is unlikely to increase much beyond current record levels.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$118,423	$117,261	$109,099	4th Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.6	+ 9.7
$ 3,803	$ 3,777	$ 3,505	Mar	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 5.7	+ 5.7
2,350	2,718	2,257	Feb	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 9.8	INA
77	75	81	Dec	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+46.5	
145.2	130.6	115.2	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+41.7	- 7.9
$ 585.2	$ 620.3	$ 447.3	Apr	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+14.5	+ 4.9
$ 306.8	$ 331.1	$ 219.3	Apr	Residential*	S-18	+27.9	- 3.1
$ 180.4	$ 219.0	$ 173.4	Apr	Nonresidential*	S-18	-15.4	+11.7
$ 98.0	$ 70.1	$ 54.6	Apr	Nonbuilding*		+69.5	+15.7
3430.1	3431.7	3326.7	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 4.1	+ 3.7
728.5	730.2	729.5	Apr	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
2701.6	2701.5	2597.2	Apr	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 5.0	+ 4.2
237	231	265	Apr	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.1	- 4.9
6.2	6.0	6.8	Apr	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
93.8	95.5	93.1	Apr	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.7	--
3.0	3.1	3.1	Apr	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.3	41.3	41.4	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	- 1.4
$ 9.82	$ 9.79	$ 9.47	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.8	+ 3.9
$ 402.62	$ 404.33	$ 389.22	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.9	+ 2.3

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-4th Qtr.'84)(Month Ago-3rd Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-4th Qtr.'83)
INA - Information Not Available

1985 Summer Job Opportunities for Youth

Frederick T. Seman and Mary Ann Unger
and the Division Labor Area Field Analysts
Office of Planning and Management
Division of Planning and Management

The 1985 summer job picture looks as good or even better than in 1984 when spot shortages of available youth developed. This year's summer job market is the brightest for youth in the state's private sector in suburban areas, at the seashore resorts, and statewide in government-funded programs. The improved situation is related to the state's continuing economic expansion, increased funding for state and federal summer jobs programs, and a slight overall decrease in the state's 15-19 year old population, reflecting the lower birth rates of the 1960s.

An added 400 jobs will swell the Governor's 1985 Summer Employment program to 1,600 slots for youth in state offices and parks. More summer jobs are available to teens from disadvantaged families through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). This year's total funding of about $31 million, including supplemental and carry-over monies, could provide as many as 28,000 jobs. Last year about $28 million was available and an estimated 20,000 jobs were filled paying $3.35 and hour for a 20-35 hour workweek. In addition to these public sector job opportunities, about 700 federal summer jobs are advertised annually by the Federal Job Information Office, and local governments hire teens to work on road and park maintenance, mosquito control, and in recreation areas and offices.

Recently the Division of Planning and Research's outstationed labor market analysts contacted nearly 150 retailers, manufacturers, and resort area employers statewide to determine the summer job outlook for 1985. A regional outlook follows:

ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION *(Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth, and Ocean counties)*

Outlook for 14-16 year olds is better this year; the outlook for 17-22 year olds is excellent. Spot shortages of summer workers are again anticipated in parts of Ocean and Cape May counties, where openings currently outpace applicants. Best bets for summer employment include hotels-motels, fast-food establishments, amusements, landscaping, construction, and retail establishments. Great Adventure reports no difficulty in filling 3,500 jobs slated for youth under 18 years of age, but is finding area employers in competition for its 1,200 college-age slots. More employers are willing to pay above minimum wage for youth 17 years of age. As always, resort area employment will be directly affected by weather conditions. Also, additional openings often occur late in the summer because some youths leave the job market early for personal or family vacationing before the start of the school year.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION *(Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Goucester, Mercer, and Salem counties)*

The outlook is good. Spot shortages may continue in parts of Burlington and Goucester counties. Youth will again find many summer employment opportunities in the private sector. Best sources for summer jobs are fast-food establishments, construction, landscaping, and warehousing, and temporary employment agencies which are currently recruiting college-aged youth. State and local governments offer many opportunities for summer employment. The program with the most job slots is the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program for disadvantaged youth. As in past years, Camden City, in conjunction with grants from Campbell Soup and RCA, will offer a summer jobs program.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION *(Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties)*

Outlook is unchanged from last summer's good job market for youth: Action Park, the Meadowlands Sports Arena, and local malls will provide many summer employment opportunities; however, few jobs will be available for youth in the manufacturing sector. To increase participation in its summer youth job program this year, Morris County raised its summer job pay scales and is using the Private Industry Council (PIC) to recruit. The area's best bets for summer employment are fast-food establishments and other retailers and the JTPA program.

EMPLOYER INCENTIVES AND INFORMATION

Private employers wishing to take advantage again this summer of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program can obtain information from New Jersey Job Service offices. Basically, employers can take an 85% federal tax credit on the first $3,000 in wages paid to youth they hire who are disadvantaged and aged 16 or 17. For disadvantaged youth over 17 years of age, a 50% federal tax credit on wages is allowed.

Employers may also wish to obtain copies of New Jersey's *State Child Labor Law Regulations* from the Office of Wage and Hour Compliance, New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton, NJ 08625.

1985 Job Outlook for College Graduates

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Office of Planning and Management
Division of Planning and Research

This looks to be a banner job-finding year for New Jersey college seniors graduating in May and June. Job offers and the number of firms recruiting on campuses through May show significant increases over last year's levels at most of the 16 New Jersey colleges and universities surveyed by the Division of Planning and Research.

According to the survey of campus placement officers, 1985's graduates face the hottest job market in years. In addition, about 70%-80% of all firms recruiting on campus were from New Jersey.

Most in demand were students whose majors were accounting, computer science, engineering, and marketing. Average annual starting salaries for accounting jobs ranged from $17,500-$20,000. For computer science majors, average annual starting salaries ranged from $20,000-$27,000. Also this year, college and university placement officers noted an increased demand for teachers and a good placement record for hotel/restaurant management majors. Liberal arts majors faced a somewhat improved job market over last year when their job opportunities were still limited.

Nationwide, the job outlook for 1985 graduates was optimistic, according to a survey of 658 employers conducted by Michigan State University. About 21% of surveyed employers in the Northeast perceived a high availability of jobs for this year's graduates. Most in demand were students with majors in engineering, computer science, accounting, and marketing. The survey also indicated, when asked where they obtained hires from the class of 1984, nationwide, employers responded that 44.6% came from on-campus interviews, while only 9% came from want ads and 6.7% were from employee referrals. An additional 8.1% of last year's graduating college seniors were hired through college placement office listings.

Another nationwide survey was conducted by the College Placement Council (CPC) of Bethlehem, PA. Its March report details the results of a survey of 178 placement offices. Although the job outlook is very good for this year's graduates, the CPC survey did not see much of an increase in starting salary offers. While job offers were up for computer science majors, salary offers remained virtually unchanged from a year ago. However, while job offers for business majors lagged a bit over last year's levels, starting salary offers were up 2%-3%.

As students' perceptions of the job market change, there is a shift in the distribution of bachelor degrees by program. These shifts are tracked annually by the New Jersey Department of Higher Education. The change has been dramatic since 1977 for several disciplines:

Percent of All Bachelor Degrees

Major	1984	1983	1977
Business	27.1%	26.2%	19.4%
Liberal Arts	29.2	29.5	35.5
Education	8.3	8.7	15.7
Computer Science	4.2	2.9	0.4

New Jersey colleges and universities conferred 44,771 formal awards in 1984. Of these, 24,155 (54.0%) were bachelor degrees, 6,824 (15.2%) were masters, and 2,429 (5.4%) were doctorates. The remaining 11,363 (25.4%) were in one- and two-year programs.

Annual Demographic Profile of New Jersey: 1984

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INTRODUCTION

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households in the U.S. and is the basis for monthly labor force and employment estimates for both the nation and the state. In 1984, about 60,000 households nationwide were sampled. In New Jersey about 1,800 households were sampled each month and about 1,500 were interviewed. In 1985, the sample has been increased to 75,000 households nationally and 2,700 in New Jersey.

The March CPS is called the "Annual Demographic File" because it contains supplementary questions on households and families including income, marital status, and household composition items. A detailed description of this file can be found in the report, *Current Population Survey Annual Demographic File: 1980-1983* published by the New Jersey State Data Center (December 1984). This report includes an appendix on the reliability of CPS-based estimates.

More than five years have passed since the 1980 census was taken on April 1, 1980. The census is the primary source of social, demographic, and economic statistics for states and smaller geographic and political entities. Many of these characteristics of the state's population are only updated when the next census is completed and the results released. For a discussion of 1980 census results for New Jersey see *State of New Jersey Census Trends 1970-1980,* Crowley, Charles, N.J. Department of Labor (July 1984). The 1990 census results will not be published until 1991 and later. The purpose of this profile is to present more current estimates of statistics on households, families, and persons than those reported in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. The CPS provides the data for updating census estimates for New Jersey. More specifically, the March 1984 survey and the March surveys of previous years provide the primary database for the estimates and analysis presented in this article.

DATA QUALITY

All CPS-based estimates are subject to sampling error. This is true of both the national estimates and the New Jersey estimates. The best estimates for New Jersey will have relative errors (the standard error divided by the estimate expressed as a percentage) of 2% to 3%. These "best" estimates involve large segments of the population such as all white persons or all households as the base of the estimate. Conversely, estimates with small bases such as black families or persons 65 years and over will have relative errors of 10% and higher. Percentages under 5% will tend to have higher relative errors, while larger percentages have smaller relative errors for the same base. In general, small differences in state CPS estimates will not be statistically significant. Indeed any estimate based on one survey should be used with caution. For this reason the reader is advised to look at the estimates for years prior to 1984 shown in this article as a guide to the stability of any trend indicated by the 1984 CPS data. (See the CPS report cited at the beginning of this article

Table 1

FAMILY AND NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS: 1980-1984

	All Households	Family Households	Nonfamily Households	Persons Per Household
1984	2,679,000	1,918,000	761,000	2.77
%	100.0	71.6	28.4	
1983	2,590,000	1,918,000	671,000	2.84
%	100.0	74.1	25.9	
1982	2,568,000	1,915,000	652,000	2.84
%	100.0	74.6	25.4	
1981	2,499,000	1,920,000	579,000	2.92
%	100.0	76.8	23.2	
1980	2,559,000	1,949,000	610,000	2.84
%	100.0	76.2	23.8	

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

for a more extensive discussion.)

STATE POPULATION

The CPS population differs from the total state population in some important aspects. The 1984 estimate of the total resident population of New Jersey was 7,515,000 while the CPS population was only 7,452,000. The most significant difference between the two populations is conceptual. The CPS population is based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutional population living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base. That is, most people living in group quarters are excluded. A second difference is that the state estimate is for July 1984 while the CPS estimate is for March 1984. From 1980 to 1984 the CPS population increased by 2.2% from 7,294,000 to 7,452,000, while the state population grew 2.0% from 7,365,000 to 7,515,000.

Both estimates show a turnaround from the "no growth" years of 1975 to 1980 in the state. For the entire decade of the 1970s the state's population increased by only 2.7%. The state's growth was still less than the 4.2% increase in the U.S. population from 1980 to 1984.

SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR NEW JERSEY:
1980 AND 1984

	1984	1980
Population	7,515,000	7,365,000
No. of Households	2,679,000	2,549,000
Average No. of Persons Per Household	2.77	2.84
No. of Families	1,918,000	1,932,000
Non-Family Household	761,000	617,000
Married Couple Families	1,542,000	1,574,000
Female Householder Families-No Husband Present	311,000	297,000
Civilian Labor Force*	3,800,000	3,582,000
Employed*	3,566,000	3,323,000
Unemployment Rate*	6.2%	7.2%
	1983	1979
Median Family Income*	$30,084	$31,433
Median Household Income**	$25,299	$27,171
Family Poverty	8.5%	7.6%

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*CPS Annual averages for 1984 and 1980.

**Income for 1982 and 1979 in constant 1983 dollars. Reference year for income and poverty for 1984 CPS and 1980 Census is the previous calendar year.

Table 2

MARITAL STATUS FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1980-1984

	Total 15 Years & Over	Married Spouse Present	Married Spouse Absent	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married
Men:							
1984	2,716,000	1,576,000	24,000	67,000	126,000	54,000	869,000
%	100.0	58.0	0.9	2.5	4.6	2.0	32.0
1983	2,714,000	1,548,000	30,000	68,000	97,000	46,000	925,000
%	100.0	57.0	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.7	34.0
1982	2,782,000	1,535,000	32,000	65,000	104,000	54,000	992,000
%	100.0	55.2	1.2	2.3	3.7	1.9	35.7
1981	2,738,000	1,576,000	20,000	86,000	60,000	63,000	933,000
%	100.0	57.6	0.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	34.1
1980	2,593,000	1,555,000	37,000	78,000	98,000	68,000	800,000
%	100.0	60.0	0.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	30.9
Women:							
1984	3,203,000	1,576,000	11,000	425,000	193,000	121,000	877,000
%	100.0	49.2	0.4	13.3	6.0	3.8	27.4
1983	3,144,000	1,548,000	20,000	418,000	174,000	103,000	879,000
%	100.0	50.0	0.7	13.3	5.6	3.3	28.0
1982	3,068,000	1,535,000	25,000	408,000	173,000	119,000	806,000
%	100.0	49.8	0.8	13.3	5.7	3.9	26.3
1981	3,018,000	1,576,000	20,000	369,000	141,000	110,000	803,000
%	100.0	52.0	0.7	12.2	4.7	3.6	26.6
1980	3,111,000	1,555,000	17,000	419,000	139,000	119,000	862,000
%	100.0	50.1	0.6	13.5	4.5	3.6	25.0

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

In 1984 there were 2,679,000 households in New Jersey--a gain of 5% over 1980. This represents a moderation of recent trends. In the 1970s the number of households increased by about 15%, about 5½ times faster than the population increase. The 1984 data showed that households were growing about 2½ times population growth. Household size declined to 2.77 persons per household in 1984 from 2.84 in 1980 and 3.17 in 1970. The U.S. average household size was 2.71 in 1984, 2.76 in 1980, and 3.14 in 1970. As shown in Table 1, the 1984 state figure was the first drop in average household size recorded in the 1980s. For 1980 thru 1983, the household size estimates remained at or slightly above the 1980 level.

The decline in household size and the growth in the number of households is directly related to the explosive growth of nonfamily households both in the state and the nation. The increase in the elderly population and the trends in marital status in the younger age groups has spurred this growth. The slowdown in household growth in the early 1980s may be related to the economy which forced many young adults to remain in their parents' homes. There were about 100,000 more persons 18 years and over living in their parental household in 1984 than in 1980. The 1983-1984 decline in average household size coincides with a recovery in new home construction in New Jersey in both 1983 and 1984.

While the number of households continues to grow, the number of family households has decreased by about 31,000 since 1980. In 1980 about 76% of all households in New Jersey were family households and only about 72% were family households in 1984. (A family household is a household with two or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal form of relationship.) Nationally, 72.6% of all households were family households in 1984--down slightly from 73.7% in 1980. From 1980 to 1984, nonfamily households increased by more than 150,000 or about 25%. Nonfamily households grew by 60.4% from 1970 to 1980, while family households grew by only 5.4%. Nearly 20% of the state's families had a male or female householder with no spouse in 1984. The proportion was about the same, 21%, in 1980.

More than one-quarter of all New Jersey households were single-person households. The number of two-person households has declined since 1980, from 756,000 to 680,000 or from 29.6% of all households to 25.4%. Throughout the 1980s about half of the households were oneor two-person households and half were threeor more person households.

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

From 1970 to 1980 the percentage of men and women (15 years and over) who were married declined sharply while the proportion single and divorced increased. These trends in marital status have continued into the 1980s. In 1984 there were 1,576,000 married couples living together. Table 2 shows that this represents 58% of men and 49% of women aged 15 years and over in 1984 compared to 60% and 50% respectively in 1980. The number of divorced men increased by about 30% and divorced women increased by 39% from 1980 to 1984. The number of never married persons increased, but at a much slower pace than the rate of growth experienced from 1970 to 1980. This increase is related to the relative size of age groups passing through their young adult years.

Related to trends in marital status are trends

Table 3

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD: 1980-1984

	Total Under 18 Years	Living With Both Parents	Living With One Parent	Not Living With Parents
1984	1,886,000	1,434,000	401,000	52,000
%	100.0	76.0	21.2	2.7
1983	1,918,000	1,398,000	461,000	59,000
%	100.0	72.9	24.0	3.1
1982	1,891,000	1,373,000	476,000	43,000
%	100.0	72.6	25.2	2.3
1981	1,988,000	1,548,000	384,000	56,000
%	100.0	77.9	19.3	2.8
1980	1,991,000	1,446,000	463,000	82,000
%	100.0	72.6	23.3	4.1

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

in the living arrangement of children. In 1980, about 73% of persons under 18 years old lived in two-parent households and about the same proportion, 76%, lived in such households in 1984. Figures on living arrangements in the CPS will understate the number "not living with parents" since institutionalized children and those in many group quarters will be excluded from the survey population. From 1970 to 1980 this percentage had dropped from 84% to 74%. The number of children living with one parent (90% with mother only) grew by 44% from 1970 to 1980. Since 1980 the number has declined according to the CPS estimates from 463,000 in 1980 to 401,000 in 1984. These estimates, however, have been quite unstable for the five years ranging from 9.3% (in 1981) to 25.2% (in 1982).

As in 1980, black children were much more likely to be living in single-parent households. Only 40.3% of black children lived with both parents in 1984; the figure was 41.2% in the 1980 census. For white children, 82.7% lived with both parents in 1984 compared to 82.1% in 1980. Nationally, 40.7% of black children and 81.0% of white children were living with both parents in 1983, the latest year for which

Table 4

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION: 1980-1984

	Civilian Institutional Population	Civilian Labor Force		Employment	Unemployment	
		Number	Rate		Number	Rate
All Persons 16 Years & Over:						
1984	5,796,000	3,800,000	65.6	3,566,000	234,000	6.2
1983	5,751,000	3,656,000	63.6	3,369,000	287,000	7.8
1982	5,702,000	3,624,000	63.6	3,299,000	325,000	9.0
1981	5,638,000	3,578,000	63.5	3,316,000	262,000	7.3
1980	5,562,000	3,582,000	64.4	3,323,000	258,000	7.2
Men 16 Years & Over:						
1984	2,685,000	2,105,000	78.4	1,978,000	127,000	6.0
1983	2,670,000	2,069,000	77.5	1,915,000	154,000	7.4
1982	2,685,000	2,062,000	76.8	1,884,000	178,000	8.6
1981	2,649,000	2,053,000	77.5	1,914,000	138,000	6.7
1980	2,561,000	2,013,000	78.6	1,881,000	132,000	6.7
Women 16 Years & Over:						
1984	3,111,000	1,695,000	54.5	1,587,000	108,000	6.4
1983	3,081,000	1,586,000	51.5	1,454,000	133,000	8.4
1982	3,017,000	1,562,000	51.8	1,415,000	147,000	9.4
1981	2,989,000	1,525,000	51.0	1,402,000	124,000	8.1
1980	3,001,000	1,569,000	52.3	1,442,000	126,000	8.1
Both Sexes 16-19 Years Old:						
1984	497,000	260,000	52.2	214,000	46,000	17.9
1983	550,000	280,000	51.0	221,000	59,000	21.1
1982	547,000	286,000	52.3	222,000	65,000	22.5
1981	559,000	288,000	51.5	221,000	67,000	23.2
1980	554,000	287,000	51.8	229,000	58,000	20.2
White 16 Years & Over:						
1984	5,042,000	3,305,000	65.5	3,127,000	178,000	5.4
1983	5,039,000	3,197,000	63.5	2,979,000	218,000	6.8
1982	4,991,000	3,159,000	63.3	2,910,000	249,000	7.9
1981	4,968,000	3,141,000	63.2	2,937,000	204,000	6.5
1980	4,899,000	3,161,000	64.5	2,966,000	195,000	6.2
Black 16 Years & Over:						
1984	644,000	417,000	64.7	364,000	53,000	12.8
1983	596,000	378,000	63.2	313,000	65,000	17.1
1982	595,000	387,000	65.0	314,000	73,000	18.8
1981	582,000	375,000	64.5	321,000	54,000	14.4
1980*	663,000	421,000	63.5	358,000	63,000	15.0

*Black and Other in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor (Current Population Survey).

data has been published.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment in New Jersey was at its highest level in the state's history in 1984. (Labor force and employment estimates are annual averages of CPS data, not just the March figures.) Nearly 3.6 million persons in the state had jobs in a labor force that exceeded 3.8 million persons. The unemployment rate of 6.2% was the lowest level since the 5.6% rate recorded for 1973. From 1980 to 1984, more than 250,000 additional persons became employed in the state's economy, an increase of 7.7%. For the first years of the 1980s, unemployment was highest in 1982 (the last half of 1981 and through most of 1982 was a period of economic recession) and was lowest in 1984, a period of sustained economic growth.

The New Jersey unemployment rate was higher than the U.S. rate in 1980 (7.2% versus 7.0%), but was lower from 1981 through 1984. In 1984, the national rate was 7.5% and the state rate was only 6.2%.

The civilian labor force increased by more than one-half million persons from 1970 to 1980, from 3 million to 3.5 million according to census data. Since the 1980 census, the state's labor force has grown by more than 300,000 with nearly two-thirds of the growth from 1983 to 1984.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

In 1984 there were about 1.7 million New Jersey women in the civilian labor force. This represents an increase of 126,000 over the 1980 annual average. The percentage of women in the labor force grew from 52.3% in 1980 to 54.5% in 1984. The U.S. rate for women increased from 51.6% to 53.7% over the same period.

For men, there was a slight decline from the 1980 level of 78.6% to 78.4% in 1984. Nationally there was also a slight decrease from 77.4% to 76.8%. About 92,000 more men were in the state's labor force in 1984 than 1980. Throughout the 1970s the number and proportion of women in the labor force grew dramatically as labor force participation went from about 43% in 1970 to above 50% in 1980. For men the 1984 rate was about the same as the 77.5% recorded in 1970. Almost 45% of all labor force participants were female in 1984; in 1970 the proportion was only 38%.

As with the overall unemployment rate, both men and women experienced lower rates in 1984 than in the previous years of the 1980s. While the rate for women (6.4%) was higher than the male rate (6.0%), the difference between the rates was lower in 1984 than in past years.

Both black and white members of the labor force experienced the lower levels of unemployment of the 1980s in 1984. Black unemployment averaged 12.8% in 1984 while white unemployment was estimated to be 5.4%. Unemployment was highest in 1982 for both groups. Despite the employment gains for both race groups, the unemployment rate for blacks persisted at a level more than twice the white rate for all years shown in Table 4. In the national figures the pattern is similar: the white unemployment rate was 6.5% in 1984 and the rate for blacks

Table 5

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1979, 1982, AND 1983

		1982		1979		% Change in Real Dollars
	1983	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	1979-1983
All Families	30,084	28,655	27,766	30,713	22,381	- 2.0
Race:						
White	31,851	30,179	29,243	31,828	23,193	+ 0.1
Black	16,384	15,169	14,699	16,583	12,084	- 1.2
Number of Workers:						
None	11,697	10,744	10,411	11,103	8,091	+ 5.3
One	24,158	24,726	23,959	26,280	19,150	- 8.1
Two	35,833	32,941	31,920	35,497	25,867	+ 0.9
Three or More	47,342	46,541	45,098	45,132	32,888	+ 4.9
Education:						
Not High School Graduate	21,532	21,878	21,200	22,482	16,383	- 4.2
High School, 4 Years	34,882	32,367	31,363	35,680	26,000	- 2.2
College, 4 Years or More	47,813	42,833	41,505	46,222	33,682	3.4
Type of Family:						
Married Couple Family	33,716	31,383	30,410	34,163	24,895	- 1.3
Spouse in Labor Force	39,933	36,042	34,924	38,301	27,910	+ 4.3
Spouse Not in Labor Force	25,407	25,450	24,661	29,094	21,201	-12.7
Female Householder, No Spouse	14,028	14,728	14,271	14,132	10,298	- 0.7

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

was 15.9%.

The labor force figures for persons 16-to 19-years old reflect an important demographic shift in the trends. The 1970s saw explosive growth in this age group and consequent effects on the labor force. From 1983 to 1984, the population in this age group declined 3.5% in the nation and 9.6% in New Jersey. Both in the U.S. and in New Jersey, employment in this group has dropped since 1980. The baby boom generation has now passed through these ages and they are being replaced by smaller birth cohorts. The number of labor force participants in this age group decreased from 1980 to 1984 while labor force participation rates remained at about the same level. The unemployment rate in the state was 17.9% for this group in 1984, a decrease from the 1980 level of 20.2%, but not statistically significant. The U.S. unemployment rate for this age group was 18.9% in 1984.

INCOME

Median family income increased by $1,400 from 1982 to 1983, from $28,655 to $30,084 in constant (1983) dollars, based on U.S. Consumer Price Index. (This difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.) The 1983 figure represents a recovery toward the level of the 1979 estimate of $30,713. Indeed, there has been very little change in median family income in New Jersey since 1969 when the figure was $30,213 in 1983 dollars. While income has risen steadily over the period from 1969 to 1983, prices have increased 2.7 times to match these gains.

New Jersey's median was $5,500 higher than the U.S. median of $24,580 in 1983. In 1979 the U.S. median was $26,885 (in 1983 dollars); the comparable state figure was about $4,000 higher. As in the state, 1981 and 1982 were years of real losses in family income with some recovery in 1983. New Jersey, however, fared better over this period experiencing a milder recession than the nation as a whole.

For all groups shown in Table 5, the 1983 figure represents a real increase over the 1982 level or a level which is not significantly lower than the 1982 level. Notable gains were made by families with two members in the labor force, by married-couple families with the spouse in the labor force, and by families with a college (4 years or more) educated householder. Married-couple families with the spouse not in the labor force showed a sharp drop in real median income from 1979 to 1983 (Significant at the 95% confidence level). For all groups shown in Table 5, the 1983 state median was higher than the comparable national figure. For example, New Jersey median income for white families was $31,851 and the U.S. figure was $25,757; for families with a college (4 years or more) householder the medians were $47,813 and $40,515; and for families with a female householder, no spouse present the state median was $14,028 while the U.S. median was only $11,789.

Like family income, household income showed some recovery in 1983 over 1982 levels. The increase in median household income from 1982 to 1983, however, was not statistically significant. The change from 1979 to 1983 was only a few dollars; the medians were virtually identical. The U.S. median household income in 1983 was $20,885, more than $4,000 less than the New Jersey median.

Table 6

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1979, 1982, AND 1983

		1982		1979		% Change in Real Dollars 1979-1983
	1983	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	
All Households	25,299	24,047	23,301	25,157	18,332	+ 0.3
Age of Householder:						
Under 65 Years	29,055	27,840	26,977	29,363	21,397	- 1.0
65 Years and Over	11,321	11,604	11,244	12,511	9,117	- 9.5
Size of Household:						
1 Person	11,773	10,900	10,562	11,600	8,453	+ 1.5
2 Persons	26,987	23,234	22,514	24,130	17,584	+11.8
3 Persons	30,683	27,847	26,984	31,998	23,317	- 4.1
4 Persons	34,755	33,006	31,983	34,505	25,144	+ 0.7
5 or More Persons	34,511	36,409	35,280	37,143	27,066	- 7.1
Tenure:						
Owner	30,468	29,601	28,683	32,148	23,426	- 5.2
Renter	16,656	16,033	15,536	16,993	12,383	- 2.0
Sex of Householder:						
Male	31,126	29,583	28,666	32,333	23,561	- 3.9
Female	13,039	13,016	12,612	12,858	9,370	+ 1.4
Race of Householder:						
White	26,436	25,163	24,383	26,312	19,174	+ 0.5
Black	15,281	12,881	12,482	15,736	11,467	- 2.9

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

The changes between 1982 and 1983 were not significant for all groups shown in Table 6. While the median household income of black households increased by $2,400 from 1982 to 1983, this difference was not statistically significant. Similarly the median income for elderly households dropped 9.5% in constant dollars from 1979 to 1983 and the median for two-person households increased 11.8%, but neither difference was significant because of the sample bases of these populations.

POVERTY

The 1983 poverty rate for New Jersey families was 8.5%. About 162,000 families were below the 1983 poverty level. The U.S. family poverty rate was 12.3% in 1983. The state poverty rate in 1979 was 8.0% and in 1982 it was 9.7%. (The state poverty rates for 1981 and 1980 were 9.7% and 7.5% respectively.) The difference between the rates of 1979 through 1982 and the 1983 rate are not statistically significant.

Families with a female householder and no spouse represented 16.2% of all families, but 55.3% of families with incomes below the poverty level in 1983. The poverty rate for these families has been nearly 30% for the three years shown in Table 7. For the nation, the poverty rate for these families was 36% in 1983. The poverty rate for New Jersey married-couple families was 4.4% in 1983 and 7.6% nationally.

Black families were about four times more likely than white families to be below the poverty rate in both 1979 and 1983. The poverty rate for black families was 24.9% in 1983 and 6.3% for white families. There has been little change in these rates since 1979.

Families with three or more children under 18 years old had a poverty rate of 26.2% in 1983, about the same level as in 1982 and 1979. The poverty rate was only 3.5% for families with no children under 18. Families with one child had rates ranging from 6.9% in 1979 to 12.4% in 1983, while two-child families had rates in the range 8.9% (1983) to 14.1% (1982). For families with one or more children under six years old, the 1983 poverty rate was 14.2%.

The last panel in Table 7 shows the strong relationship between labor force participation and poverty. New Jersey families with no member of the family in the labor force had a poverty rate of 27.4% in 1983, while those families with at least two family members in the labor force had rates of about 3%. Families with one labor force participant had a poverty rate of 9.1%. Families with two or more members in the labor force increased by 8.3% between 1980 and 1984. More than 56% of all families in New Jersey had two or more labor force participants in 1984.

CONCLUSION

The 1984 CPS data has provided estimates for a variety of characteristics of the New Jersey population. This article was able to present some of the estimates which may be extracted from these files. National data from the March CPS are published in the U.S. Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports*. Labor force and employment data from the CPS are published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly estimates for New Jersey are published in *Economic Indicators*. The computer tape files are available for the March survey for every year since 1968. These may be purchased from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Table 7

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND FAMILY POVERTY RATES FOR SELECTED GROUPS:
1979, 1982, AND 1983

	1983		1982		1979	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All Families	162,000	8.5%	186,000	9.7%	157,000	8.0%
Married Couple Families	68,000	4.4%	73,000	4.8%	64,000	4.2%
Female Householder-No Spouse Families	90,000	28.9%	100,000	31.2%	91,000	27.2%
White Families	106,000	6.3%	124,000	7.4%	106,000	6.1%
Black Families	54,000	24.4%	60,000	28.9%	51,000	24.5%
Children Under 18 in Family:						
None	35,000	3.5%	41,000	4.1%	23,000	2.4%
One	44,000	12.4%	42,000	11.5%	25,000	6.9%
Two	35,000	8.9%	52,000	14.1%	49,000	13.6%
Three or More	48,000	26.2%	50,000	26.2%	59,000	24.3%
One or More Children Under 6	59,000	14.2%	76,000	19.3%	62,000	15.5%
Family Members in Labor Force:						
None	75,000	27.4%	85,000	29.4%	63,000	24.1%
One	52,000	9.1%	67,000	11.0%	57,000	8.3%
Two	26,000	3.4%	23,000	3.2%	30,000	4.3%
Three or More	9,000	2.9%	11,000	3.7%	6,000	1.9%

SOURCE: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1984 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops, and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853R
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,855P
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831		
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842		
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843		
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

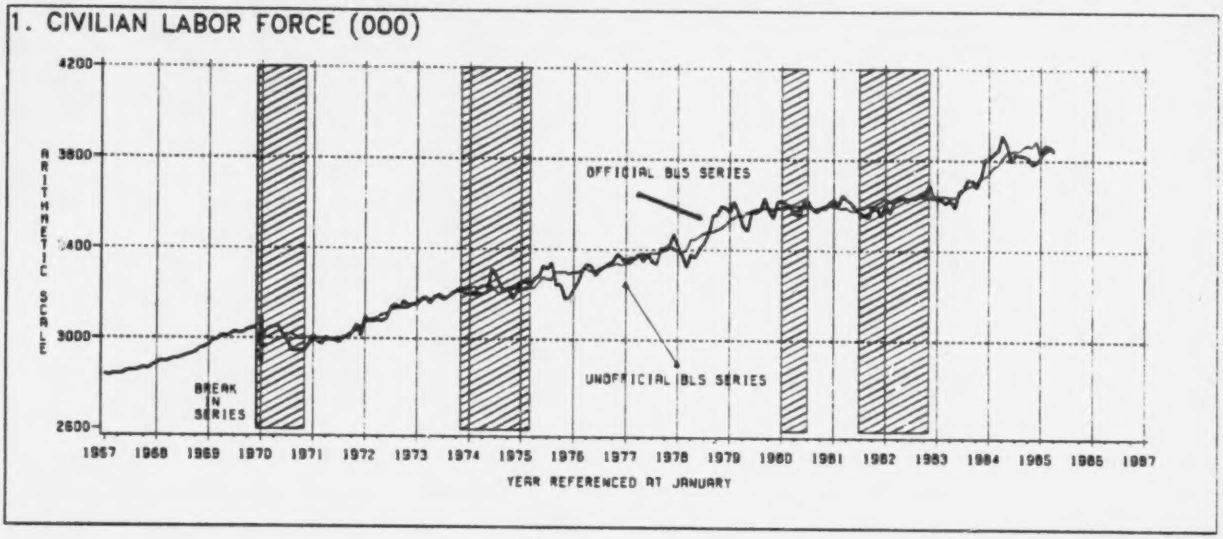
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630R
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626P
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595		
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604		
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603		
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

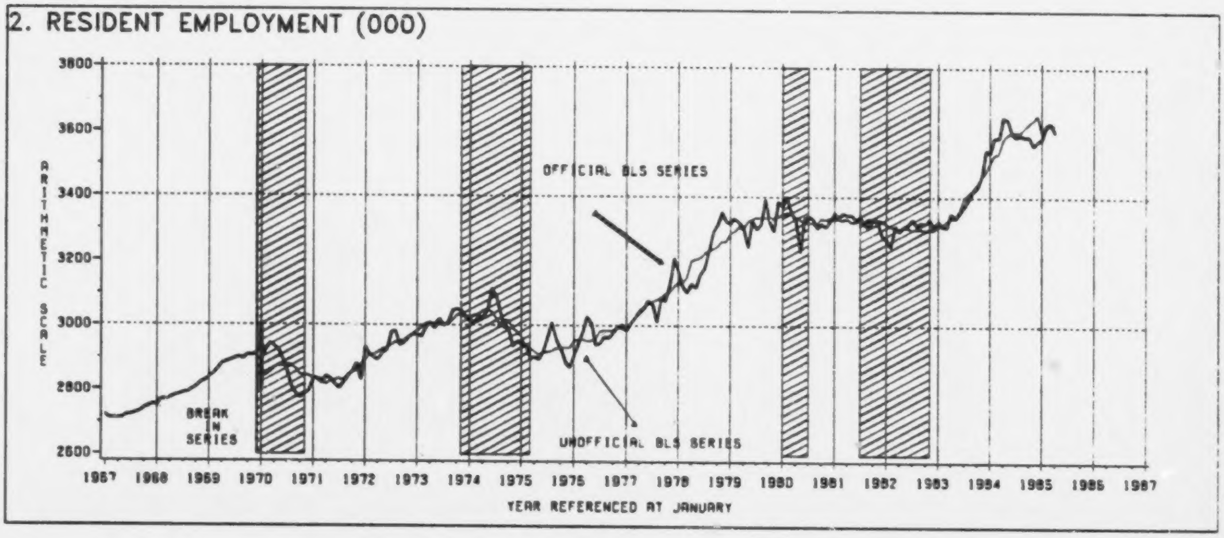
3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228P
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236		
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237		
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240		
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

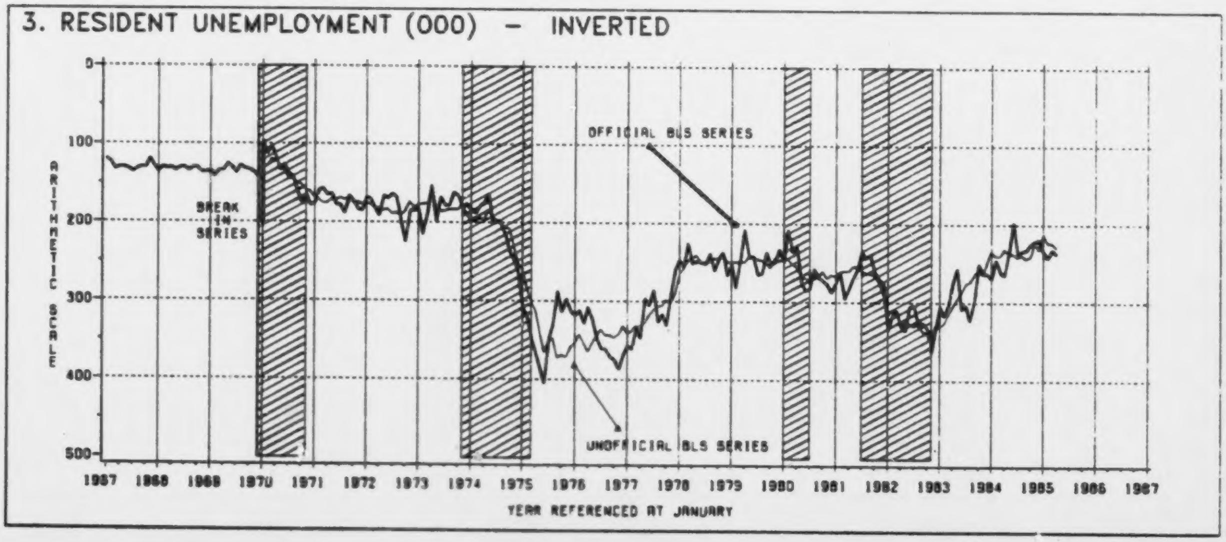
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -I



1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7		
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8		
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

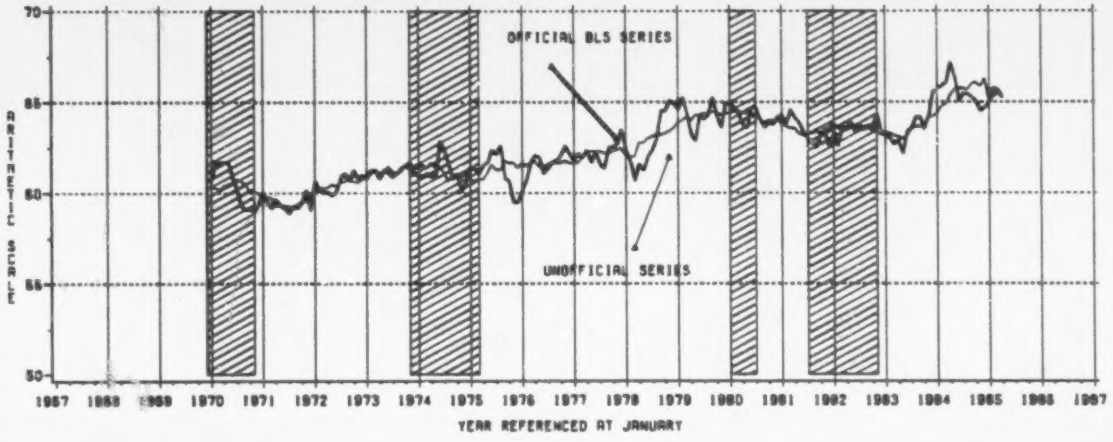
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	51.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6		
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7		
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

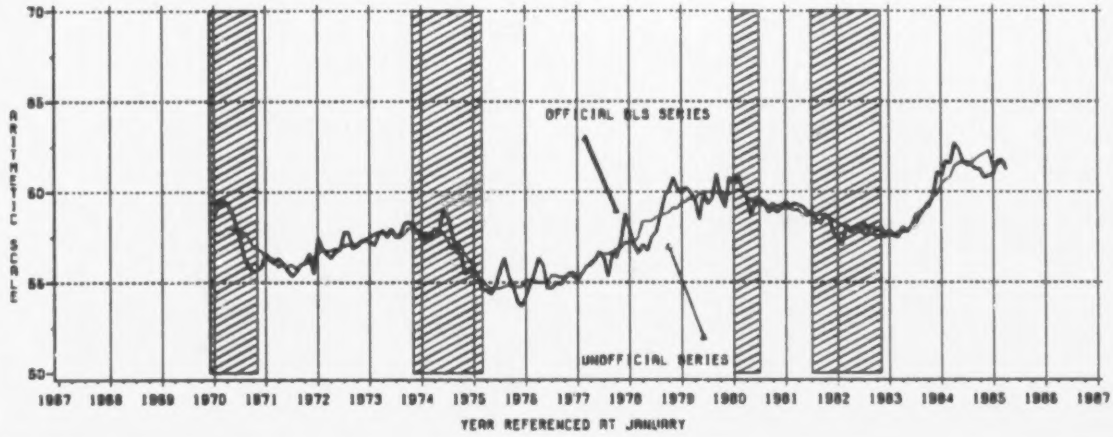
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9P
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2		
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2		
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

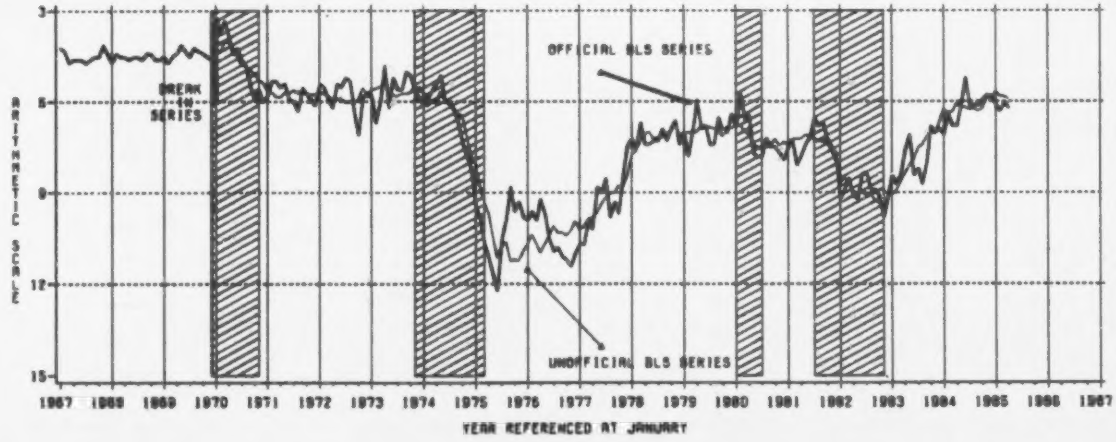


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7R	3431.7R
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3407.4P	3430.1P
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4		
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

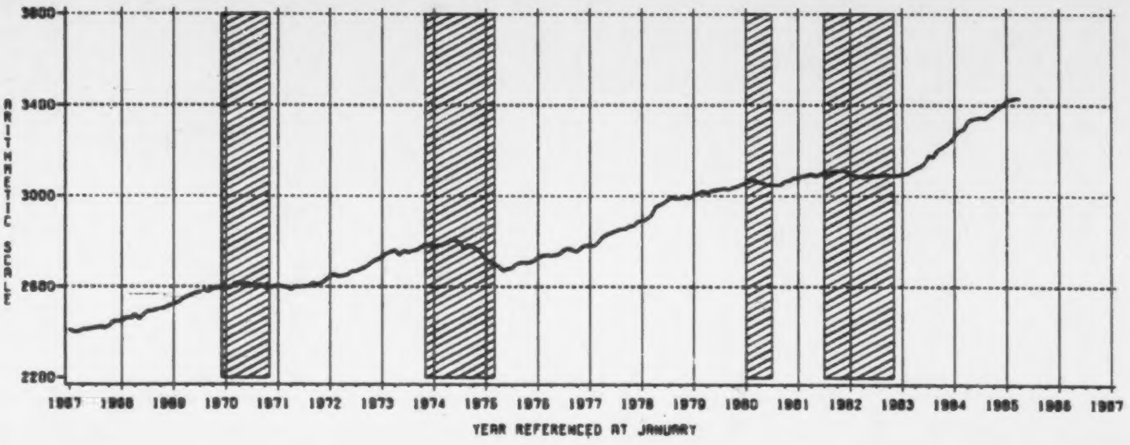
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5R	2896.9R
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2869.8P	2895.1P
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9		
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

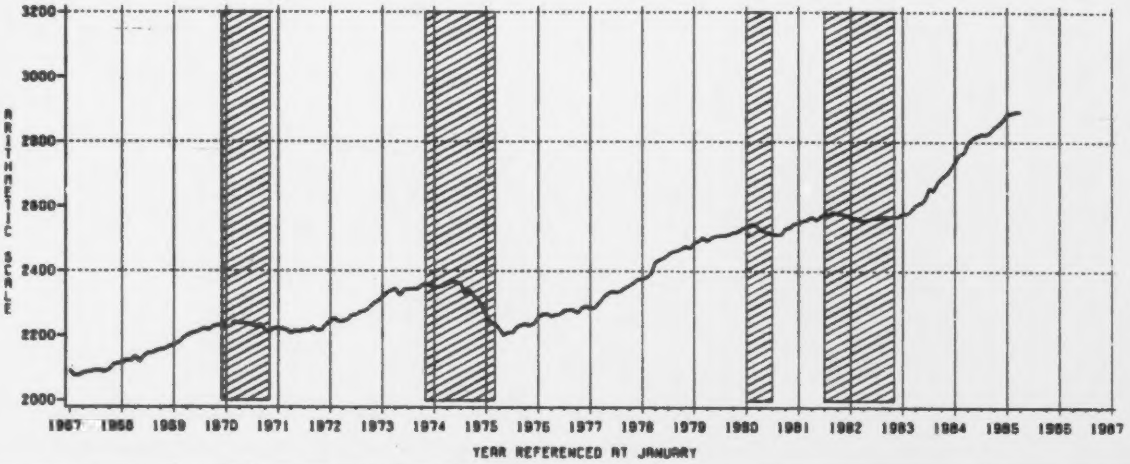
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2R	534.8R
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.6P	535.0P
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5		
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

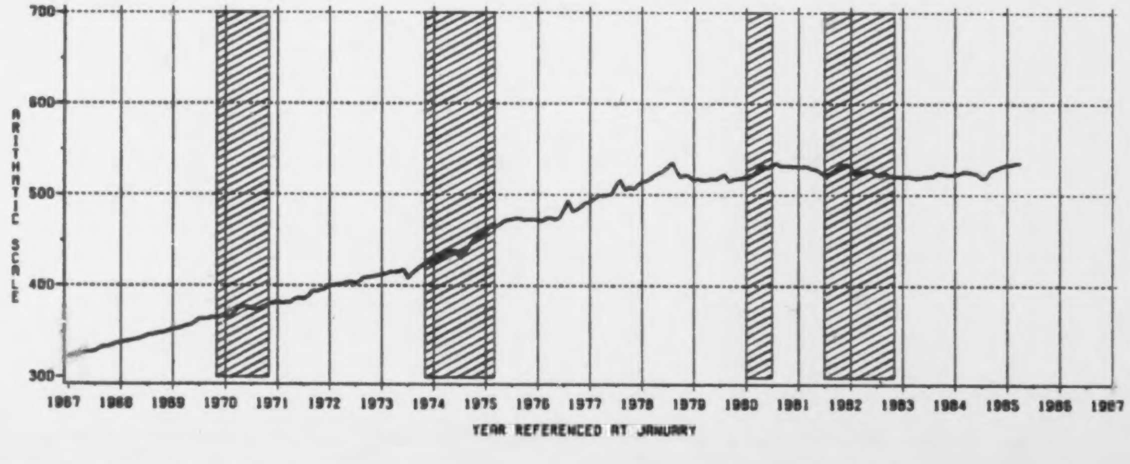


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5R	730.2R
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	724.0P	728.5P
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8		
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

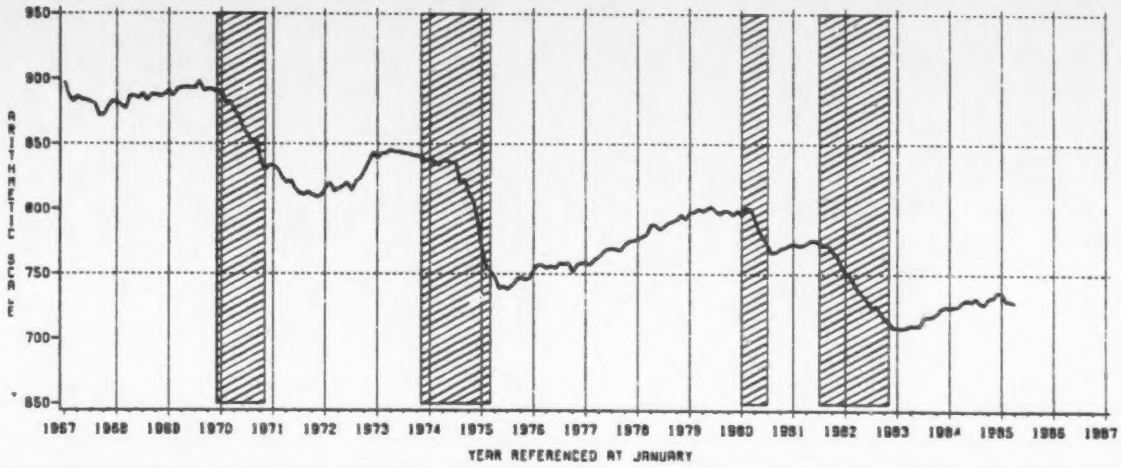
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0R	154.5R
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	146.4P	152.0P
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9		
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

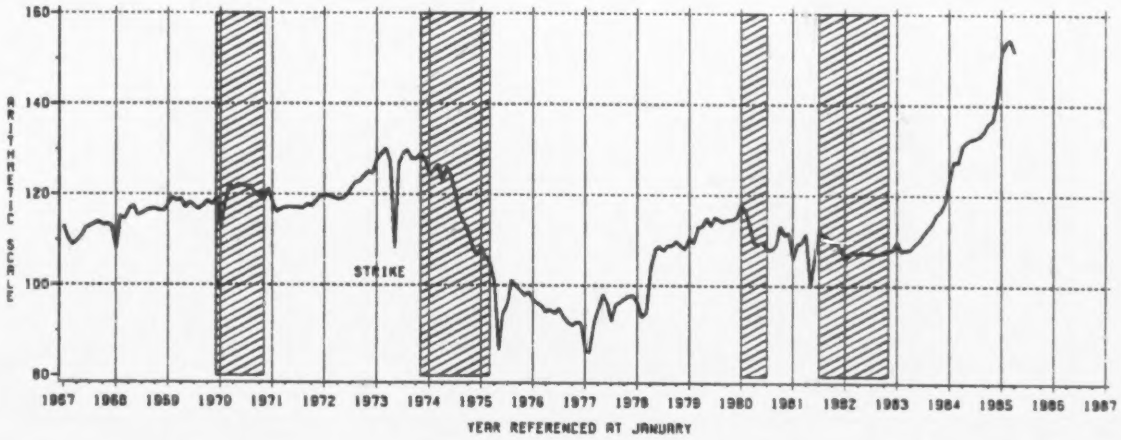
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0R	2010.1R
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1997.2P	2012.4P
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9		
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

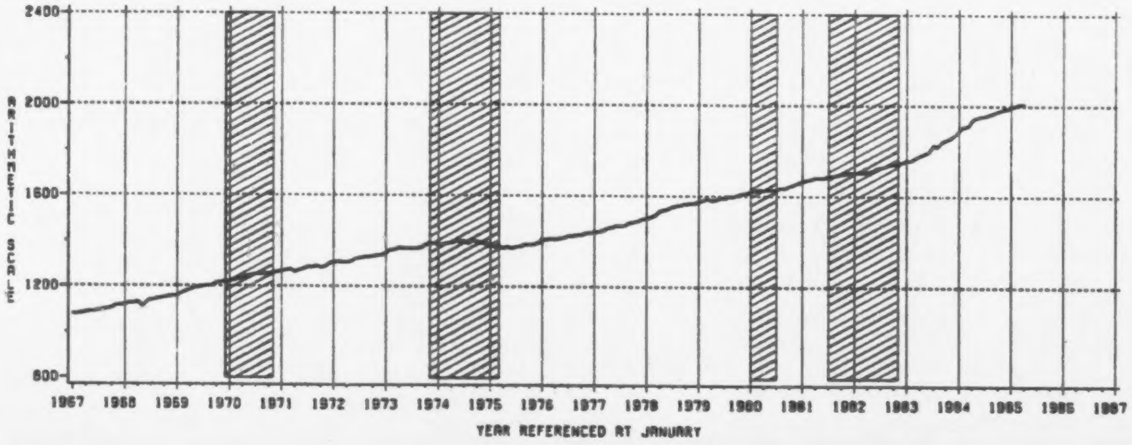


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6R	458.4R
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	453.5P	450.8P
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2		
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

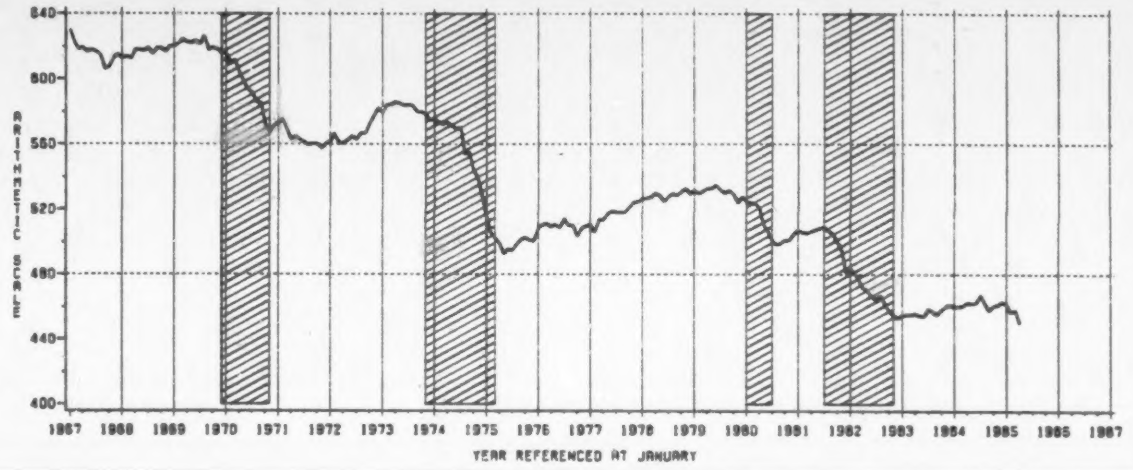
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3R	41.3R
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0P	41.3P
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1		
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

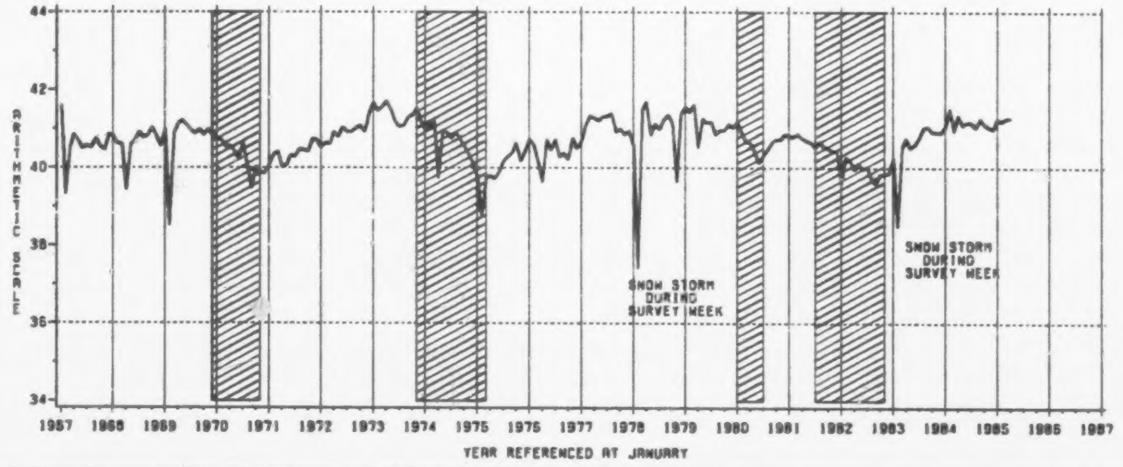
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816R	18,932R
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,594P	18,618P
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996		
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

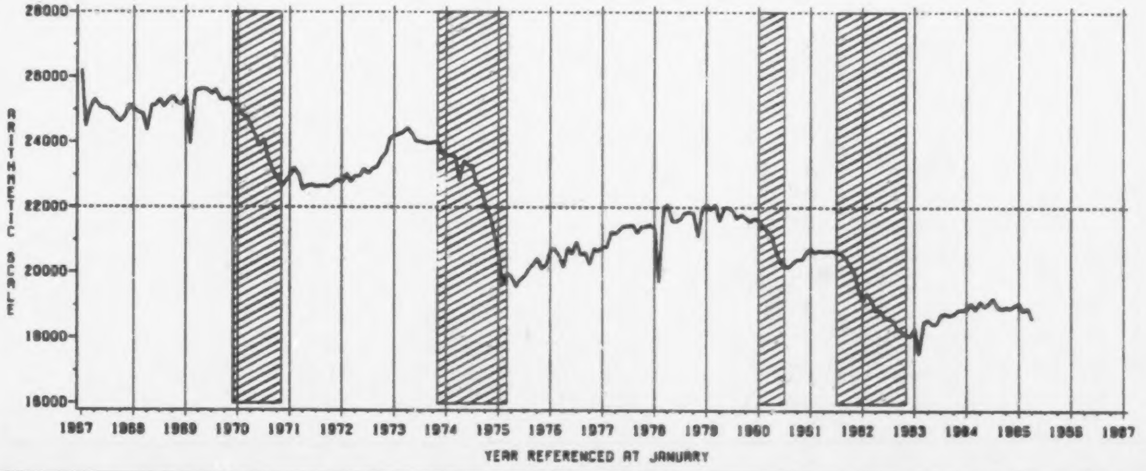


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982 UNADJUSTED	1983 UNADJUSTED	1984 UNADJUSTED	1985 UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33R
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	402.62P
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

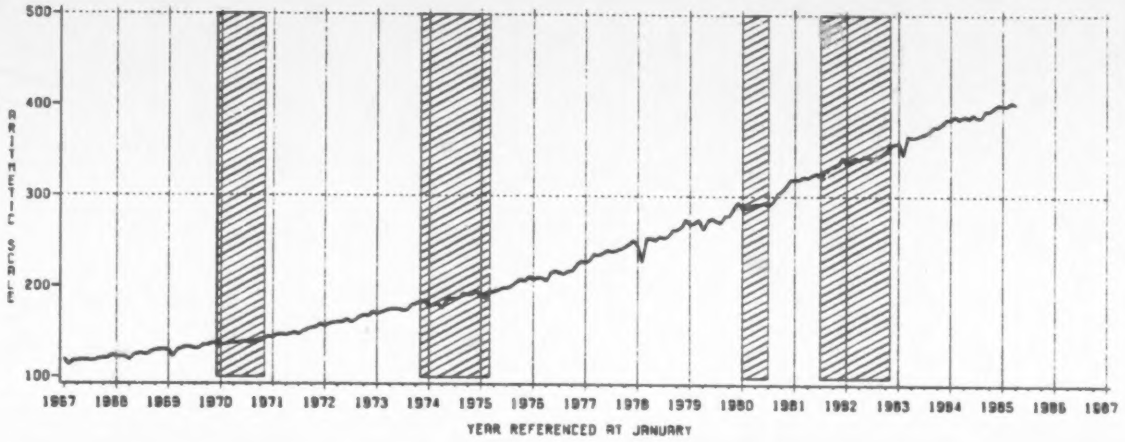
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5			
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

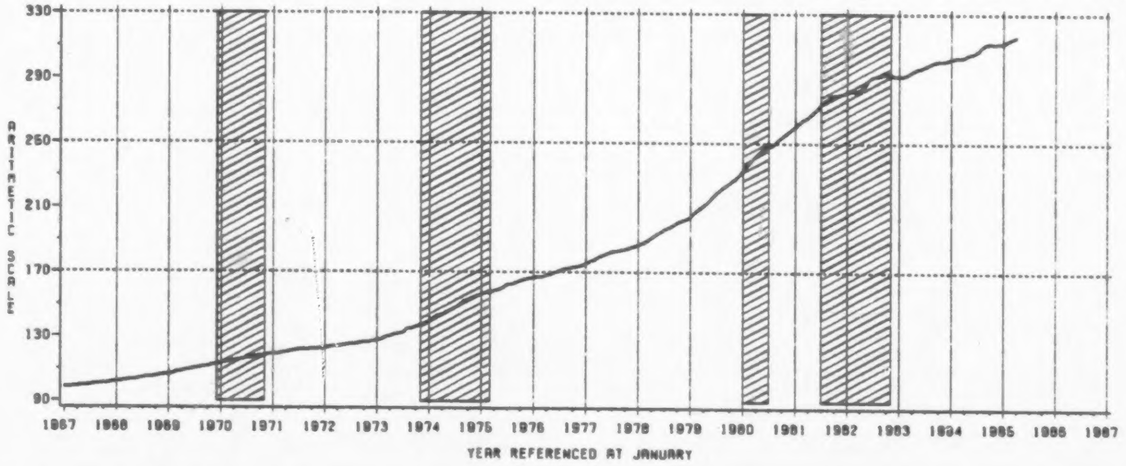
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12R	107.40R
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.34P	106.55P
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78		
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

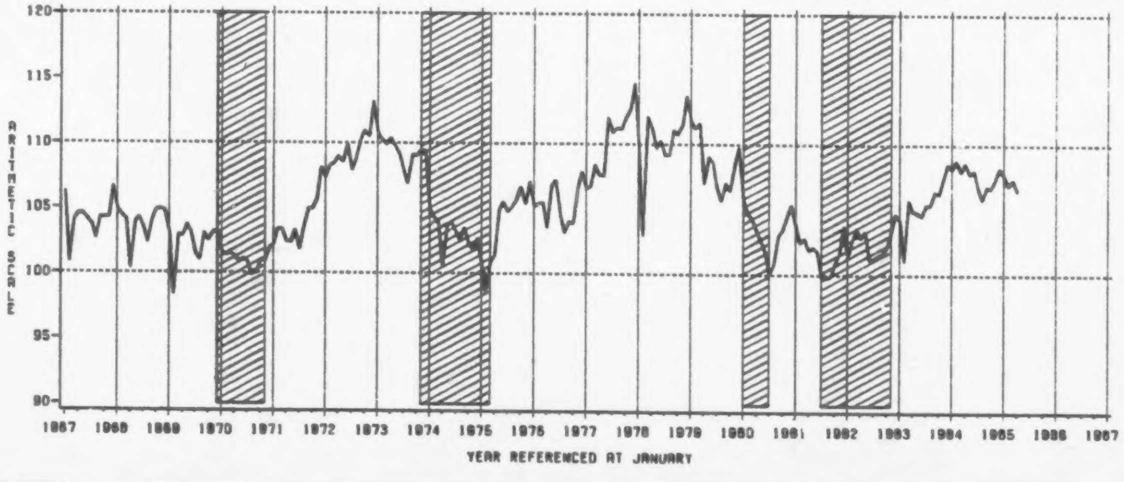


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

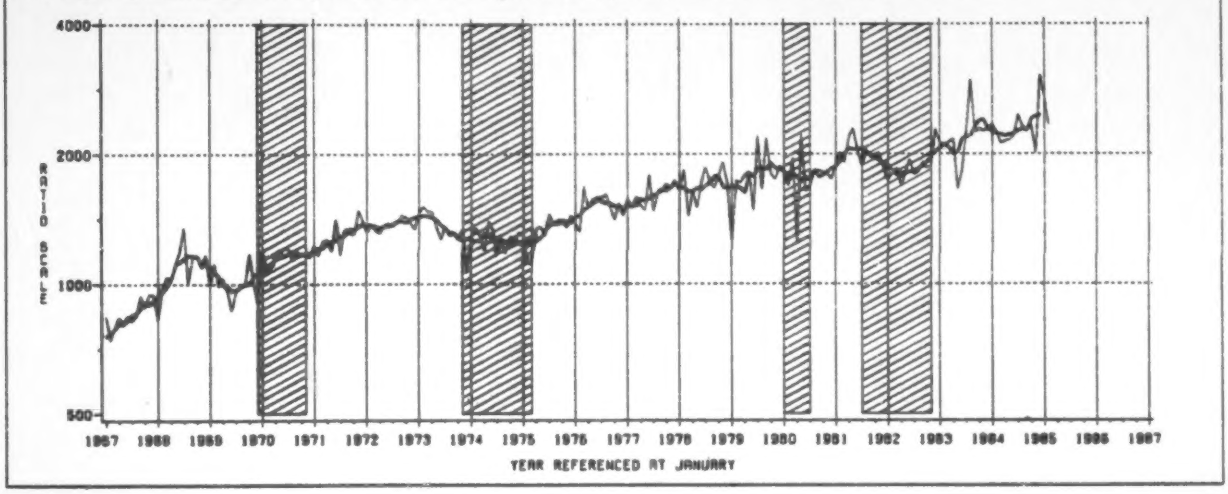
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84		
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99		
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118		
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77		
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78		
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64		
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102		
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75		
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

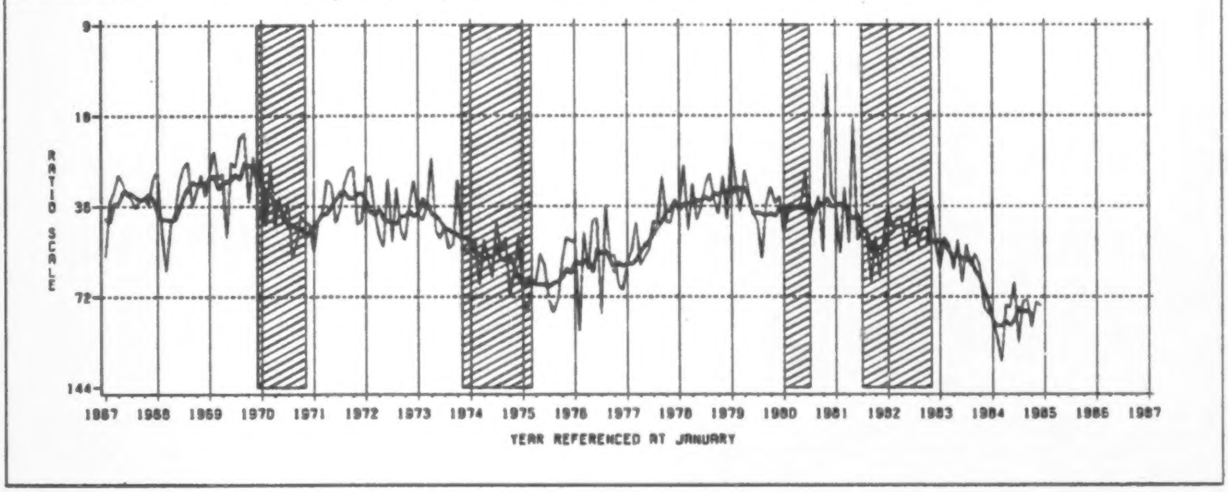
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

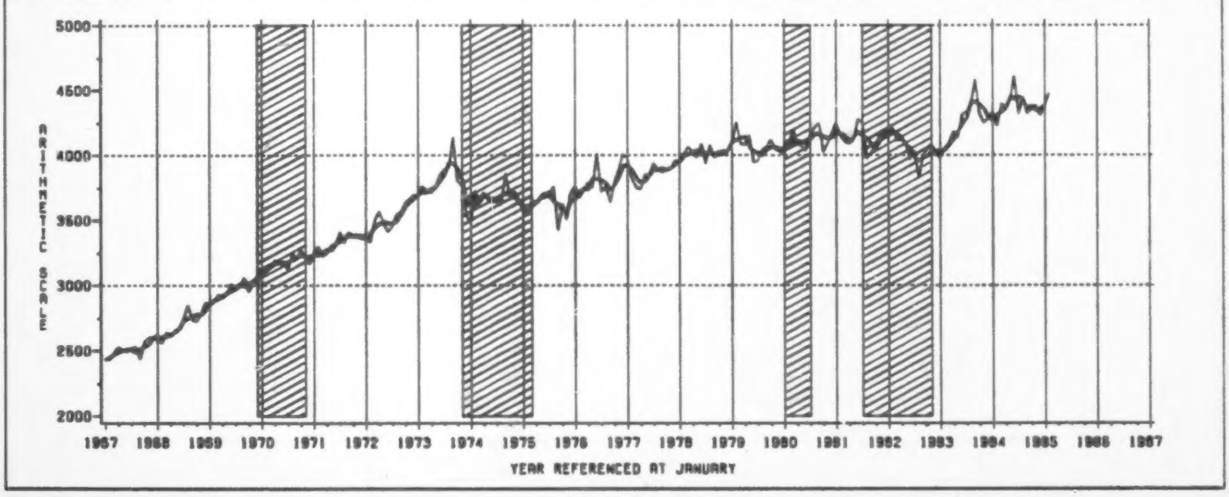


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4		
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

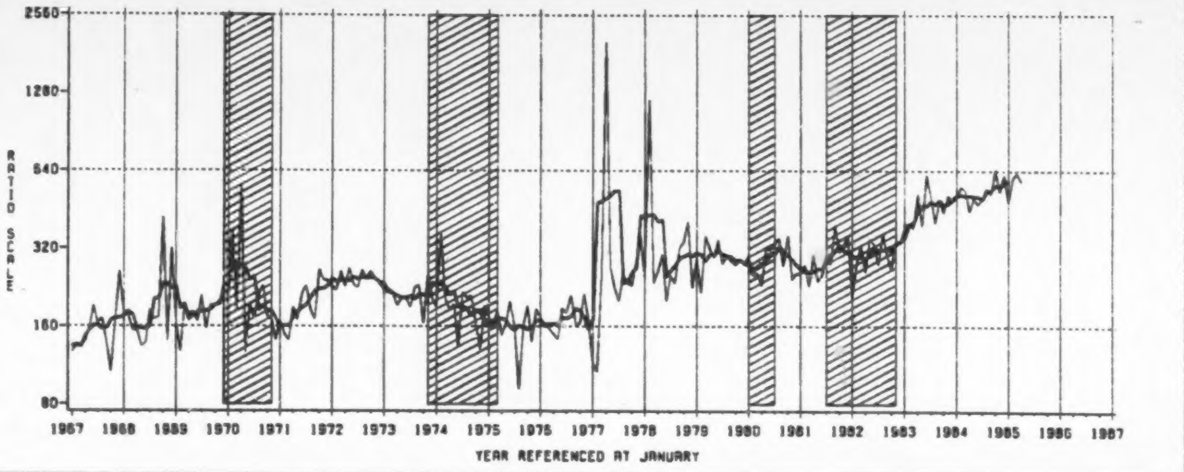
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5		
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

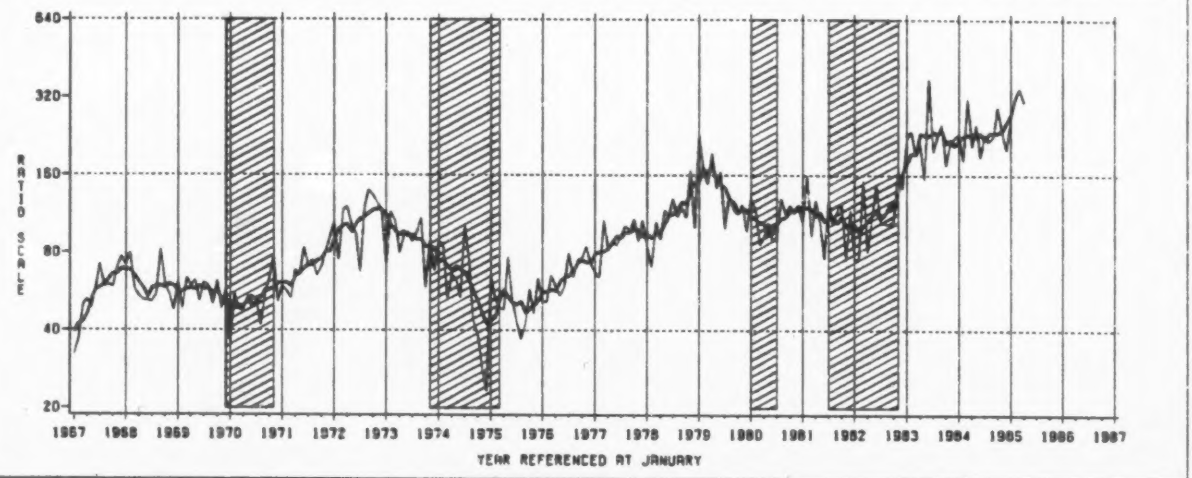
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0		
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

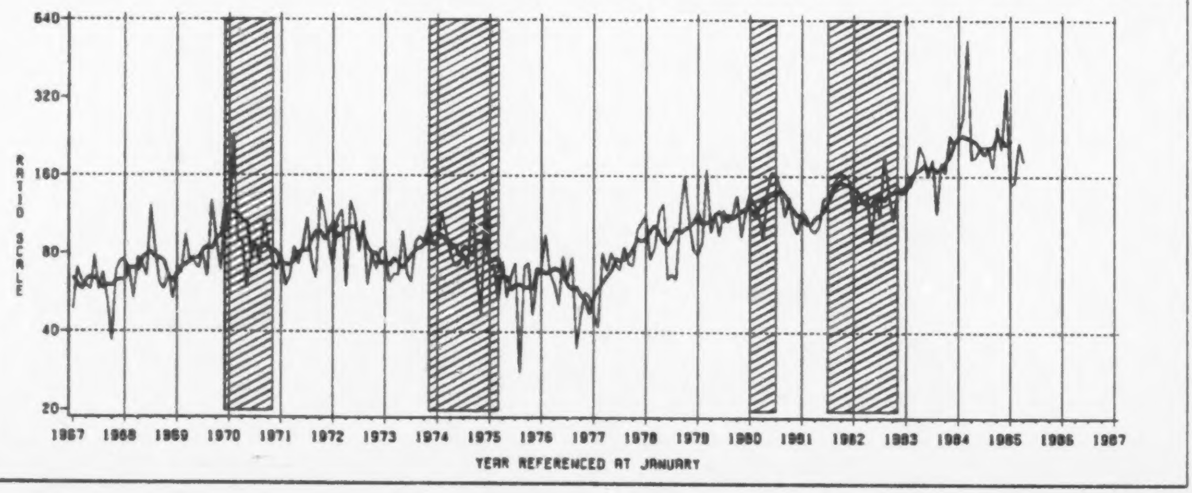


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865R	3152R
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2833	3504
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217		
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

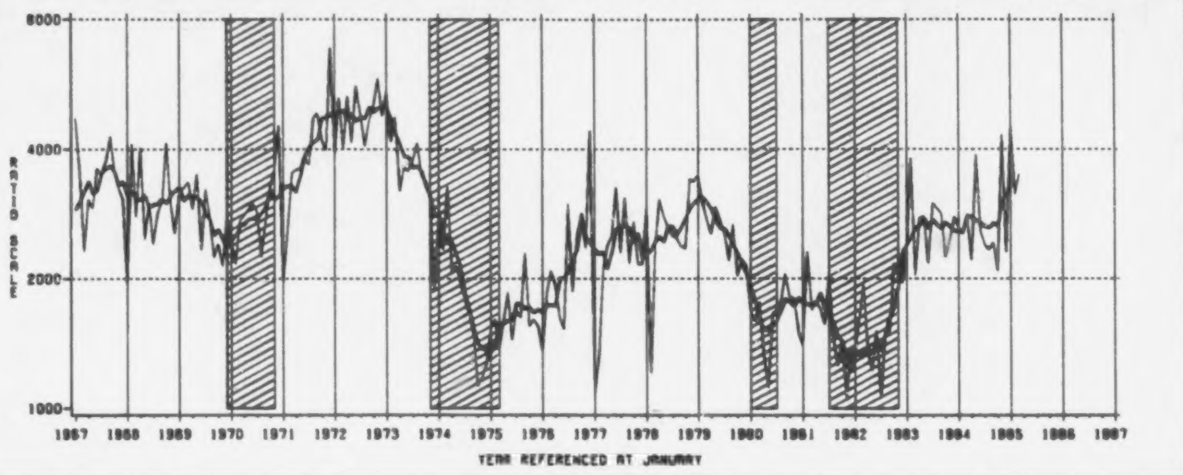
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345R	2869R
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1886	2181
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529		
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

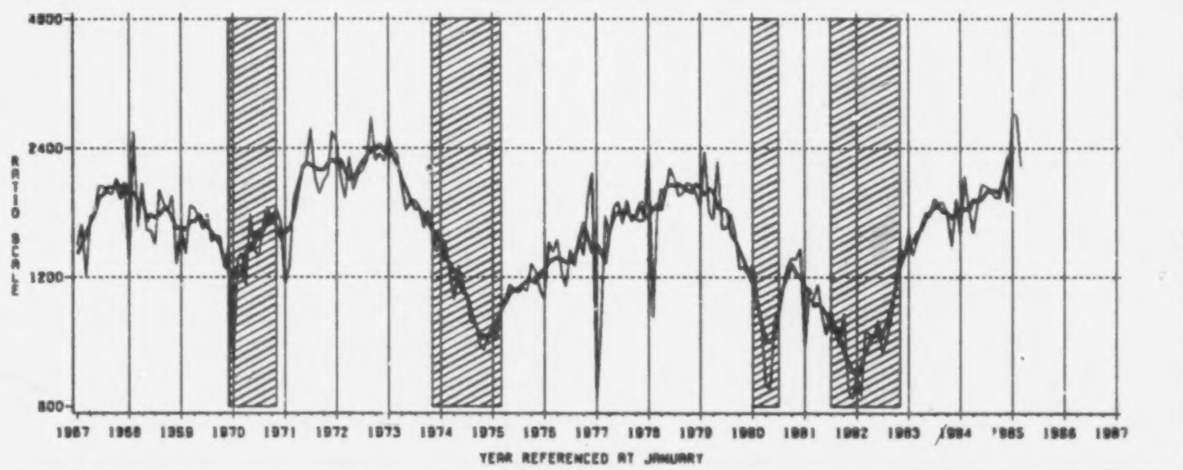
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371R	658R
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	731	980
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499		
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375		
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE–FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI–(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

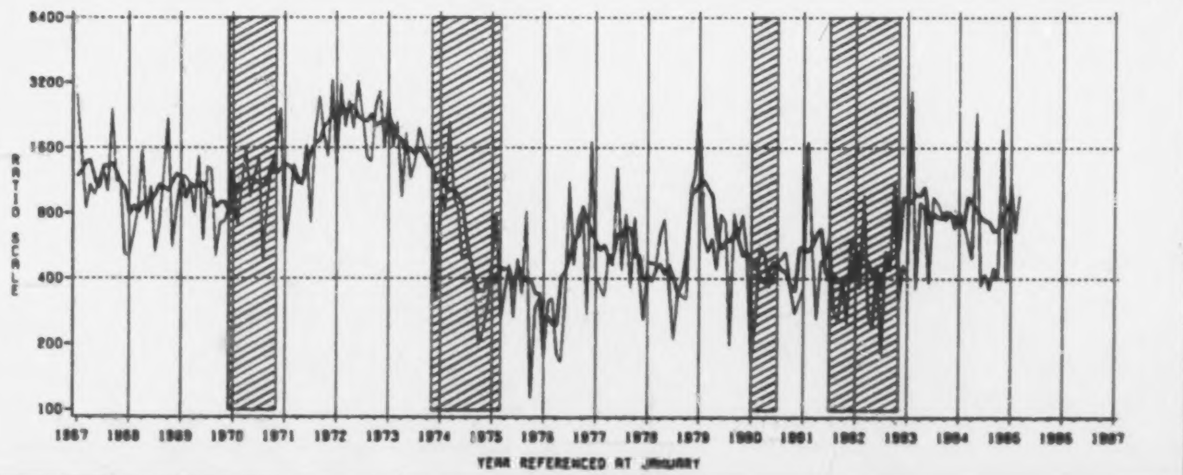


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,794
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303R	3,777R
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,735P	3,803P
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768		
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726		
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784		
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

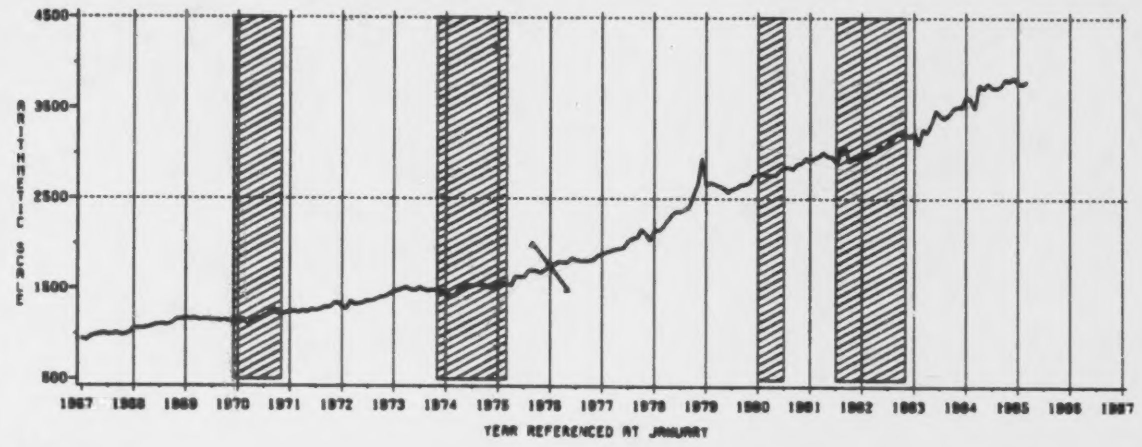
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,376
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359R
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,360P
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

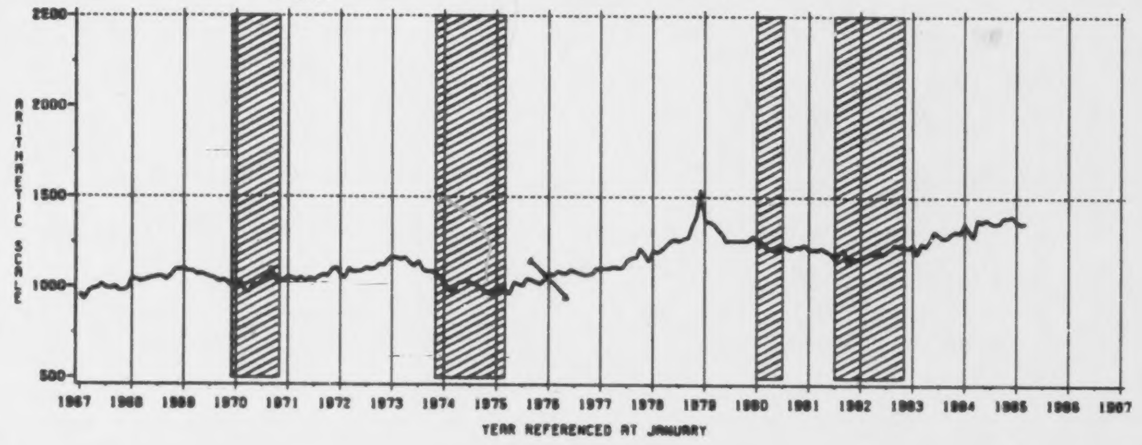
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,133	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807		
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

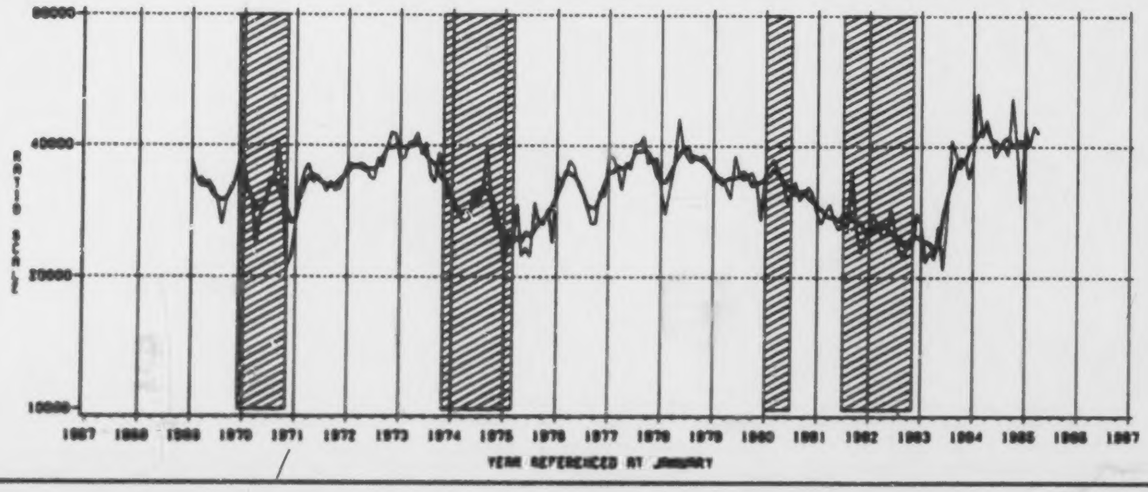


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280		
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

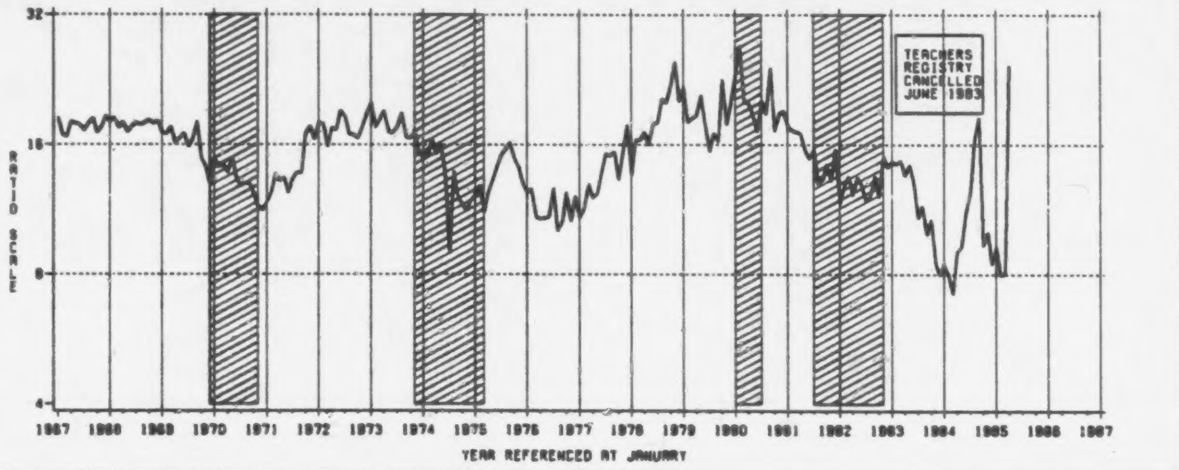
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783		
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

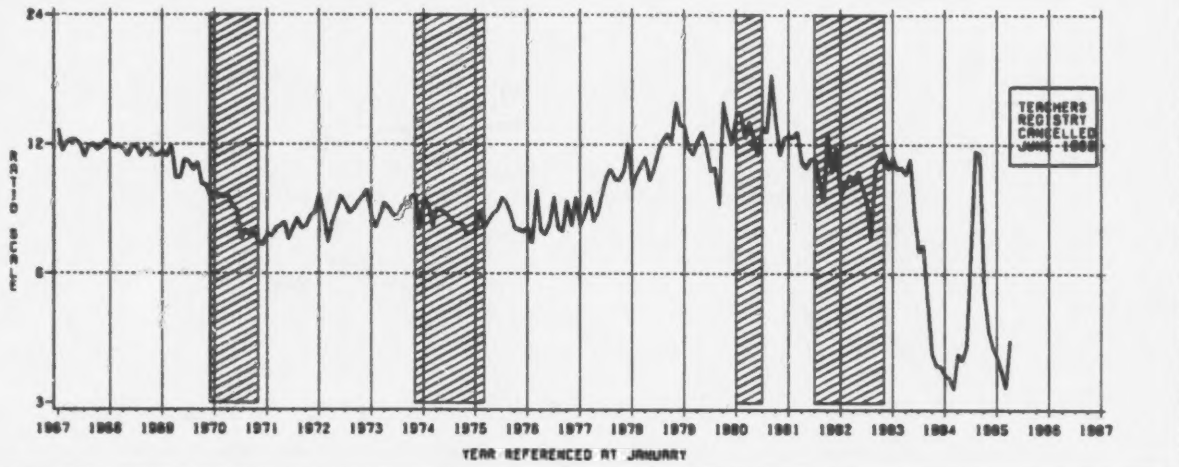
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8		
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

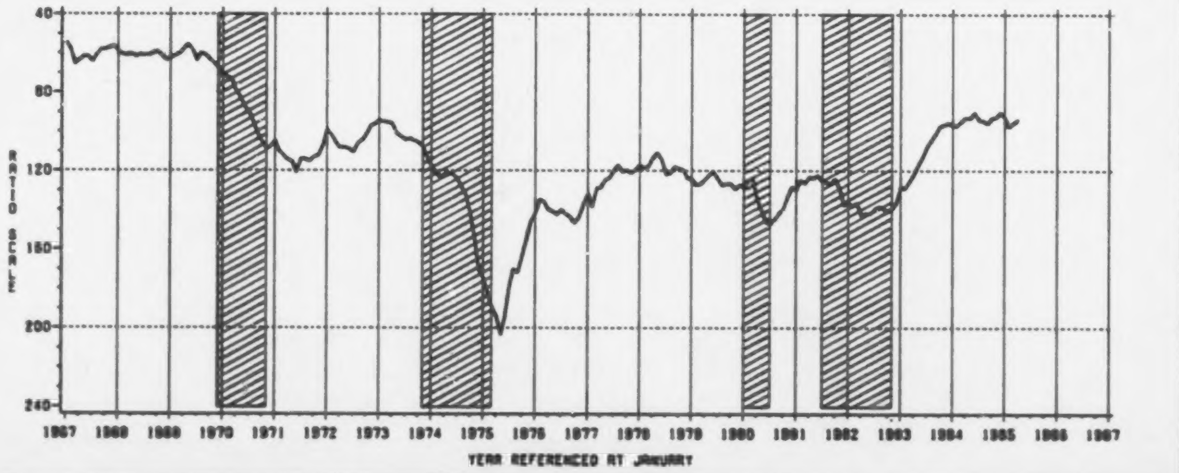


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1		
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

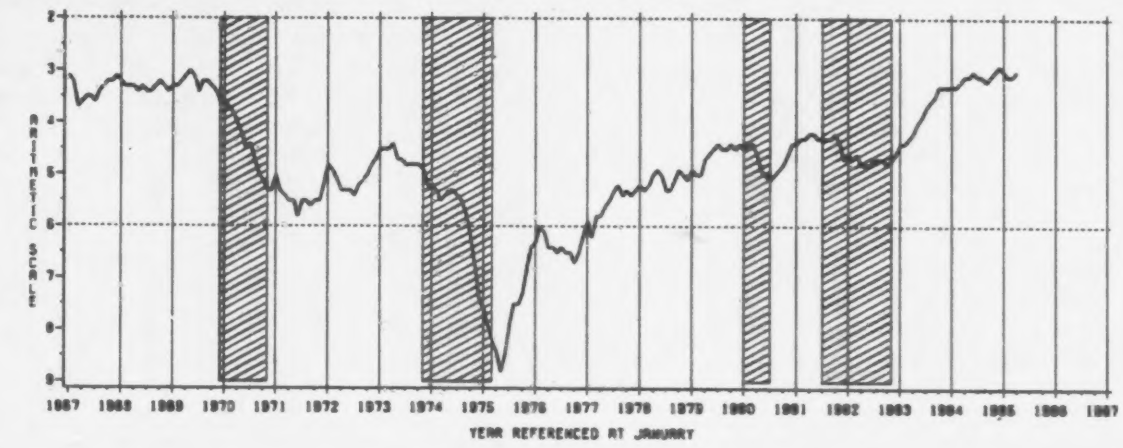
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849		
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

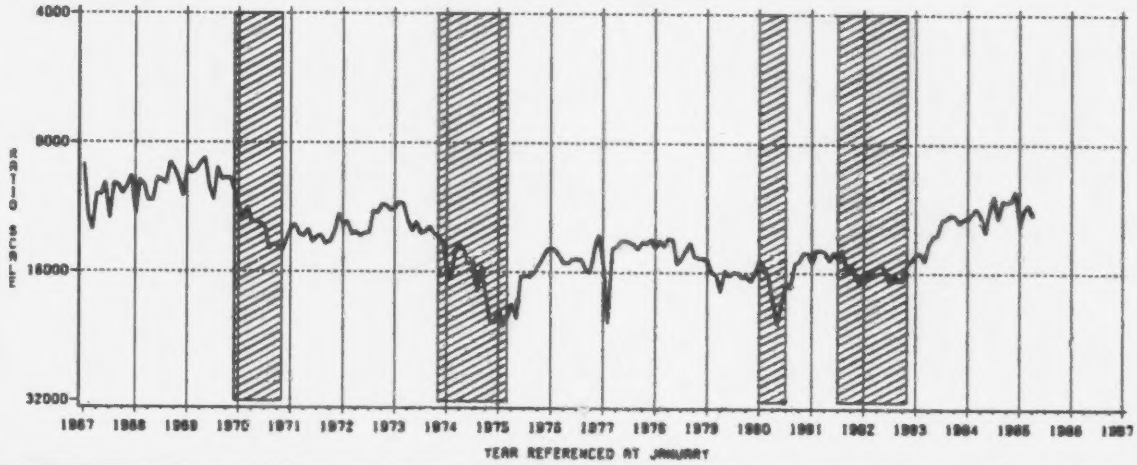
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
FEB	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009		
MAR	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
APR	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
MAY	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
JUN	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
JUL	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
AUG	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
SEP	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
OCT	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
NOV	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
DEC	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

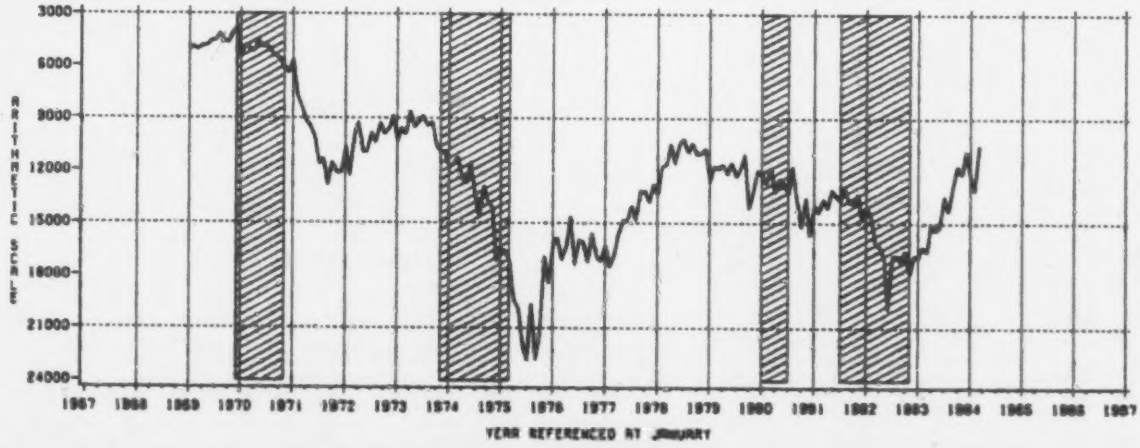


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8		
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4		
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

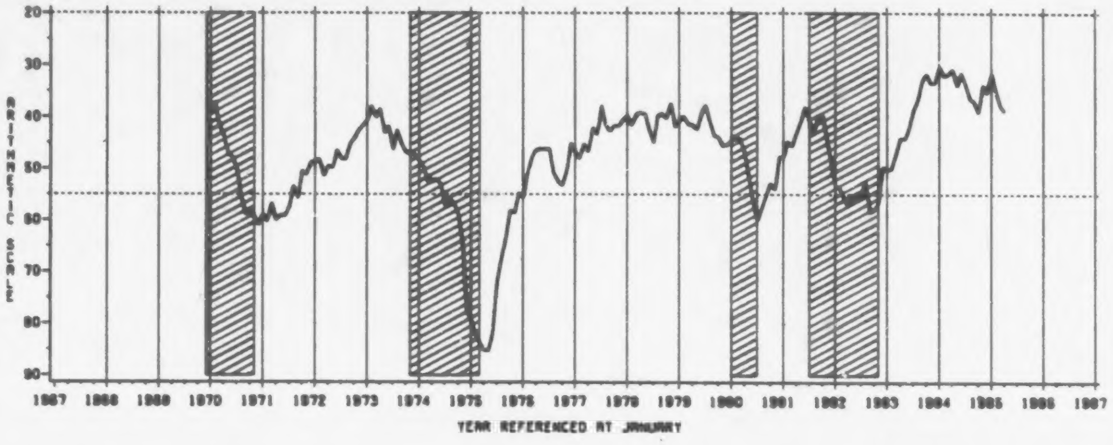
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3		
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6		
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

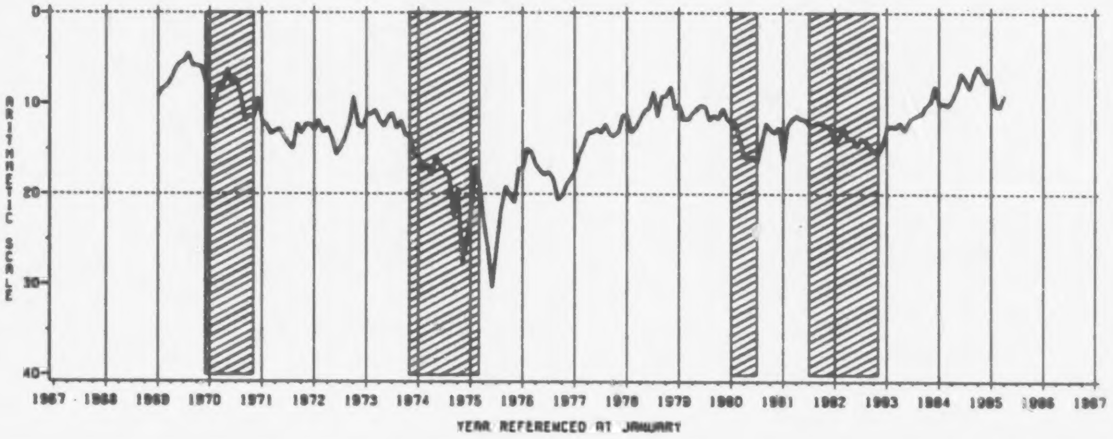
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1		
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4		
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

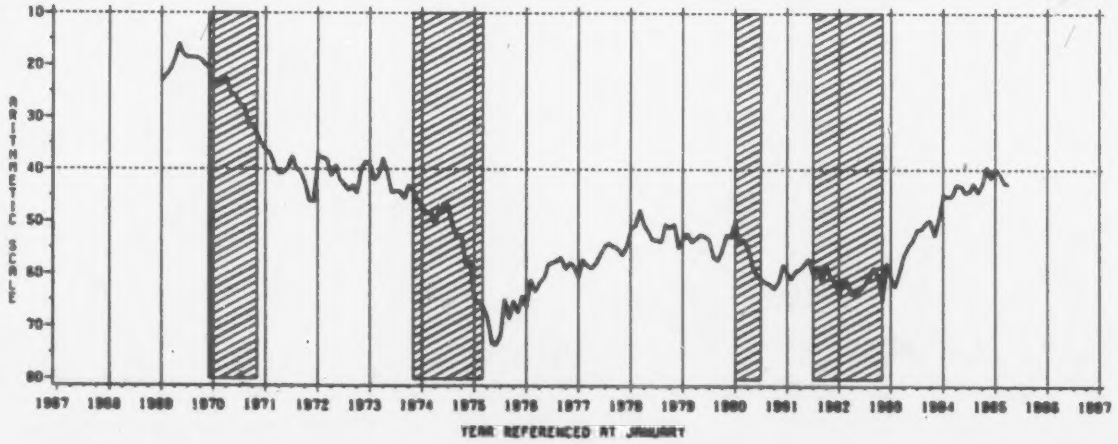
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3326.7	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3430.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	2801.0	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2895.1
GOODS PRODUCING	862.7	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1938.3	1949.0	1954.4	1960.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2012.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	525.6	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3305.2	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3407.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	853.4	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.6
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Construction	126.2	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	146.4
MANUFACTURING	725.0	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	724.0
Durable Goods	346.8	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	347.2
Lumber & Wood Products	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
Furniture & Fixtures	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.7	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.3
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.6
Primary Metal Industries	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.2
Metal cans	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6
Metal stampings	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	60.5	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.8
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
Special industry machinery	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8
Service industry machinery	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
Other machinery, except elec.	22.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	94.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Communication equipment	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2
Electronic components & access.	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0
Transportation Equipment	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2
Motor vehicles	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.3
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.5	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.7
Nondurable Goods	378.3	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.8
Food & Kindred Products	46.1	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.0
Canned, cured & froze	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9
Beverages	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Other food & kindred products	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	14.9	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Other textile mill products	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984									1985			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Apparel & Other Textile Products	48.8	50.4	52.5	51.3	56.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.5
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	22.9	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.7
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
Other apparel & related products	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.1
Paper & Allied Products	32.3	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	31.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5
Other paper & allied products	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.3
Printing & Publishing	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.9
Newspapers	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.5
Commercial printing	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0
Other printing & publishing	26.3	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	120.2	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Drugs	44.5	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	23.6	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.9
Paints & allied products	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.9
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3
Other petroleum & coal products	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.8	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.4
Rubber & rubber products	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	32.0	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.2	33.1
Leather & Leather Products	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Other leather & leather products	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2451.7	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.5	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.8
Private-Service Producing	1923.6	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1997.2
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	214.9	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	218.1
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Other transportation	122.7	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	124.8
Communications	58.9	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	782.2	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	812.7
Wholesale trade	241.9	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.4
Retail trade	540.3	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	561.3
Retail general merchandise	75.3	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	76.6
Food stores	96.2	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1
Auto dealers & service sta.	53.0	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3
Apparel & accessories	43.9	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5
Eating & drinking places	159.3	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.1
Other retail stores	112.6	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	180.5	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2
Banking	47.0	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.2
Insurance agents & carriers	71.4	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0
Other fin., insur. & real estate	62.1	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	67.0
Services	746.0	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	777.2
Medical & other health services	196.8	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	204.9
Hospitals	106.1	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.7
Educational services	50.7	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3
Other services	498.6	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.0
Casinos	35.0	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4
Public Sector	528.1	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.6
Federal	72.6	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.8
Local	347.8	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4
State*	107.6	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.4
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	68.0	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984

(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984									1985			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	389.22	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	402.62
Durable Goods	402.90	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	424.87
Lumber & Wood Products	250.85	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	249.98
Furniture & Fixtures	305.21	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	407.36	411.74	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	424.28
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	430.84	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	455.52
Pottery & related products	350.88	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	381.79
Primary Metal Industries	417.63	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	425.83
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	467.18	454.15	449.20	408.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	476.56
Iron & Steel foundries	417.50	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	387.39
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	575.10	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	349.33	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	339.79
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	388.13	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	413.13
Metal cans	409.50	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	436.96
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	532.56	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	585.23
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	344.44	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	358.69
Metal Stampings	369.36	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	415.91	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	422.60
Construction & related machinery	393.96	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	399.59
Metalworking machinery	453.94	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	453.26
Special industry machinery	444.14	457.96	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	489.97
General industry machinery	435.93	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	424.26
Service industry machinery	382.55	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	371.14
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	394.67	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	421.28
Elec. test & distribution equip.	296.23	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	332.64
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	315.01	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	324.24
Radio & TV receiving equipment	297.59	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	315.53
Communication equipment	501.08	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	546.61
Electronic components & access.*	276.11	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	306.23
Transportation Equipment	637.92	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	711.48
Motor vehicles & equipment	713.69	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	779.28
Instruments & Related Products	428.08	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	457.53
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	286.94	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	316.58
Nondurable Goods	377.61	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	382.76
Food & Kindred Products	411.82	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.22
Canned, cured & frozen food	379.49	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.76
Grain mill & bakery products*	412.64	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	419.84
Beverages*	527.85	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	532.88
Textile Mill Products	331.78	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	336.00
Apparel & other Textile Products	208.37	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	215.68
Men's & boys' suits & coats	208.79	206.65	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	212.82
Men's & boys' furnishings*	228.16	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	223.50
Women's & children's undergarm.*	230.91	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	213.81
Paper & Allied Products	410.24	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	408.77
Paperboard containers & boxes	380.58	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	395.43
Printing & Publishing	374.79	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	382.88
Newspapers	387.95	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	405.03
Commercial printing*	411.65	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	432.04
Chemicals & Allied Products	472.07	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	483.42
Industrial inorganic chemical	495.46	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	513.85
Plastic materials & synthetics*	485.93	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	529.48
Drugs	456.00	456.23	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	464.21
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	386.51	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	413.88
Paints & allied products	453.93	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	445.89
Industrial organic chemicals	564.16	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	537.97
Petroleum & Coal Products*	630.19	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	654.63
Petroleum refining*	668.80	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	699.16
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	318.94	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	317.42
Rubber & rubber products	346.50	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	346.26
Miscellaneous plastic products	313.02	310.34	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	312.83
Leather & Leather Products	226.29	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	244.80

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0
Durable Goods	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.7
Lumber & Wood Products	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.4
Furniture & Fixtures	39.0	39.2	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.3	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8
Pottery & related products	38.9	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	35.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	38.8
Primary Metal Industries	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	47.0	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	46.0
Iron & steel foundries	44.7	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.3
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	40.5	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.5	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	46.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	43.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.6	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.9
Metal cans	42.0	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	42.0	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.7	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.9
Metal Stampings	40.5	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.0
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.8
Construction & related machinery	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.2
Metalworking machinery	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.7
Special industry machinery	41.9	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	45.2
General industry machinery*	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1
Service industry machinery*	40.1	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	38.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	44.0
Electric lighting & wiring equip	42.8	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	38.9	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	41.3
Communication equipment	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	45.1
Electronic components & access.*	39.5	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.4
Transportation Equipment	46.7	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	49.0
Motor vehicles & equipment	49.7	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	50.9
Instruments & Related Products	42.3	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.6
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.1	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	40.2	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.1	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.0
Beverages*	46.1	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5
Textile Mill Products	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	42.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	32.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	33.7
Men's and boys' suits & coats	38.1	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.6
Men's & boys' furnishings*	37.9	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.5
Women's & children's undergarm.*	35.8	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	34.1
Paper & Allied Products	42.6	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.1	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.8
Printing & Publishing	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.5
Newspapers	35.3	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.5
Commercial printing*	40.2	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.6	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	43.0
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4
Drugs	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.2	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.3
Paints and allied products	43.9	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.5
Industrial organic chemicals	43.0	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	41.8
Petroleum & Coal Products*	44.1	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	43.7
Petroleum refining*	44.0	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.0
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	42.3	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.3
Rubber and rubber products	42.0	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	39.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0
Leather & Leather Products	39.7	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984									1985			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.47	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.82
Durable Goods	9.57	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95
Lumber & Wood Products	6.24	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.51
Furniture & Fixtures	7.59	7.56	7.53	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.79
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.54	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.89
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.95	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.40
Pottery & related products	9.02	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.84
Primary Metal Industries	9.47	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.70
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.94	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.36
Iron and Iron foundries	9.34	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.38
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	14.20	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.85	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.74
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.33	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.86
Metal cans	9.75	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.33
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.68	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.61
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.26	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.77
Metal stampings	9.12	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.61
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.95	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.11
Construction & related machinery	9.80	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.94
Metalworking machinery	10.11	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.14
Special industry machinery	10.60	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.84
General industry machinery	10.33	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.58
Service industry machinery	9.54	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.64
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.51	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.82
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.07	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.36	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.72
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.65	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.64
Communication equipment	11.79	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.12
Electric components & access.*	6.99	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.58
Transportation Equipment	13.66	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52
Motor vehicles & equipment	14.36	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.31
Instruments & Related Products	10.12	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.69
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.05	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.61
Nondurable Goods	9.37	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	10.02	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.47
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.44	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.58	9.60
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.04	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.24
Beverages*	11.45	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.25
Textile Mill Products	7.68	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	8.00
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.40
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.48	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.66
Men's & boys' furnishings*	6.02	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.96
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.45	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.36	6.31	6.27
Paper & Allied Products	9.63	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	9.97
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.04	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.46
Printing & Publishing	9.61	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.21
Newspapers	10.99	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.74
Commercial printing*	10.24	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.31
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.16	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.51
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.91	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.95
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.38	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.20
Drugs	10.58	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.24
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.86	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.27
Paints & allied products	10.34	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.02
Industrial organic chemicals	13.12	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	12.87
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.29	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.98
Petroleum refining*	15.20	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.89
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.54	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.78
Rubber & rubber products	8.25	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.70
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.40	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.63
Leather & Leather Products	5.70	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.12

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Apr 1985	Mar 1985	Apr 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,851	3,842	3,920	9.0	-69.0
Total Employment	3,622	3,588	3,662	34.0	-40.0
Total Unemployment	229	254	258	-25.0	-29.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	237	231	265	6.0	-28.0
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.6	6.6	- 0.7	- 0.7
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.2	6.6	6.8	- 0.4	- 0.6

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Apr 1985	Mar 1985	Apr 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	101,153	114,022	94,736	-12,869	+6,417
Federal Employees' Program	384	411	156	- 27	+ 228
Veterans' Program	337	360	602	- 23	- 265
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	9,443	12,128	13,611	- 2,685	-4,168
TOTAL	111,317	126,921	109,105	-16,604	+2,212

[1] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Apr 1985	Mar 1985	Apr 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	101.2	114.0	94.7	-12.8	+6.5
Male	59.3	71.9	56.1	-12.6	+3.2
Female	41.9	42.1	38.6	- 0.2	+3.3
White, not Hispanic	60.0	71.3	61.0	-11.3	-0.1
Black, not Hispanic	23.4	24.7	20.9	- 1.3	+2.5
Hispanic	16.2	17.0	11.8	- 0.8	+4.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5	0.4	0.2	+ 0.1	+0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.1	0.3	+ 0.5	+0.3
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.5	0.4	0.6	+ 0.1	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	40.8	42.1	32.9	- 1.3	+7.9
Durable Goods	15.0	16.8	12.6	- 1.8	+2.4
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.4	2.5	2.2	- 0.1	+0.2
Machinery except electrical	1.9	2.1	2.0	- 0.2	-0.1
Electrical machinery	4.3	4.3	2.1	0.0	+2.2
Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.2	20.3	+ 0.6	+5.5
Food & kindred products	2.9	2.8	2.0	+ 0.1	+0.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.7	0.6	- 0.5	-0.6
Apparel & other textile products	11.6	11.2	10.7	+ 0.4	+0.9
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.7	1.2	- 0.3	-0.2
Chemicals & allied products	4.2	3.5	2.7	+ 0.7	+1.5
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.4	2.1	1.3	+ 0.3	+1.1
NONMANUFACTURING	58.6	70.8	61.0	-12.2	-2.4
Contract construction	12.8	19.1	13.6	- 6.3	-0.8
Transportation & public utilities	4.1	4.8	4.5	- 0.7	-0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	17.7	19.4	19.1	- 1.7	-1.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.2	2.8	2.5	- 0.4	-0.7
Services	16.5	18.6	15.6	- 2.1	+0.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	16.5	19.0	16.2	- 2.5	+0.3
25 through 34	32.9	37.3	29.4	- 4.4	+3.5
35 through 44	21.0	23.0	19.1	- 2.0	-1.9
45 through 54	16.3	18.2	13.9	- 1.9	+2.4
55 through 64	11.9	13.6	13.4	- 1.7	-1.5
65 and over	2.6	2.9	2.8	- 0.3	-0.2
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	8.0	8.6	8.7	- 0.6	-0.7
3 to 4 weeks	9.9	11.4	9.9	- 1.5	0.0
5 through 14 weeks	53.1	67.6	50.4	-14.5	-2.7
15 weeks and over	30.2	26.5	25.8	+ 3.7	+4.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Feb[1] 1985	Jan[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,865	2,443	4,298	2,929	+ 46.7
Private Units	1,865	2,433	4,298	2,929	+ 46.7
Single Family	1,345	1,665	3,010	1,832	+ 64.3
Two-Family	132	148	280	270	+ 3.7
Three-or-Four Family	17	101	118	32	+268.8
Five or More Family	371	519	890	795	+ 11.9
Public Units	0	0	0	0	--
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$121,879	$151,945	$273,824	$194,738	+ 40.6
New Buildings	$100,381	$129,185	$229,566	$159,450	+ 44.0
Additions and Alterations	$ 21,498	$ 22,760	$ 44,258	$ 35,288	+ 25.4

[1] Based on reports received from 431 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	NA
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	NA	NA
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	NA
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,095	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,175	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.74	7.77	6.35	5.60	5.10	4.65	4.67	4.32	4.70	3.84	3.13
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	NA
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Series 20 (Business Failures) has been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors. Also, please note: Annual Averages for series 1-39 can now be found on page S-39.

8/2/85 S 5425-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 251 Based on data available through June 28, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

Business activity across the nation remained on a moderately expansionary course in May, boosting employment to another record high. There were further gains in the service sectors and in construction, but industrial production and factory jobs continued to slip because of the adverse effects of the overvalued dollar on the ability of domestic producers to compete in international markets.

Though this competitive pressure from overseas has had the beneficial effect of helping to hold down inflation, it has also kept unemployment high in many industrial areas of the country. The nation's civilian jobless rate was still 7.3% in May, the same as during the preceding three months and well above its 5.6% lowpoint just prior to the back-to-back recessions that spanned 1980 to 1982. The principal reason for this is that the cyclical rebound of factory hiring aborted last summer, far short of full recovery. As of May, the nation had lost 1.7 million manufacturing jobs since early 1979.

Industrial production edged down fractionally in both April and May, despite the fact that output of defense and space equipment continued its steep uptrend. Utilities also registered a gain in May, but production of consumer goods was essentially unchanged--as it has been for nearly a year--and business equipment producers scaled back their operations for the fifth month in a row. Recent declines have dropped the overall Federal Reserve Board production index to below last August's peak.

Housing starts dropped sharply in May for both apartment buildings and single family homes, after climbing in March and April to an annual rate of 1.9 million. Since housing starts tend to fluctuate erratically from one month to another, analysts do not attach much significance to the drop between April and May. Prior to May, starts had clearly been on a rising trend since late 1984, thanks to receding mortgage interest rates. With borrowing costs still edging downwards, homebuilding is expected to turn in a good performance during the months immediately ahead.

Personal income and retail sales also recorded declines in May that should not be interpreted as reversals of earlier uptrends. Personal income had increased sharply in April because of unusually high farm subsidy payments and the inclusion in that one month of retroactive pay raises for postal workers. Had it not been for those abnormal influences, income would have climbed moderately in both April and May. Similarly, retail sales dropped 0.8% in May, but this followed a huge 2.4% increase a month earlier. The underlying trend of consumer spending is still upwards.

The U.S. Commerce Department recently projected in its so-called "flash estimate" (based on incomplete data) that Gross Natinal Product (GNP) probably advanced at about a 3.1% annual rate during the second quarter, thanks to rising consumer outlays and business investment in new facilities, as well as moderate increases in homebuilding and government spending. The Department also reported that the GNP gain during the first quarter has again been revised downwards, this time to 0.3%. Over the past four roller-coaster quarters, the nation's annual growth rate has averaged a sluggish 2.3%. Though most analysts expected growth during the second half of 1985 to be somewhat greater than this, the difference is not likely to be enough to reduce unemployment much below its current level.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of June 28, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey employers stepped up their hiring again in May and recalled additional workers from temporary furloughs, as milder weather brought with it a quickened pace of building activity, seasonally higher consumer spending, and increased demand for business and personal services. Labor market conditions remain the best in many years, thanks to continued growth in the service sectors and a construction boom that has been transforming landscapes along the state's major highway corridors. The economy's only weak spot has been in manufacturing, where jobs have been eroded at both the state and national levels because of adverse shifts in the balance of international trade.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N. J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey advanced about 1,400 more than seasonally expected in May. This raised the state's seasonally adjusted nonfarm job total to an estimated 3,430,800, just fractionally below the record 3,431,700 attained two months earlier. May's hiring exceeded seasonal expectations in wholesale and retail trade, finance, recreation, and a variety of other business and personal services. It was somewhat less than usual for this time of the year, however, in manufacturing and construction.

In the case of construction, the slight shortfall of seasonal hiring this spring reflects the fact that layoffs were abnormally few during the winter months because of good weather and the building boom. Thus far in 1985, construction employment has averaged a record 152,800 on a seasonally adjusted basis, up very sharply from 107,300 in recession year 1982 and substantially above its previous high of 126,800 in 1973. New Jersey has outpaced national trends in the construction industry since the start of this decade and, based on the continued heavy volume of contract awards and building permits, 1985 should be no exception.

Construction contract awards held to their rising trend in New Jersey during the early months of 1985. Though awards for nonresidential building construction have leveled off over the past year, following big increases in 1982 and 1983, steep increases continue to be recorded for homebuilding, highways, and other public works projects. Contracts for all types of construction during the first four months were up 27% in the state from their very strong pace of a year earlier. Nationally, the increase was only 4%.

Homebuilding plans are particularly buoyant in New Jersey. In marked contrast to the nation as a whole, where housing starts are still running below year-ago levels despite an upturn since the fall, the residential construction boom in progress in New Jersey since 1982 has shown no signs of abating. During the first four months of 1985, building inspectors surveyed by the N. J. Department of Labor reported an over-the-year increase of 55% in the number of dwelling units authorized by building permits, with big gains reported for both single-family homes and multi-unit projects. Nationally, the number of dwelling units authorized was down 9% over the same period.

The situation in the manufacturing sector has been quite different. After beginning to recover from the prolonged slump of 1980-1982, factory hiring leveled off during the second half of 1984 and has actually turned down since the start of this year. On a seasonally adjusted basis, manufacturing employment in the state has declined by 9,800 since January, wiping out about one-third of the recovery that had occurred prior to that time. The problem is not unique to New Jersey. Industrial production has been slipping across the nation because of rising imports and increased difficulties exporting abroad. Sluggishness in manufacturing can be expected to continue until the value of the dollar drops from its current inflated level.

Fortunately, the rising trend of job opportunities in the service sectors and in construction has more than offset the slippage in manufacturing, holding unemployment in New Jersey at its lowest rate since the early 1970s. Joblessness in the state has declined from a recession high of nearly 10% in November 1982 to an average of just under 6% during the first five months of this year. Nationally, unemployment has been stuck at 7.3% thus far in 1985.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the state's "official" jobless rate dropped from 6.2% in April to an implausibly low 4.7% in May. Though this huge reported drop of unemployment almost certainly reflects sampling error and will probably be partially reversed within the next month or two, there is no doubt that unemployment did improve. Unemployment insurance claims declined between April and May on a seasonally adjusted basis and "unofficial" estimates prepared independently by the N. J. Department of Labor show the jobless rate for all workers moving down from 5.9% to 5.6%.

New Jersey's labor market situation vis-a-vis the nation as a whole has shifted markedly over the past several years. After lagging behind the nation's employment growth rate and experiencing disproportionately high unemployment during the decade of the seventies, the Garden State has registered steeper-than-national job gains since 1979 and has experienced below-average unemployment since 1981. As of May, nonfarm jobs had climbed by 13.3% in New Jersey since 1979. Nationally, the increase over the same period was 8.5%. The state has tracked closely with national trends in the manufacturing sector, where jobs have slipped since 1979 by 9% in New Jersey compared with an 8% loss for the nation as a whole. The state has been outperforming the nation, however, in construction and the service sectors.

Continued expansion of the New Jersey economy can be expected during the balance of 1985, fueled mainly by increased consumer spending, sustained demand for business services and a strong pace of building activity. Employment opportunities should keep growing in trade, business services, finance, and the state's recreation industry. Construction craftsmen and laborers should also enjoy another busy year, but factory hiring is likely to remain sluggish.

The overall rate of employment growth during the period ahead will not be as fast as in 1983 and 1984, when the cyclically rebounding economy was able to draw upon a substantial pool of unemployed workers and others who had withdrawn from the job market during the last recession. It should be fast enough, however, to absorb the state's normal labor force growth and hold unemployment in the 5.5% to 6% range.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

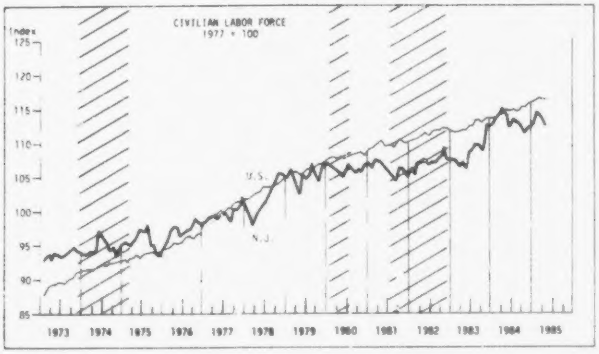
This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

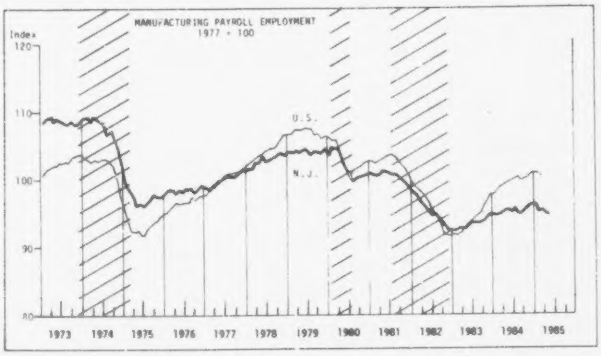
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

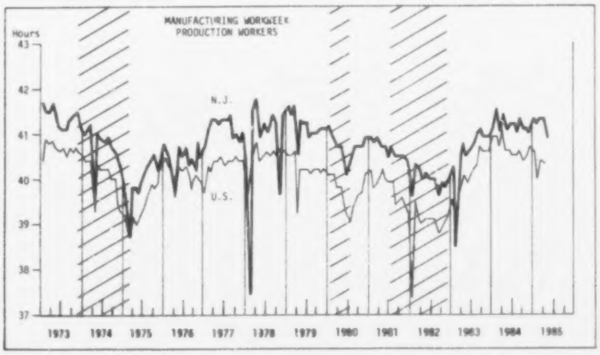
New Jersey Data			Series		Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For			N.J.	U.S.
$118,423	$117,261	$109,099	4th Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.6	+ 9.7
$ 3,920	$ 3,795	$ 3,768	Apr	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 4.9	+ 6.1
2,350	2,718	2,257	Feb	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 9.8	+ 1.1
104	78	118	Mar	Business Failures (number)	S-16	-20.9	---
182.8	150.5	91.8	Apr	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+55.4	- 8.7
$ 814.8	$ 585.2	$ 473.5	May	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+27.0	+ 3.7
$ 492.7	$ 306.8	$ 290.3	May	Residential*	S-18	+40.8	- 3.1
$ 222.2	$ 180.4	$ 134.3	May	Nonresidential*	S-18	- 4.3	+ 9.6
$ 99.9	$ 98.0	$ 48.8	May	Nonbuilding*		+75.5	+12.5
3430.8	3429.4	3338.4	May	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.8	+ 3.8
726.8	727.5	730.8	May	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
2704.0	2701.9	2607.6	May	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.8	+ 4.4
180	237	232	May	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-11.5	- 4.3
4.7	6.2	6.0	May	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	---	---
92.2	93.8	92.8	May	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.7	---
2.9	3.0	3.1	May	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	---	---
40.9	41.3	41.1	May	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	-0.04	- 1.4
$ 9.81	$ 9.85	$ 9.44	May	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 400.25	$ 403.85	$ 387.04	May	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.9	+ 2.4

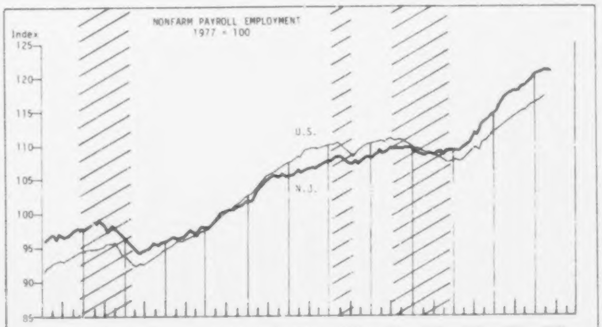
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-4th Qtr.'84)(Month Ago-3rd Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-4th Qtr.'83)
INA - Information Not Available

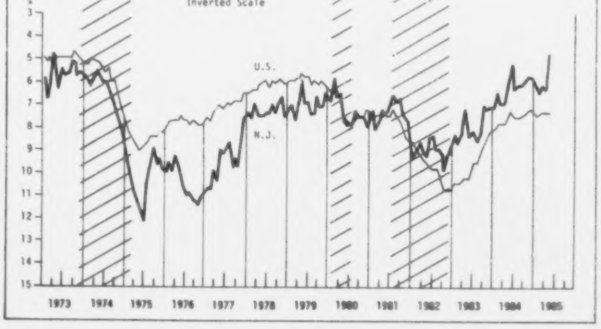
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

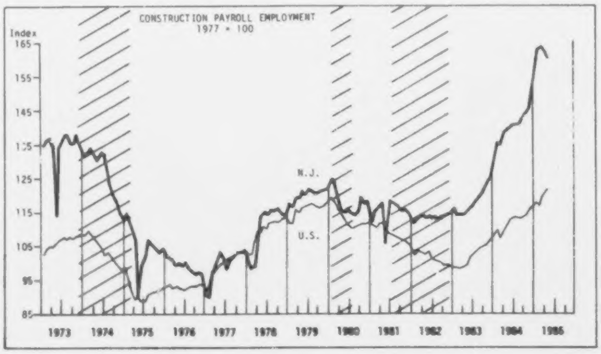




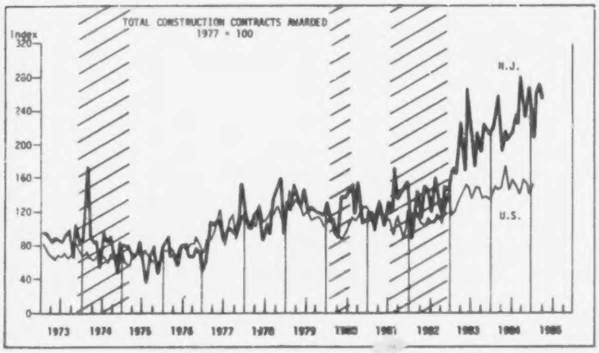


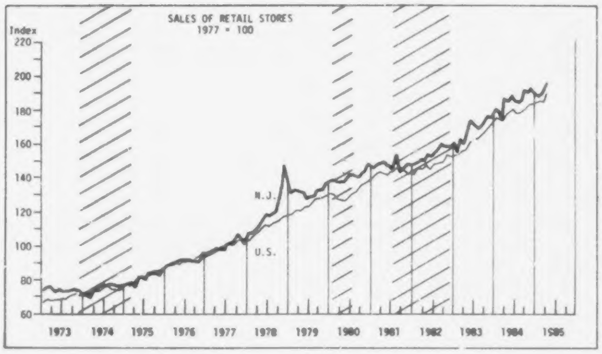


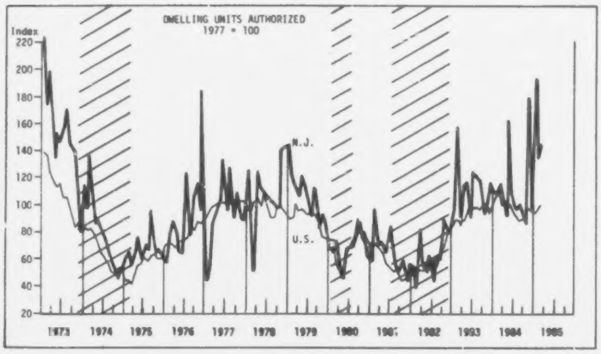


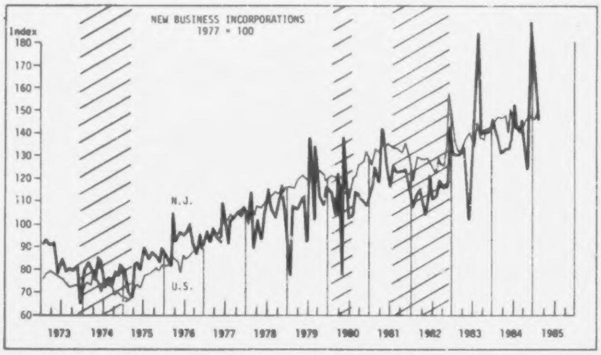


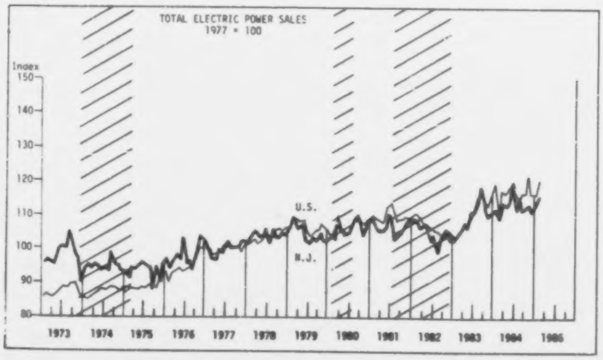
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

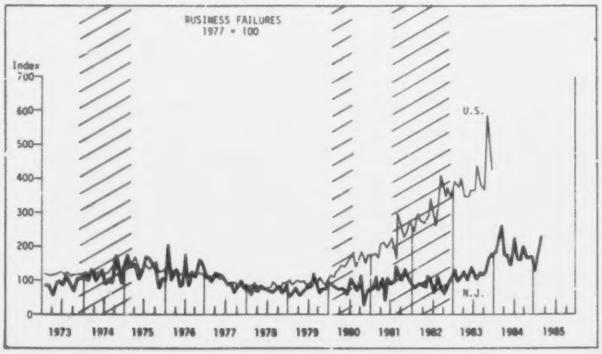












Economic Briefs

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET REVIEWS AVAILABLE

The *Northern Regional Labor Market Review* will be available August 5, 1985. The Atlantic and Southern Regional Reviews are presently available.

These comprehensive annual reports identify and discuss the most significant economic developments for counties within each region. Trends in demographics, employment, and labor force characteristics are analyzed. Supporting graphs and tables are included along with an econmic outlook for each region.

For copies contact: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625 or call 609-292-7567.

NJ: RANKS THIRD IN PER CAPITA INCOME LEVEL

Per capita income in New Jersey rose 9.2% from 1983 to 1984, which enabled New Jersey to keep its third place ranking among all states, behind Alaska ($17,155) and Connecticut ($16,399). The state level of $15,282 stood 20% above the U.S. ($12,707) and 10% above the Mideast ($13,860).

According to the latest statistics released by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Mideast which includes New Jersey ranked third in the eight regions, for per capita income level. By region, New England ($14,251) was the best performer and the Southeast ($11,108) the worst, as compared with the U.S. figure. All states in the Mideast, except Pennsylvania, were at least 7% higher than the national average.

From the end of the business cycle contraction in 1982 through the recent expansion in 1984, per capita income in the U.S. grew by 14.3%. During this period New Jersey ranked tenth among all states with a 16.8% increase. This was almost two points higher than the 15% growth rate for the entire Mideast region. Among all states, Massachusetts and Georgia led the way, each with a 18.5% growth rate.

New Jersey's neighbors from 1982 to 1984, were split in performance. Pennsylvania had a 12.8%

increase in per capita income which was significantly below the national level, and also had the smallest growth among the Mideast's five states and the District of Columbia. New York had the second highest growth rate (15.5%) behind New Jersey among all mideast states.

The best overall regional performance from 1982 to 1984 was turned in by New England with a 17.5% growth rate. As a region, the mideast states tied with the Southwest for fourth. Both the Great Lakes area (15.4%) and the Plains (15.2%) were slightly above the Mideast. The remaining regions all had double-digit growth rates but were below the U.S. rate (14.3%).

DEFINITIONS

Personal Income is the sum of private and government wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

Per Capita personal income is the total personal income of residents (for the year) divided by the resident population of July 1.

Additional data on state total and per capita personal income appear in the April issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The survey is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or contact Sandra Mancuso at the New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

1984 PER CAPITA INCOME
(IN DOLLARS)

	1982	1983	1984		1982	1983	1984
United States	11,113	11,687	12,707	**Southeast**	9,659	10,215	11,108
				Alabama	8,683	9,229	9,981
New England	12,129	13,024	14,251	Arkansas	8,432	8,936	9,724
Connecticut	13,963	14,945	16,369	Florida	10,927	11,593	12,553
Maine	9,278	9,861	10,678	Georgia	9,654	10,389	11,441
Massachusetts	12,285	13,260	14,574	Kentucky	9,097	9,396	10,374
New Hampshire	11,189	12,109	13,148	Louisana	10,048	10,262	10,850
Rhode Island	10,937	11,694	12,730	Mississippi	7,775	8,155	8,857
Vermont	9,516	9,957	10,692	North Carolina	9,148	9,805	10,758
				South Carolina	8,605	9,168	10,075
Mideast	12,048	12,792	13,860	Tennessee	9,013	9,515	10,400
Delaware	11,828	12,615	13,545	Virginia	11,386	12,122	13,067
D.C.	14,597	15,673	16,845	West Virginia	8,970	9,160	9,846
Maryland	12,261	13,047	14,111				
New Jersey	13,089	14,000	15,282	**Southwest**	11,044	11,335	12,245
New York	12,222	13,014	14,121	Arizona	10,050	10,653	11,629
Pennsylvania	10,939	11,468	12,343	New Mexico	9,301	9,656	10,330
				Oklahoma	11,084	10,988	11,745
Great Lakes	10,987	11,527	12,682	Texas	11,378	11,686	12,636
Illinois	12,012	12,401	13,728				
Indiana	10,057	10,570	11,799	**Rocky Mountain**	10,676	11,069	11,829
Michigan	10,748	11,476	12,518	Colorado	12,242	12,771	13,742
Ohio	10,664	11,218	12,314	Idaho	9,008	9,534	10,174
Wisconsin	10,777	11,311	12,309	Montana	9,618	9,945	10,216
				Utah	8,714	9,005	9,719
Plains	10,877	11,321	12,531	Wyoming	12,157	11,920	12,586
Iowa	10,638	10,697	12,090				
Kansas	11,743	12,102	13,319	**Far West**	12,274	12,891	13,884
Minnesota	11,277	11,901	13,219	California	12,617	13,256	14,344
Missouri	10,469	11,029	12,129	Nevada	11,902	12,441	13,216
Nebraska	10,885	11,175	12,280	Oregon	10,168	10,768	11,582
North Dakota	10,877	11,664	12,461	Washington	11,682	12,162	12,728
South Dakota	9,366	9,851	11,049				
Alaska	16,854	17,225	17,155	**Hawaii**	11,590	12,115	12,761

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Noncasino Employment Growth in the Atlantic City Metropolitan Statistical Area

Atlantic and Cape May Counties

1978-1984

Chester E. Sherman
Principal Labor Market Analyst
Division of Planning and Research
Office of Planning and Management

In 1976, New Jersey voters approved a referendum which legalized casino gaming as a unique tool of urban redevelopment for Atlantic City.[1] The preceeding two decades had seen the once "Queen of Resorts" slip from her throne, and by the mid-1970s, Atlantic City exhibited many of the conditions associated with older urban centers in the northeastern United States: dwindling population, high unemployment, and building deterioration. This downturn in the city's economic health had its beginnings in the post-World War II period when the availability of air transportation to new and distant resorts contributed to the decline of the city's tourism and convention business. By most accounts, these were the worst of times for the "World's Playground."

Proponents of the referendum argued successfully in 1976, that legalized gambling would spur the economic revitalization of Atlantic City and create thousands of badly needed jobs. In addition to the jobs directly created by the hotel-casinos, the advent of gambling was also expected to create indirect or "spin-off" employment opportunities. Economists predicted that the region's economy, primed by casino worker paychecks and increased tourism, would expand to meet the demand, indirectly creating many new jobs. Evidence of this "spin-off" phenomena, often referred to as the "job-multiplier effect," was eagerly anticipated as proof that economic revitalization in Atlantic City had reached beyond the hotel-casino industry.

Prior to the release of the 1984 nonagricultural employment estimates, evidence of "non-casino" job growth was minimal. On an annual average basis, total nonagricultural employment in the Atlantic

City Metropolitan Statistical Area (Atlantic and Cape May counties), or MSA, grew by an estimated 36,000 jobs from 1978 to 1983. The hotel-casino industry created 30,000 of these jobs, leaving an estimated 6,000 in "non-casino" employment growth over the five-year period. It can be estimated that about two-thirds, or 4,000, of the total increase in the MSA's non-casino employment occurred in Atlantic County.

The lack of substantial non-casino job growth during the five-year period has several explanations, with the most important being the back-to-back nationwide recessions of 1980 and 1982. Even the recession-proof casino industry put many development and expansion plans on hold, as the nation suffered for several years with both high unemployment and high interest rates. Employment gains were also limited by the loss of restaurants and other retail establishments near or on the boardwalk in Atlantic City which were demolished to make way for hotel-casinos. In addition, the area's manufacturing industries suffered the loss of an estimated 1,500 jobs during the five-year period.

This labor area's economy is also suspected of having a degree of excess capacity during off-season periods. This may have enabled local businesses to absorb, at first, the millions of payroll dollars being spent by hotel-casino employees without significantly increasing staff. Businesses which succeed in a seasonal resort economy develop an extra sense of labor consciousness which is crucial to their survival. This judicious use of labor may be partly responsible for the lack of significant non-casino job growth during the industry's early years.

As the hotel-casino's yearly payrolls grew from $26 million in 1978 to $627 million in 1983, absorption became saturation and local businesses expanded operations and added workers. Not every business survived the trauma of this period, but finally in 1983, the nation's recovery from the recession began, optimism returned, and new businesses were attracted to the area.

During 1984, nonfarm employment in Atlantic and Cape May counties grew by an estimated 11,000 jobs. The opening of Trump Plaza (Atlantic City's tenth hotel-casino), and expanded payrolls at the other hotel-casinos, accounted for about 5,000 jobs, leaving 6,000 in non-casino job growth during the year. This 6,000 jump in non-casino employment during 1984 was roughly equal to the previous years combined.

Accounting for almost one-half of the total, the biggest contributor to non-casino job growth during 1984 was the wholesale and retail trade sector where employment grew by an estimated 2,800. Within trade, more than 80% of all the new jobs occurred in these four segments: eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, food stores, and car dealers. It is not surprising that trade would be the first industry to reflect the spin-off jobs expected of casino gambling, nor is it surprising that trade would post the largest early gains. The purchasing power of the hotel-casino work force is one of the most potent economic forces in the Atlantic City MSA.

The next most prolific area of non-casino job growth in 1984 was the services industry (6,900), which after deducting the increase in casino employment (5,100), posted a net gain of 1,800. Within the broad-based services industry, five areas accounted for over 84% of the new jobs. These were business, health, personal, automotive services and repair, and miscellaneous services.

The major growth areas within business services were janitorial, personnel, data processing, and protective services. In health services, it was hospitals and nursing homes. Personal services did not show a particular area of concentration, but that segment includes laundry, cleaning, and beauty services. Establishments in the automotive services and repair category primarily furnish automotive repair, rental, leasing, and parking services to the general public. In the miscellaneous services segment, job growth was in the areas of engineering and accounting.

Employment in the construction industry was up by an estimated 1,300 during 1984. Special trade contractors and general building contractors experienced job growth during the year. Both continued hotel-casino development and expansion were factors: Trump's Castle Hotel-Casino (formerly Hilton) was being built and at least four major hotel-casino expansion projects were underway during the year. A variety of other projects in the commercial, public, and residential housing sectors helped expand construction employment during 1984.

Also contributing to the area's employment growth during 1984, were an estimated 700 new jobs in government, virtually all of which occurred at the local government level.

The near-term outlook for non-casino job growth is good but depends upon continued expansion within the hotel-casino, tourism, and convention industries. The hotel-casino industry has two major projects currently under construction (Resorts II and Showboat) which guarantee that at least another 8,000 hotel-casino jobs will be created within the next two years. (On average, each hotel-casino employs about 4,000 persons).

Prospects for the growth of tourism are also good, due in part to a mini-boom in non-casino hotel development. At least ten non-casino hotel projects are planned or under construction in the immediate Atlantic City vicinity. These projects, which will add 1,500 rooms to the area's lodging stock, will help attract the extended-stay visitor and support the beleaguered convention trade. Also helping to re-establish Atlantic City's image as a convention center, is the on-going renovation of Convention Hall and plans for a new convention center and rail terminal at the foot of the Atlantic City Expressway.

Projections of job growth by occupation are also important indicators of future labor market conditions. Recently released projections of job growth by occupation through 1990[2] reveal that 66% of all the new jobs in the Atlantic City MSA will be in the clerical and service worker categories, which for the most part, are not the higher paying occupations. Correspondingly, only 17% of the new jobs will be in the professional, technical, and management categories.

The benefits of legalized gambling are filtering out into other areas of southern New Jersey. The latest study[3] of casino employee residency, indicated that about one-third lived outside of Atlantic County. This trend is likely to continue for the next several years in light of recently initiated bus service to adjacent Cumberland and Cape May counties, which caters to the casino worker.

Even though efforts are being made to accommodate this area's demand for labor through the establishment of these bus lines, the era of labor oversupply is drawing to a close. In fact, for certain occupations, such as casino changeperson, sales clerk, and food service worker, a slight shortage exists today. A critical shortage of labor is not anticipated but employers may find it necessary to offer higher wages, increased benefits, training programs, advancement opportunities, better working conditions, and child-care facilities, as the supply of responsible and qualified workers dwindles.

Atlantic City's long-term prospects improved greatly with the State legislature's passage of the casino reinvestment legislation in December 1984. Under the new legislation, hotel-casinos must invest 1.25% of their annual gaming revenues in approved redevelopment projects in Atlantic City and throughout the state. A 12-member, governor-nominated, Casino Reinvestment Development Authority will oversee the spending of the new law's revenues which are expected to total $1.6 billion over the next 25 years. Atlantic City's share of the reinvestment pie is an estimated $750 million over 25 years, with funds generated during the first three years dedicated to the city's housing needs.

The rehabilitation and redevelopment of Atlantic City's convention, tourist, entertainment, and cultural centers were the goals outlined in the original gaming legislation.[4] To that end, some progress has been made, but much remains to be done. Overall, the outlook is bright for the Atlantic City MSA and continued progress is expected.

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[1] State of New Jersey "Casino Control Act," Article 1, subparagraph 4, P.L. 1977, c. 110, approved January 2, 1977.

[2] Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas, 1982-1990, November 1984. New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis.

[3] Casino-Hotel Employees Housing Study, August 1984, Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development.

[4] State of New Jersey "Casino Control Act," Article 1, subparagraph 4, P.L. 1977, c. 110, approved January 2, 1977.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)
ANNUAL AVERAGE

Atlantic City Labor Area
(Atlantic and Cape May Counties)

	1984	1983	Net Change
TOTAL NONFARM	145.3	134.1	+11.2
Manufacturing	8.1	8.7	- 0.6
Durable	3.2	3.4	- 0.2
Nondurable	4.9	5.3	- 0.4
Nonmanufacturing	137.2	125.4	+11.8
Construction	7.3	6.0	+ 1.3
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	5.9	5.9	--
Trade	32.6	29.8	+ 2.8
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	6.5	6.2	+ 0.3
Service	60.9	54.0	+ 6.9
Casinos	(35.6)	(30.5)	(+5.1)
Government	24.2	23.5	+ 0.7

Nonfarm wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, who are included in "other nonagricultural." Employment data are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and industry data are classified in accordance with the 1977 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1984 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops, and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average.*

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey

Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,855P
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842		
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

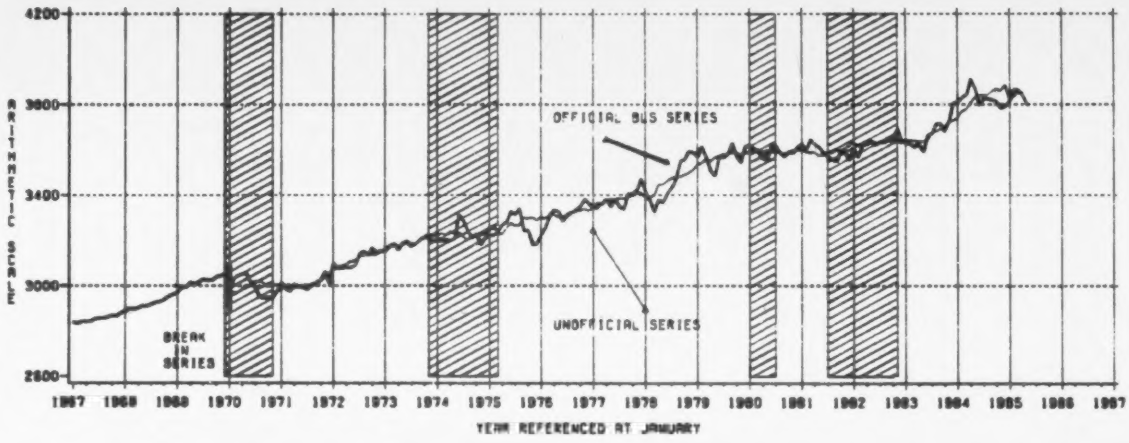
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626P
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604		
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

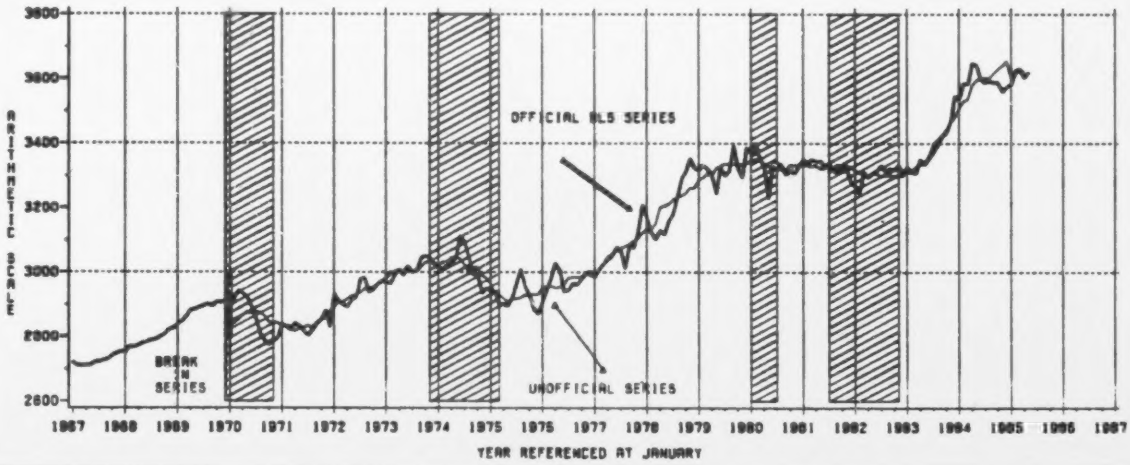
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228P
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237		
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240		
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

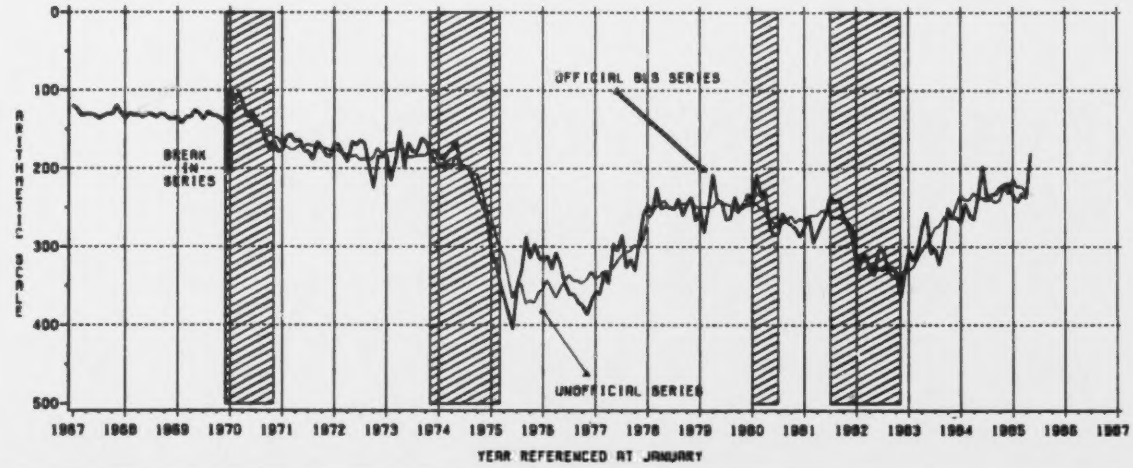


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5P
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8		
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

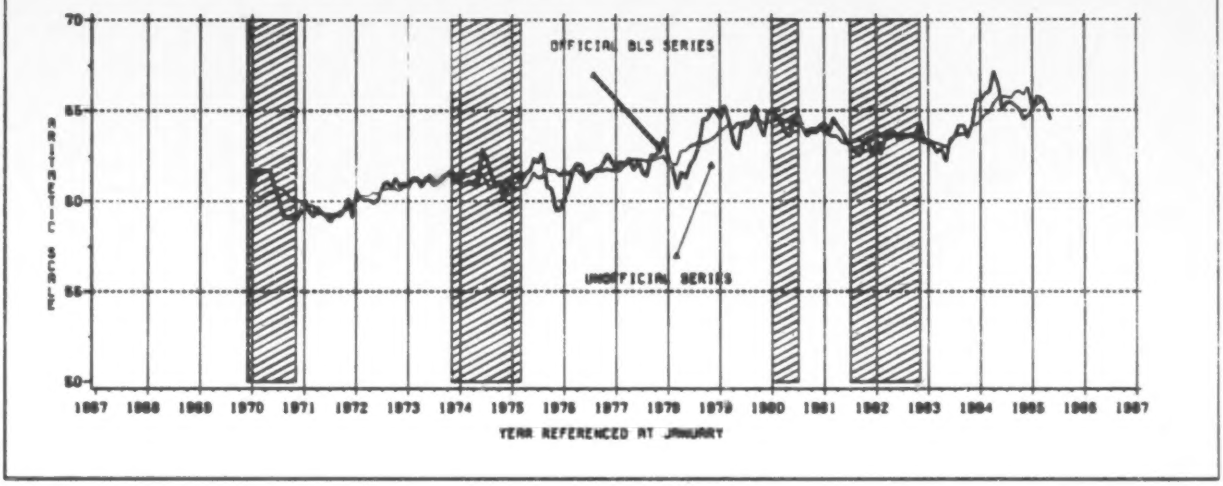
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6P
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7		
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

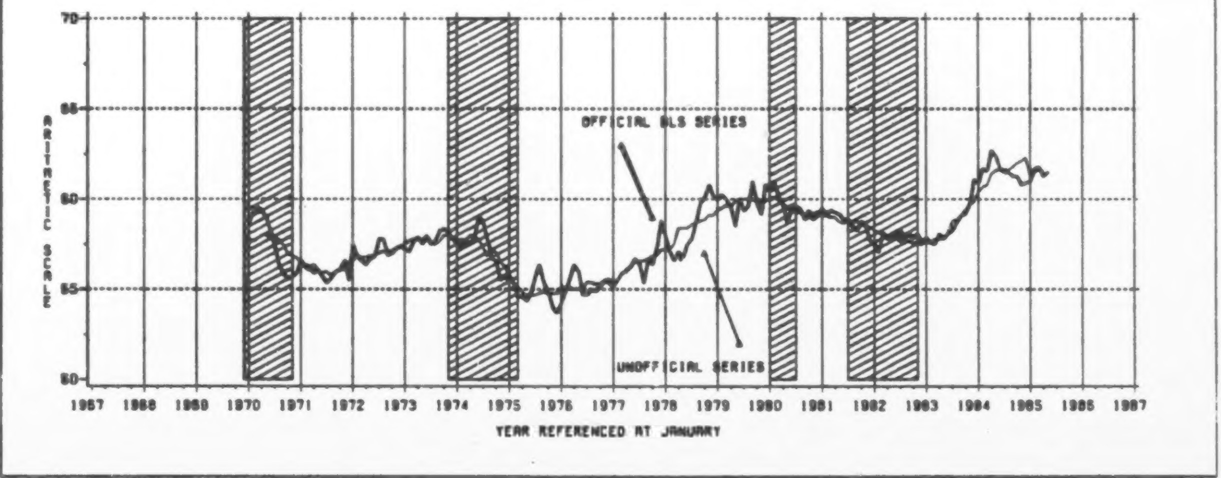
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9P
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2		
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

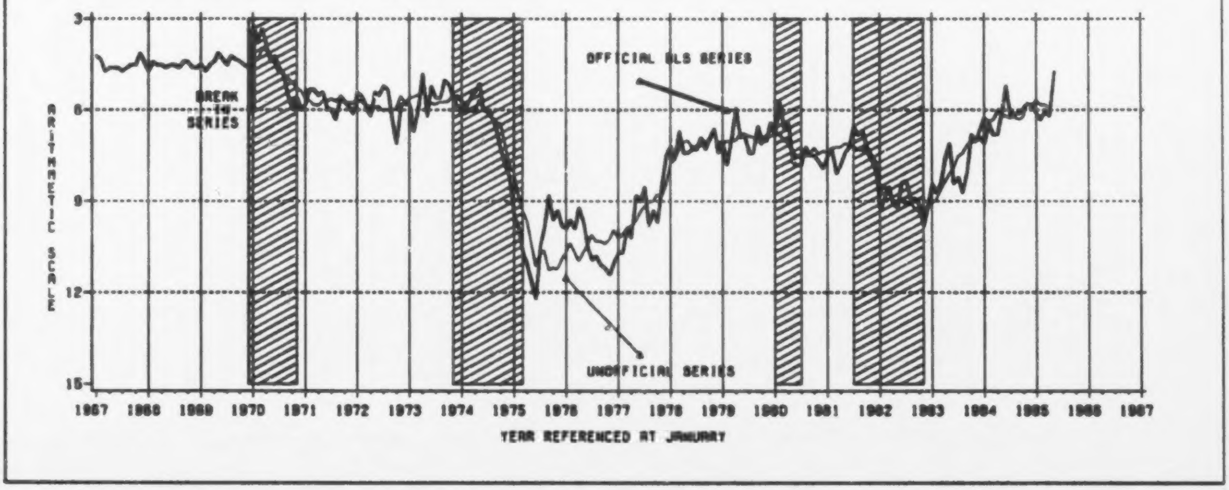


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6R	3429.4R
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3437.3P	3430.8P
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6		
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

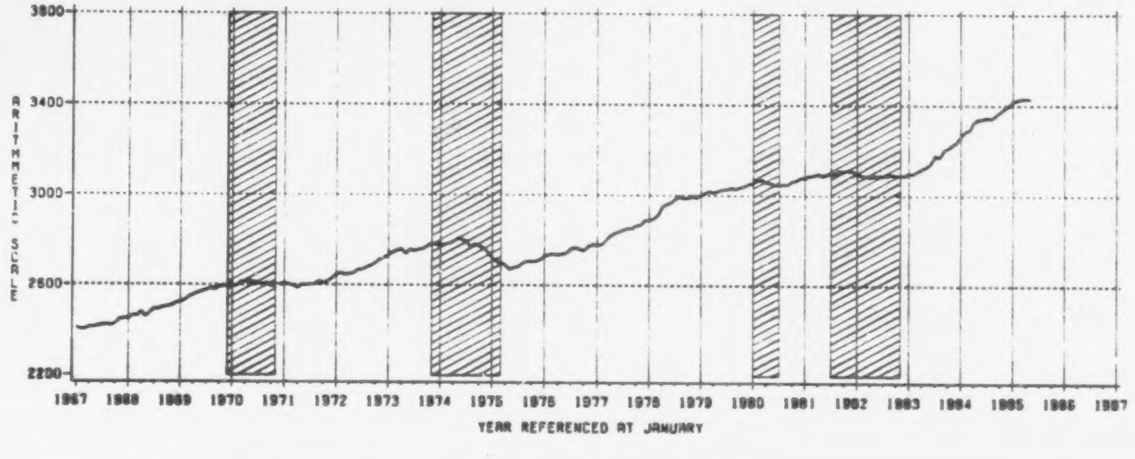
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7R	2894.0R
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2899.0P	2894.9P
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5		
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

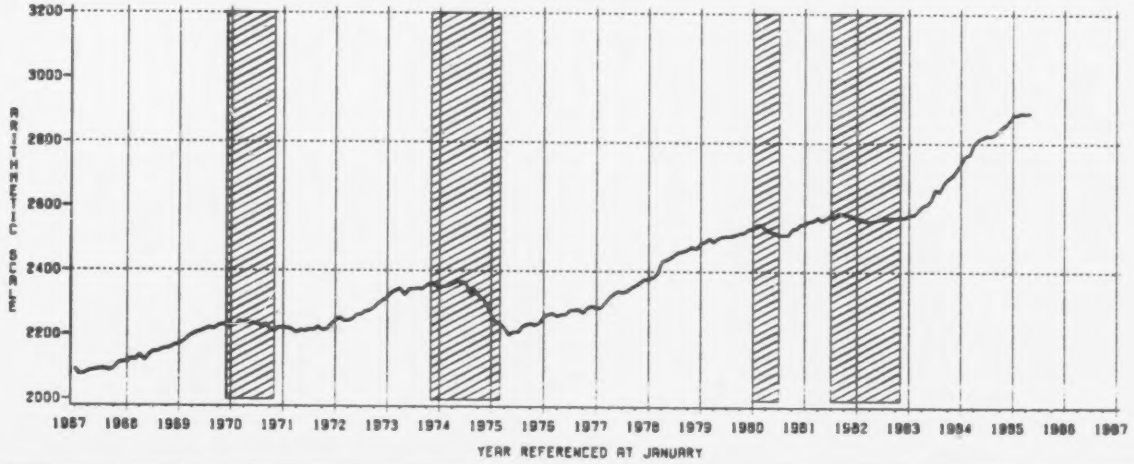
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9R	535.4R
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	538.3P	535.9P
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0		
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

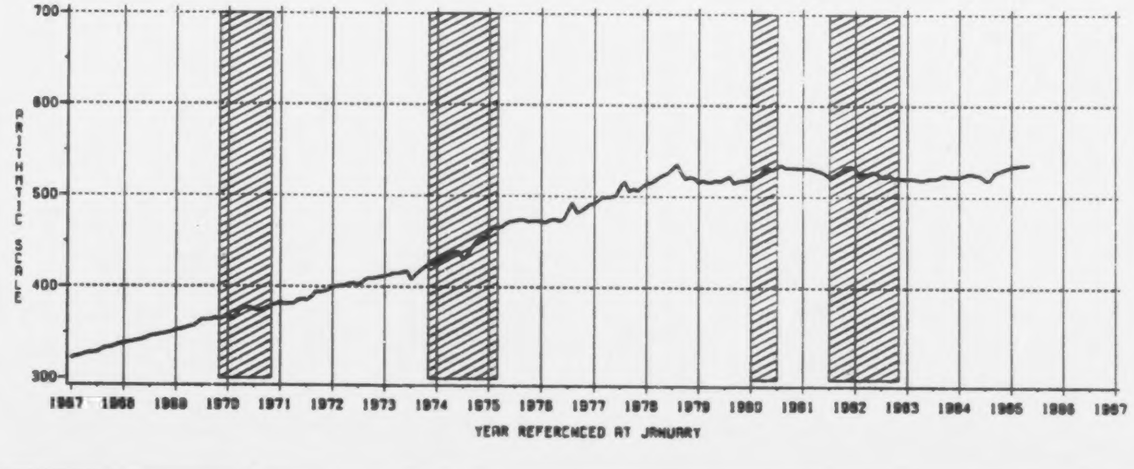


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0R	727.5R
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	725.2P	726.8P
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2		
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

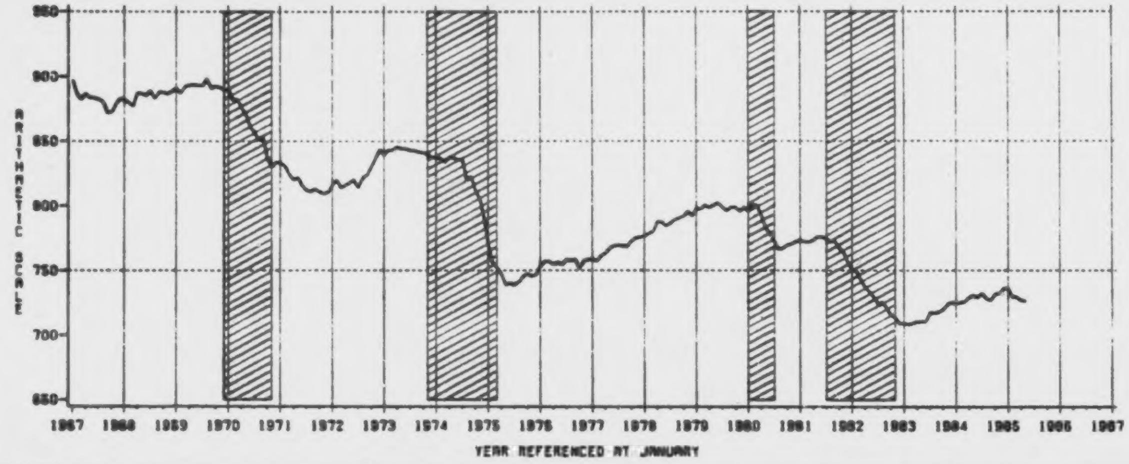
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3R	153.0R
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	152.6P	151.2P
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6		
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

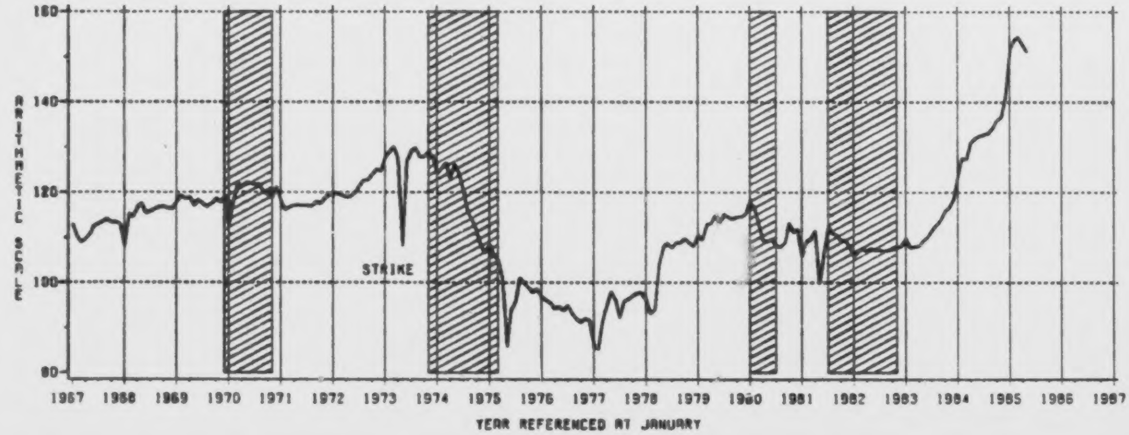
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2R	2011.3R
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2018.9P	2014.7P
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1992.9	1954.4		
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

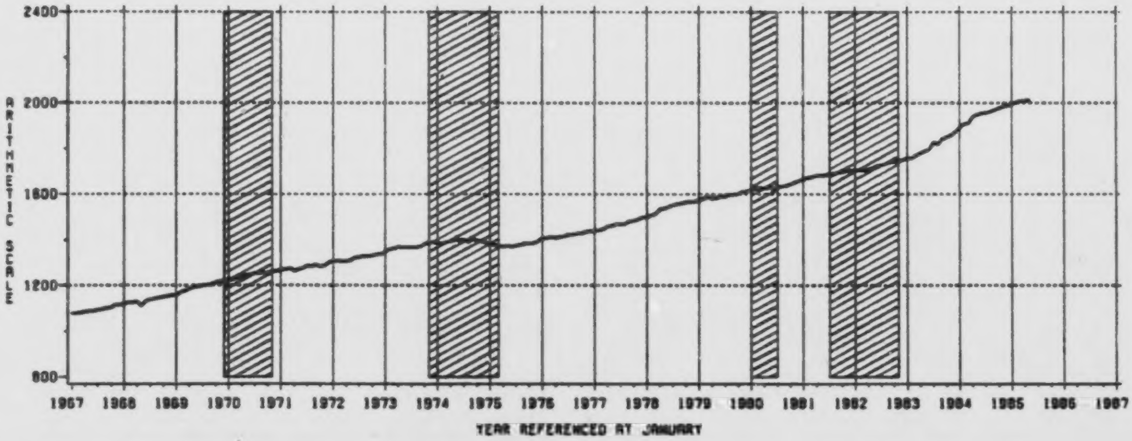


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2R	454.9R
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	453.1P	454.0P
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7		
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

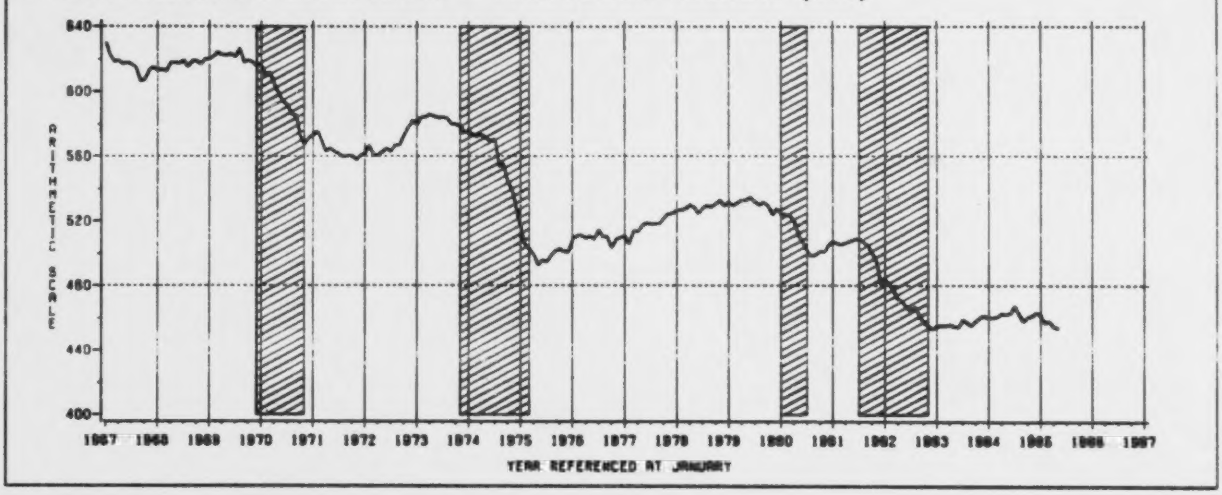
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0R	41.3R
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.8P	40.9P
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2		
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

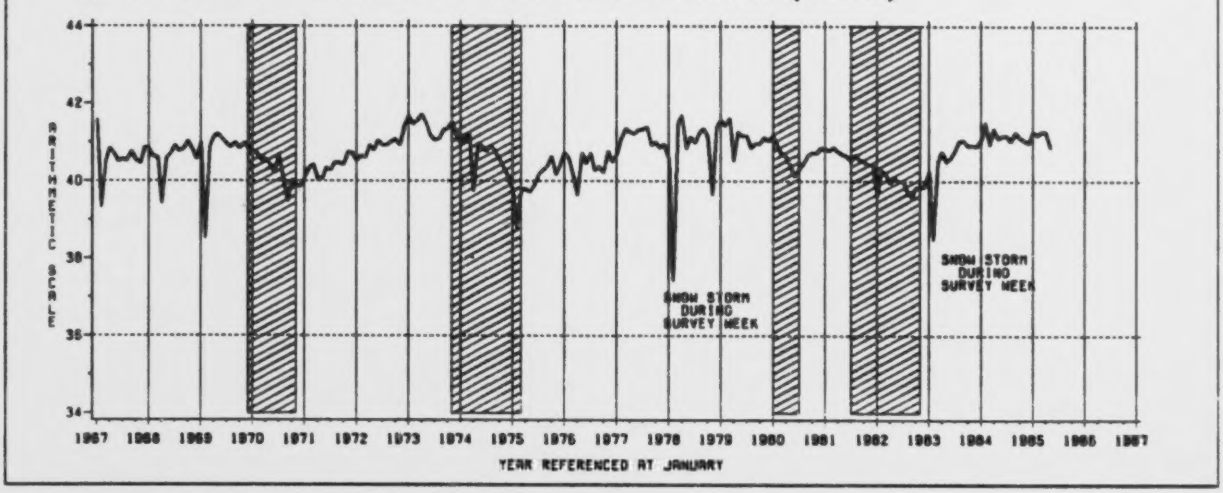
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540R	18,787R
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,486P	18,569P
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063		
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

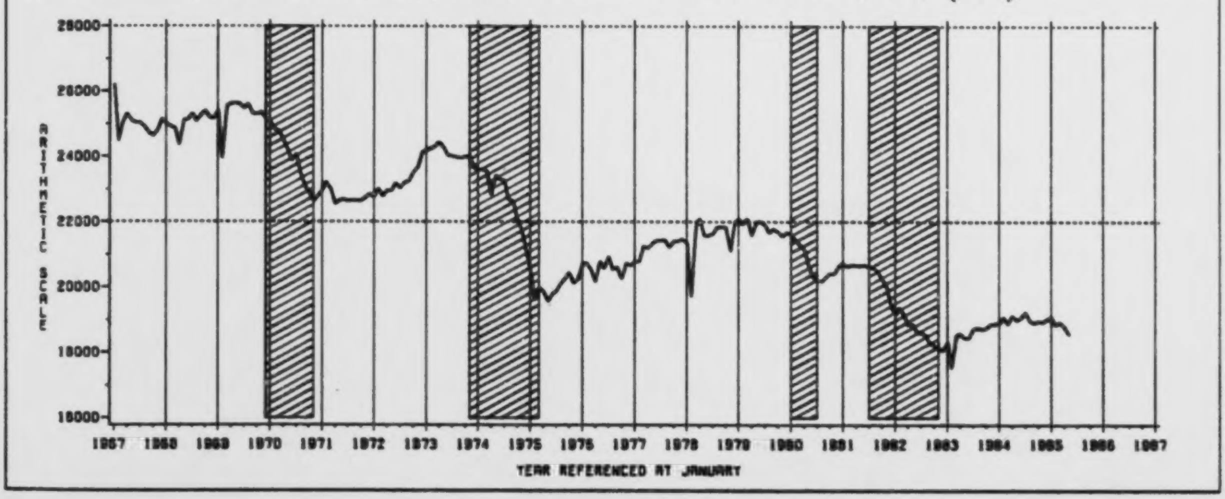


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85R
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	400.25P
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

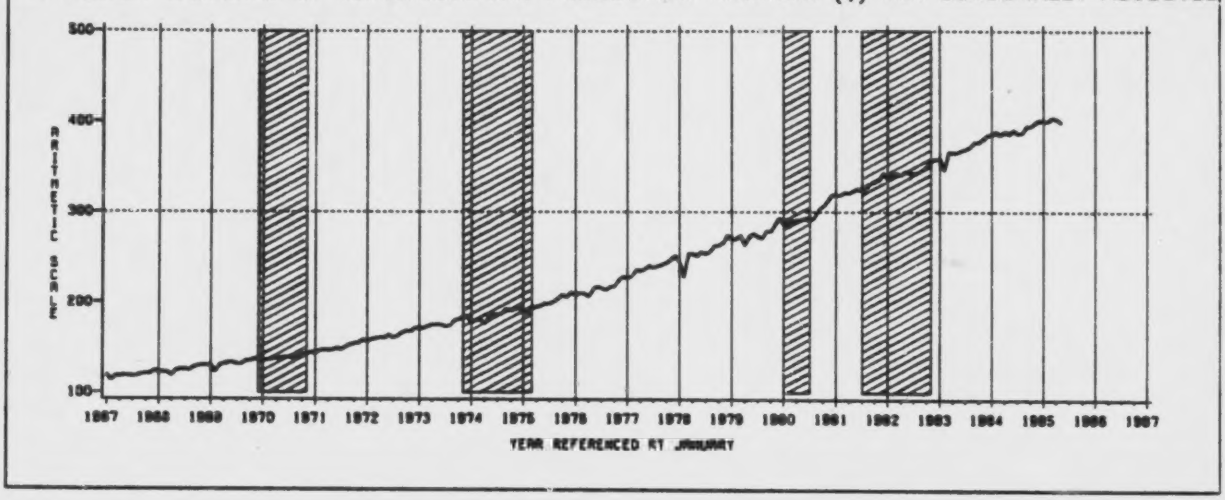
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7			
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

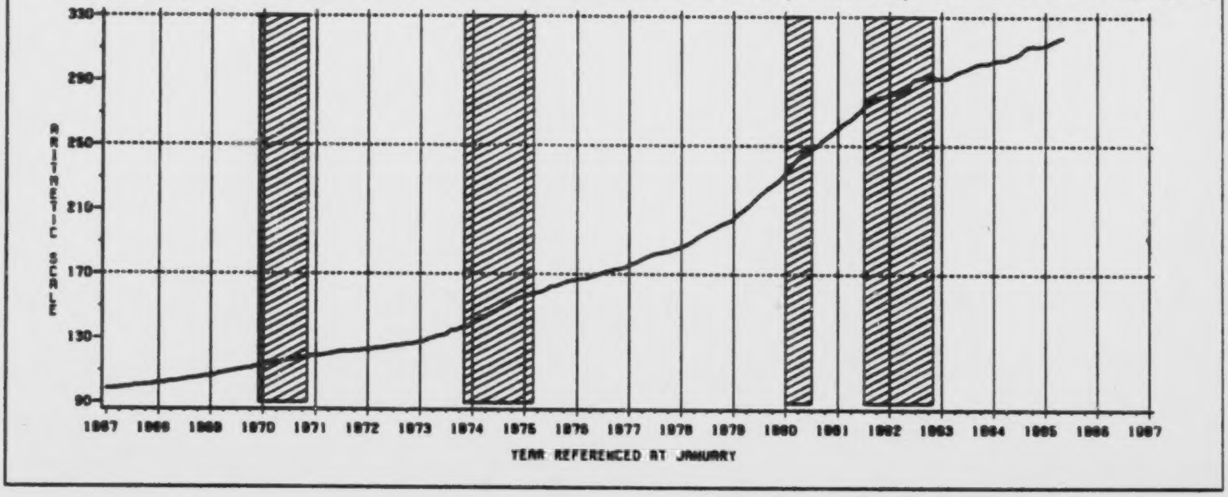
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60R	106.84R
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.44P	105.55P
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10		
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

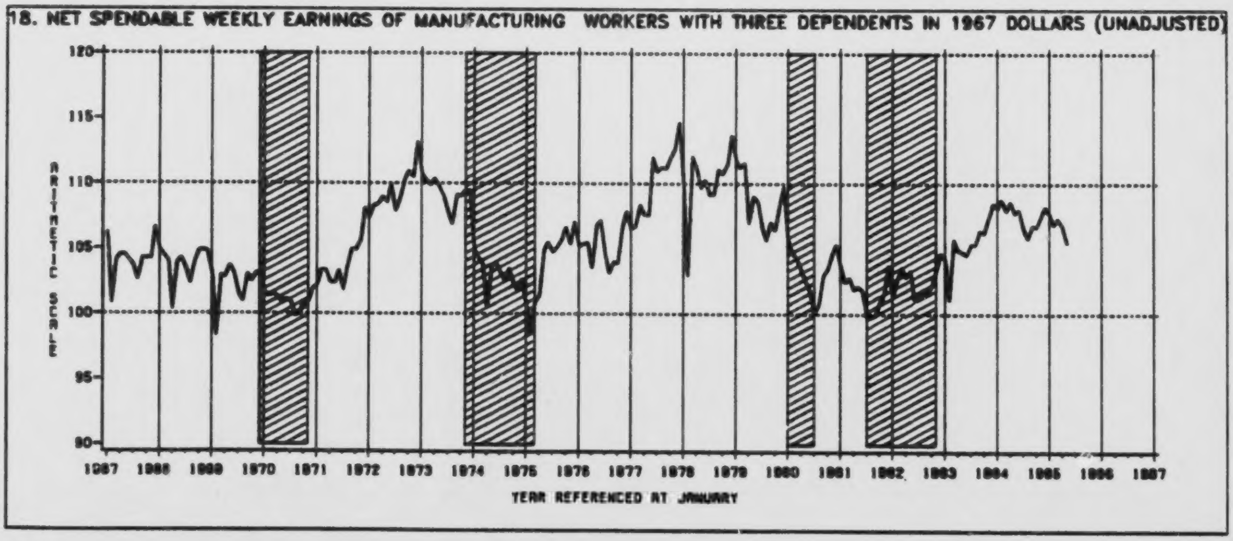


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

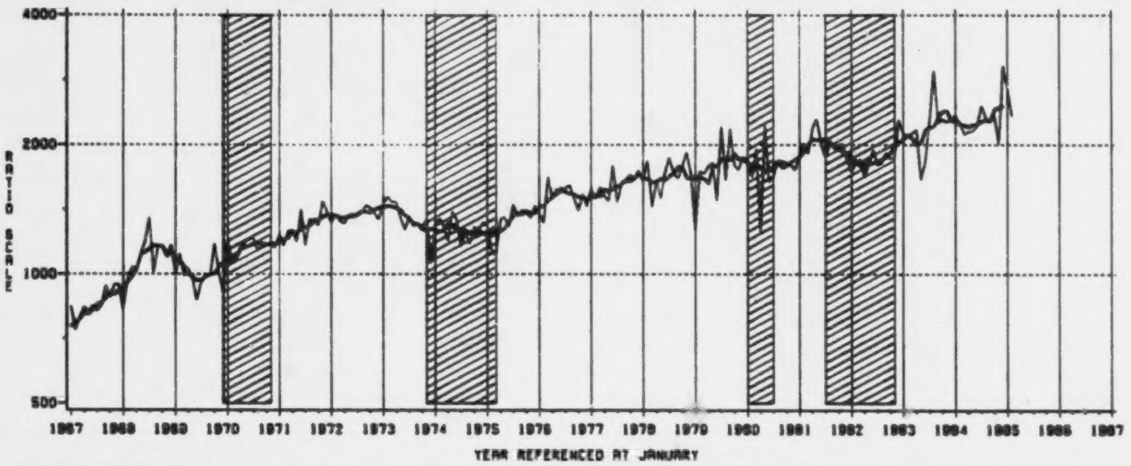
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	106	104
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77		
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78		
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64		
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102		
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75		
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

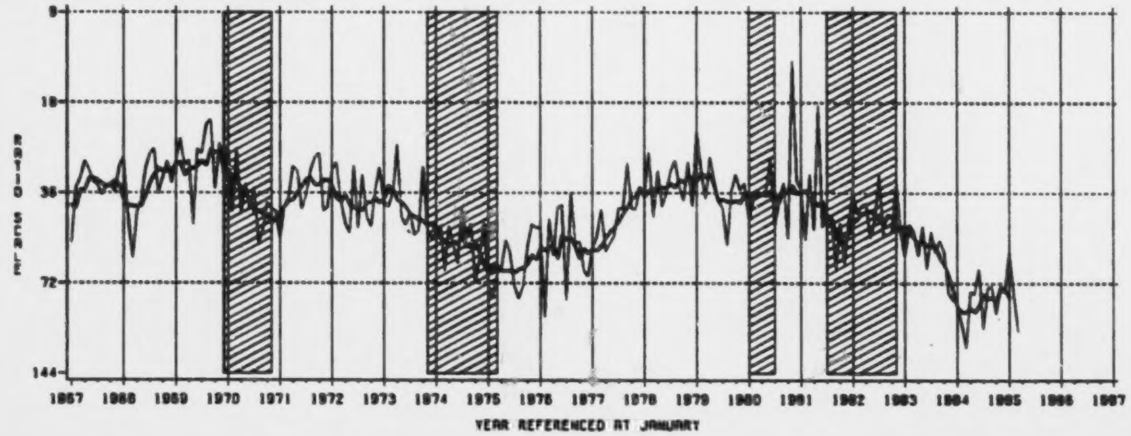
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399		
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS) FOUR–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

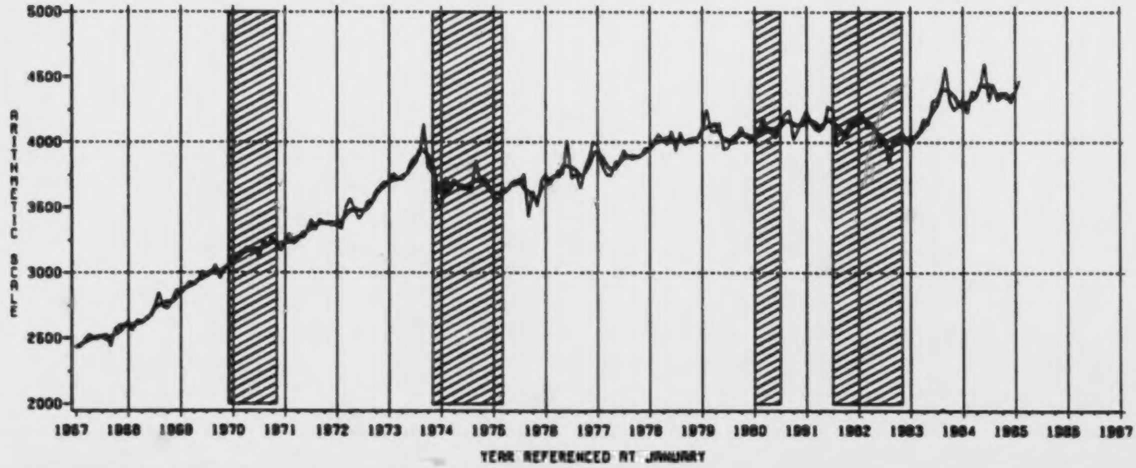


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	448.1	448.2	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	534.1	507.4	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	595.6	478.3		
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

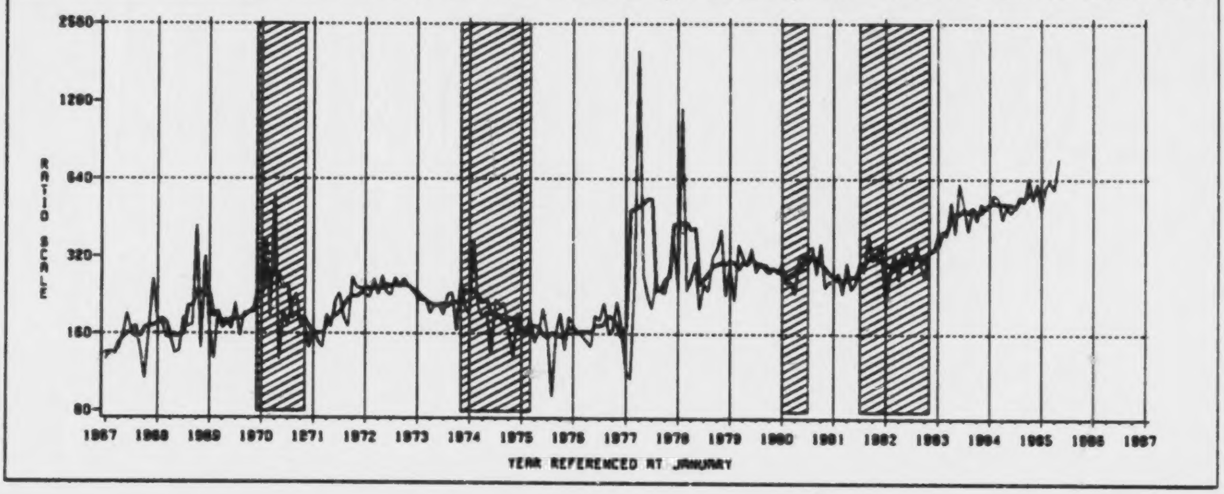
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	206.9	209.2	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.9	254.5	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	267.5	189.3		
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

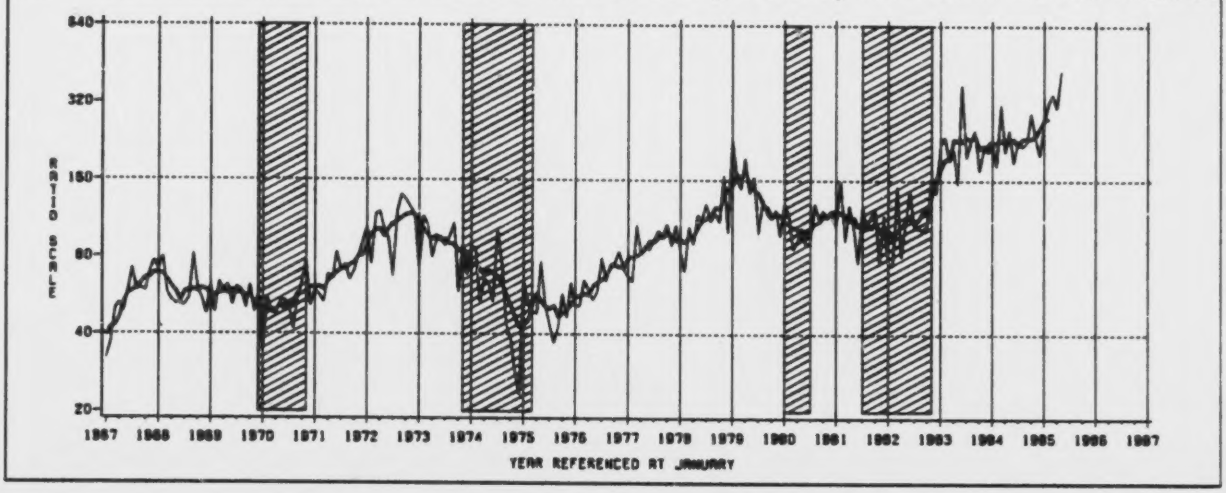
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	185.4	187.8	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	184.4	191.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.1	207.8		
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

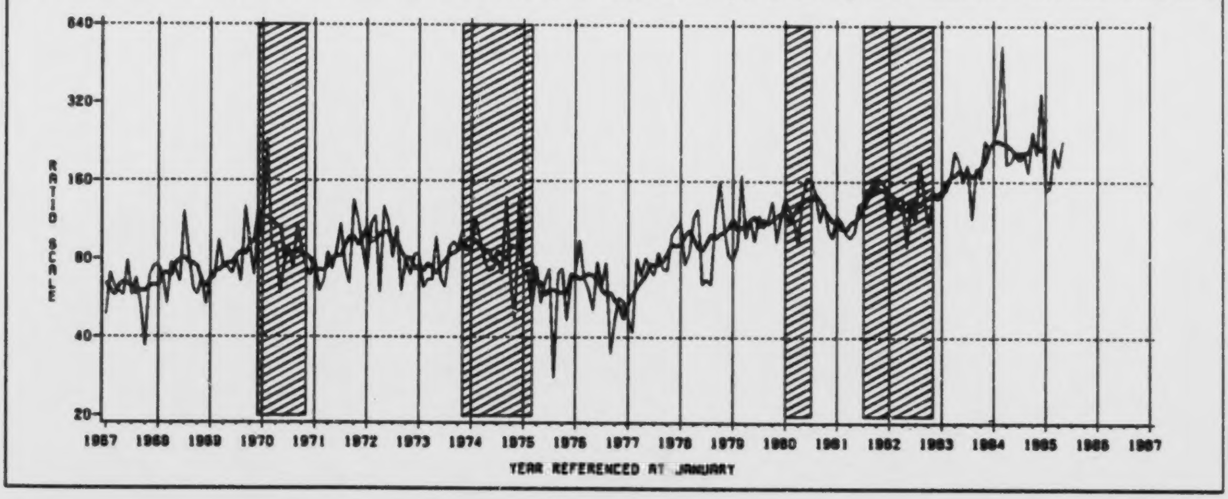


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937R	3633R
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931P	4412P
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903		
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

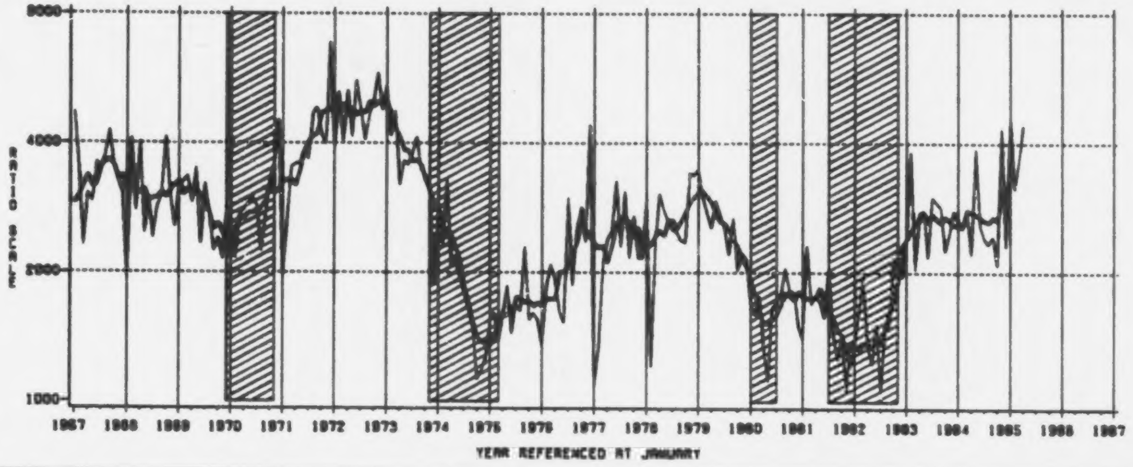
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920R	2221R
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715P	2447P
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808		
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

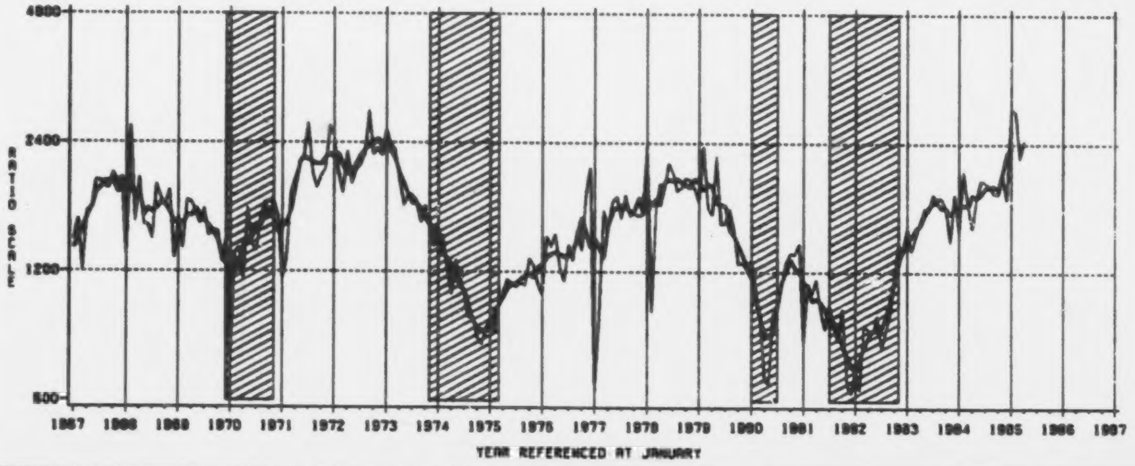
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739R	991R
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707P	1326P
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359		
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375		
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

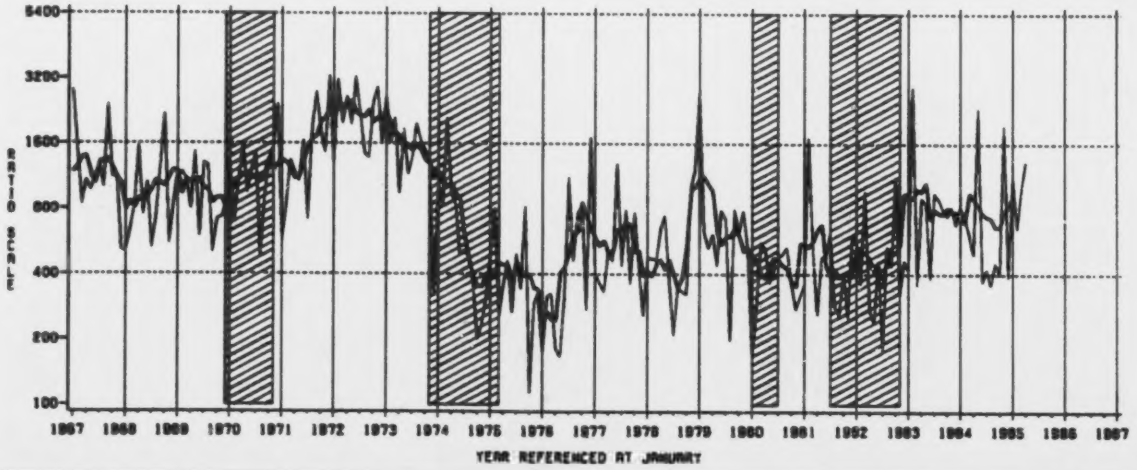


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727R	3,795R
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,806P	3,920P
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726		
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784		
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

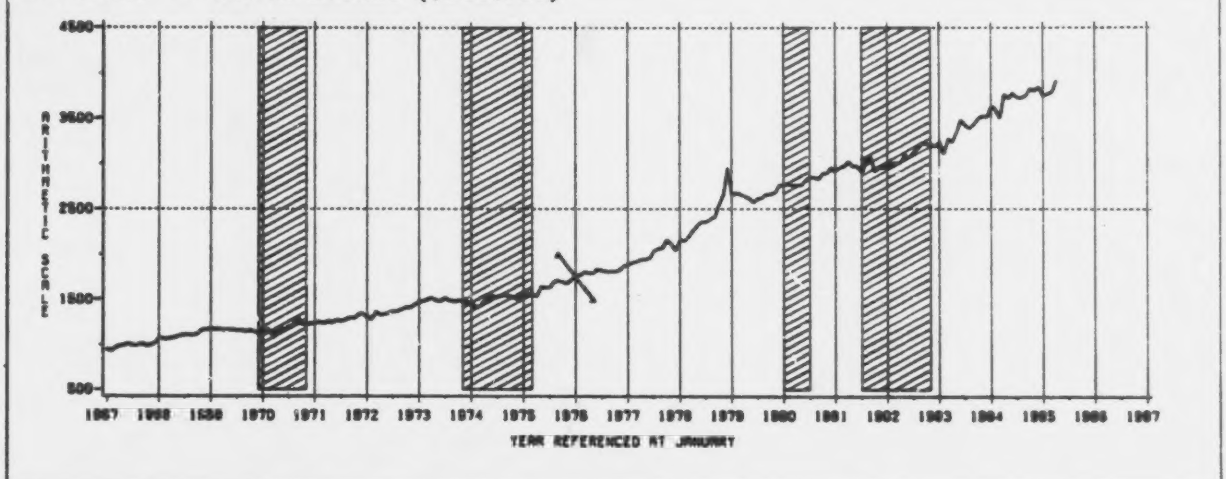
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362R
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,402P
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

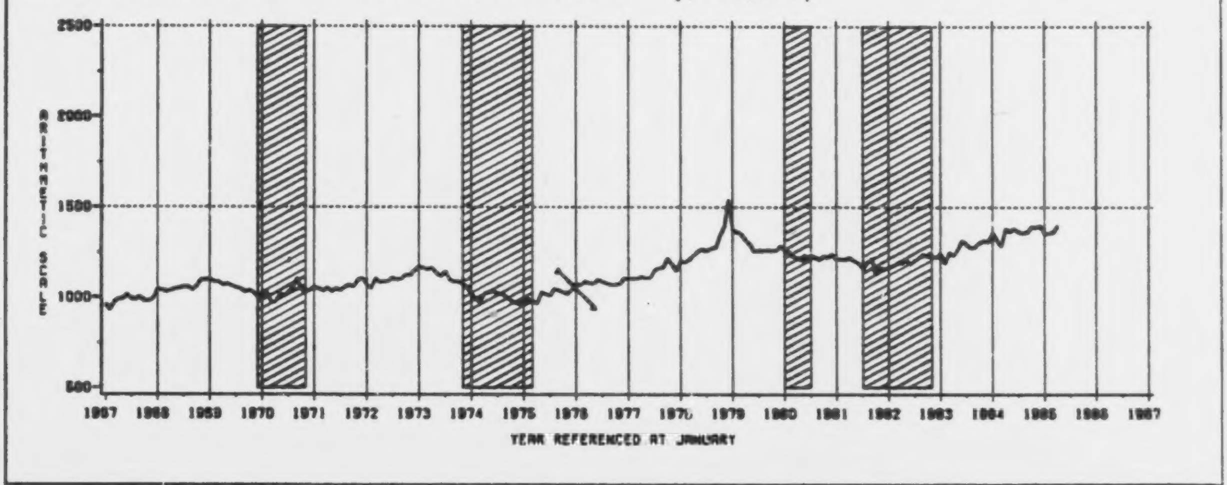
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

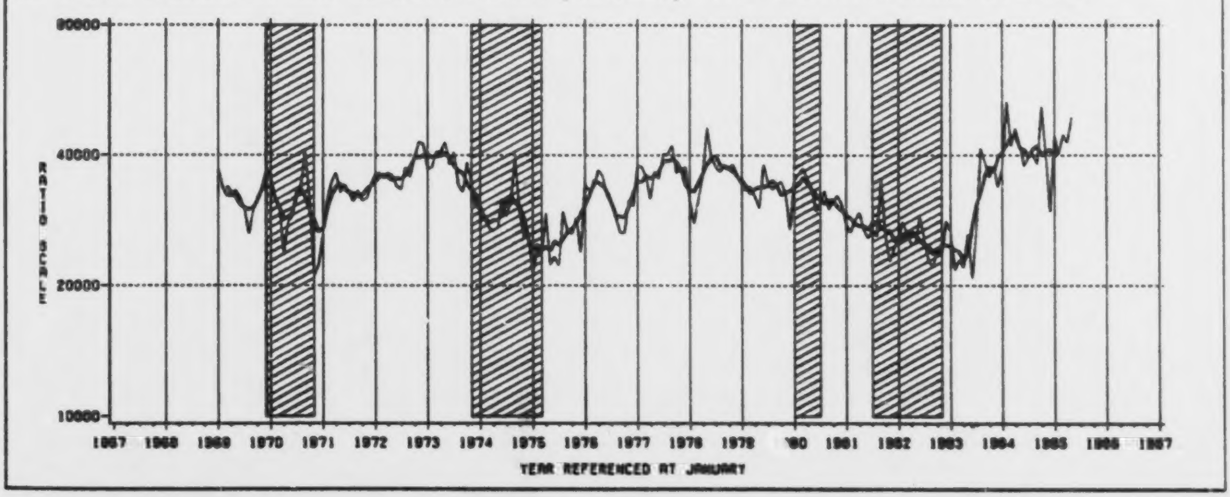


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103		
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

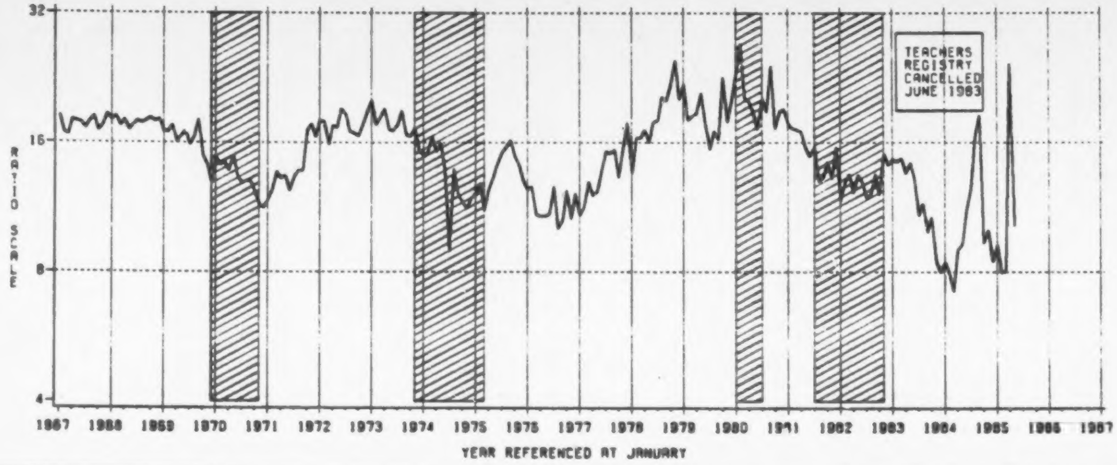
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064		
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

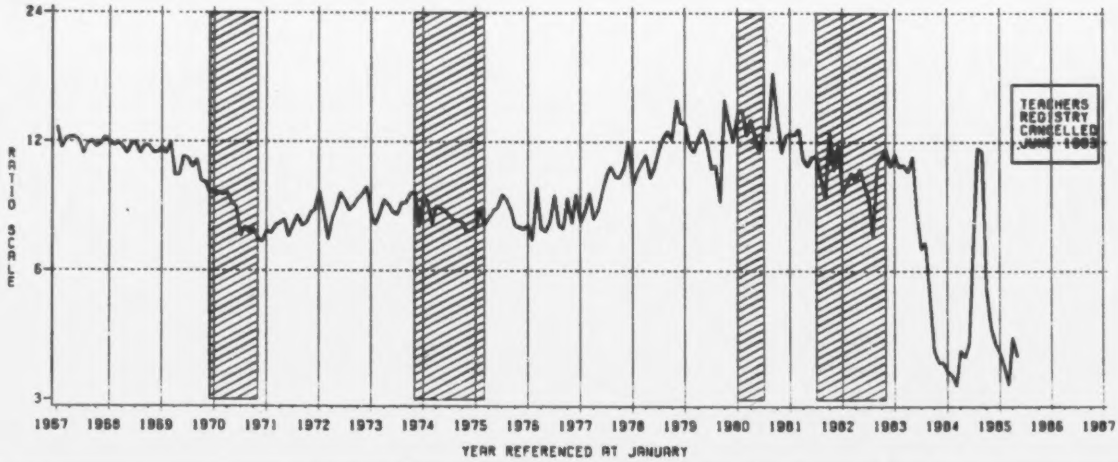
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6		
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) - INVERTED SCALE

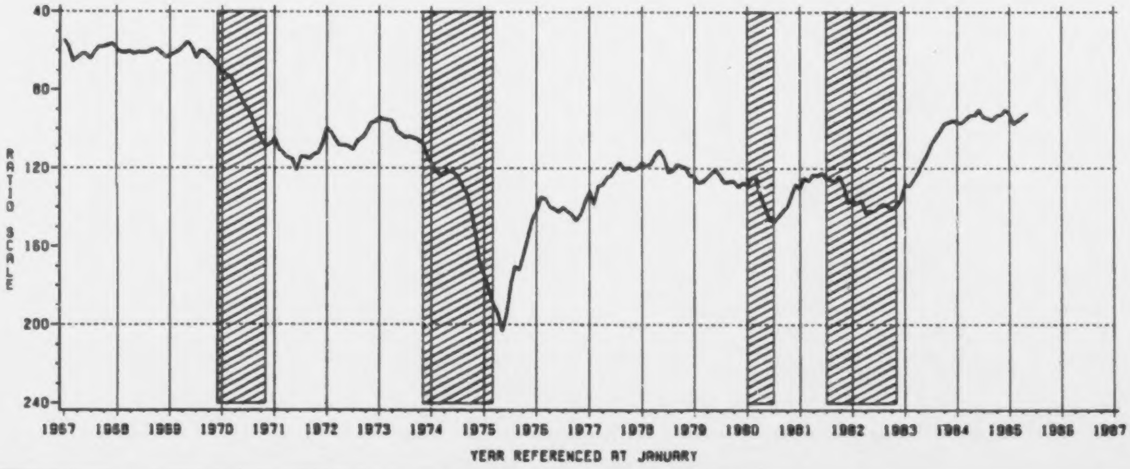


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0		
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

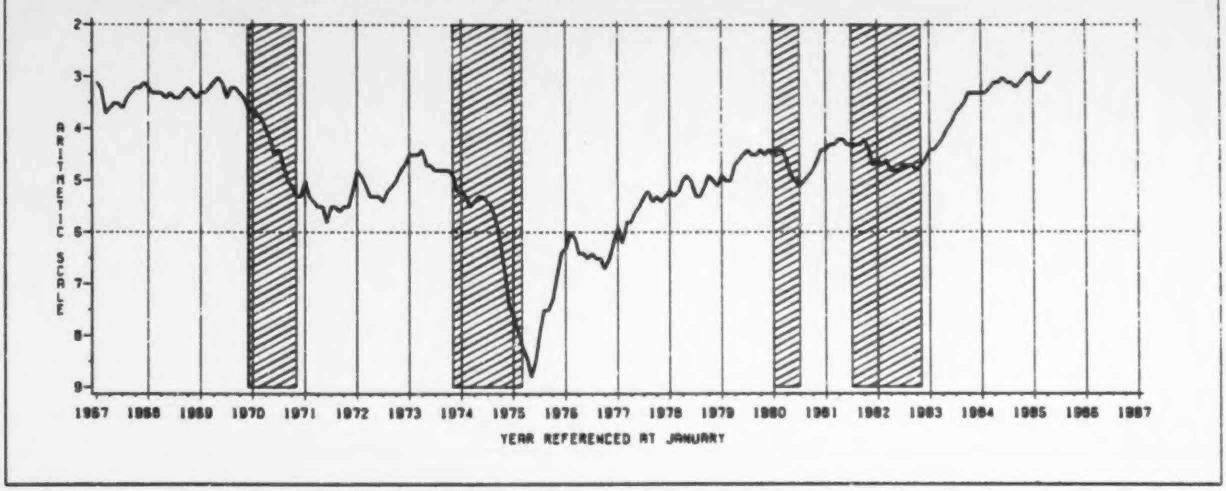
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355		
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

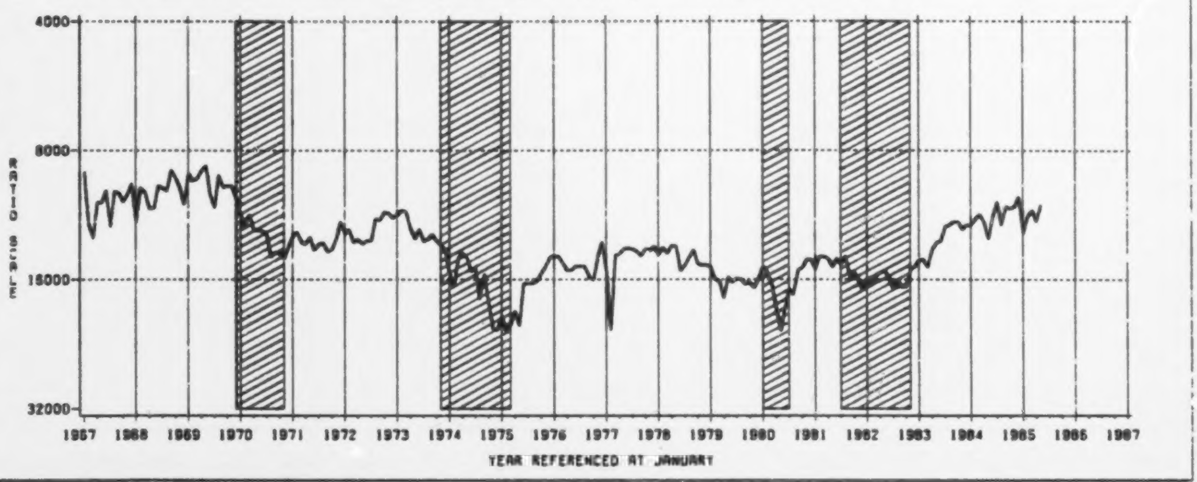
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,114	17,382	17,041	12,645	12,395		
FEB	14,651	14,519	16,413	16,379	13,036	13,009		
MAR	20,813	16,287	21,555	16,757	13,805	10,732		
APR	19,611	16,280	18,134	15,007				
MAY	18,180	16,967	16,484	15,377				
JUN	18,917	19,900	14,477	15,126				
JUL	16,354	16,872	12,986	13,442				
AUG	15,152	16,623	12,823	14,097				
SEP	14,600	17,174	10,899	12,785				
OCT	13,929	16,488	9,792	11,679				
NOV	15,160	17,612	10,264	11,970				
DEC	17,329	16,918	11,217	10,918				

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - 1

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

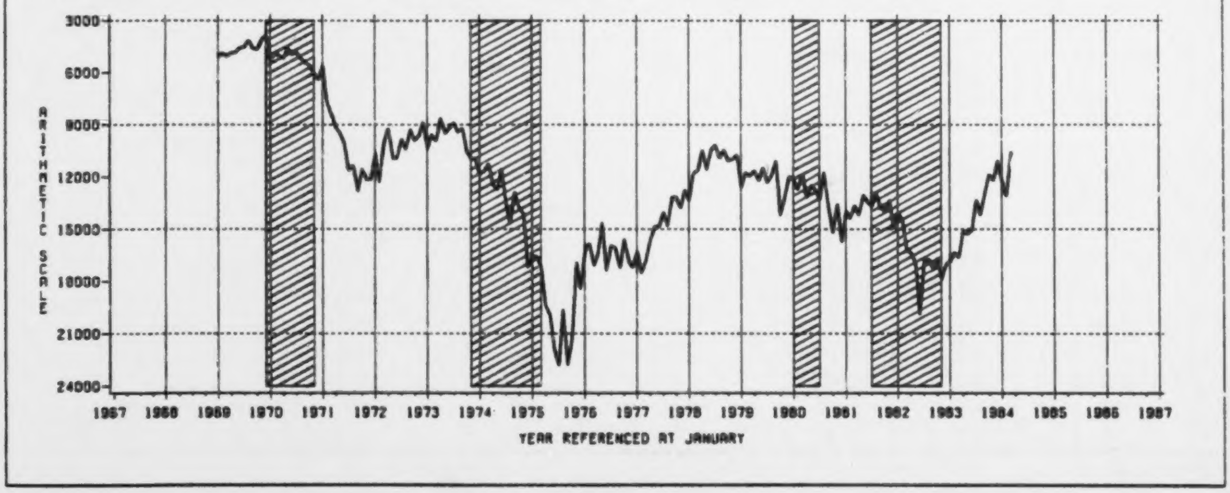


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4		
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

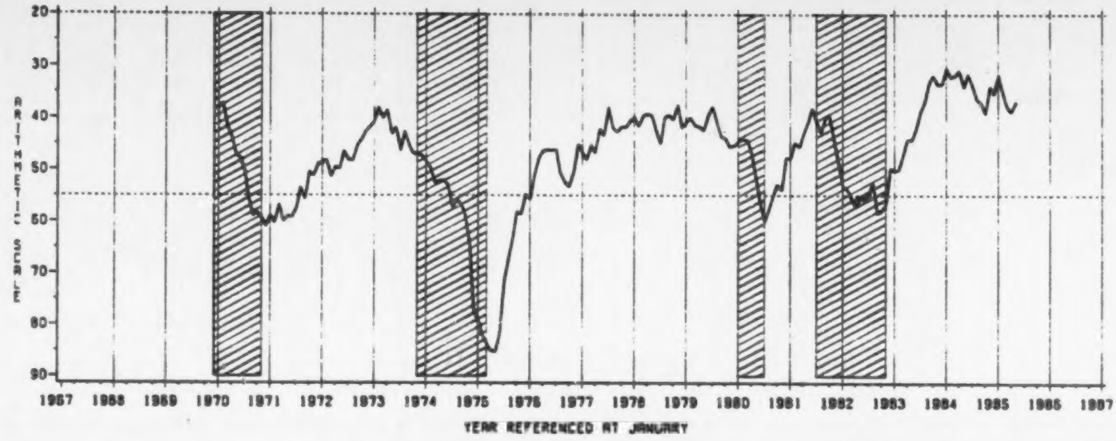
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6		
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

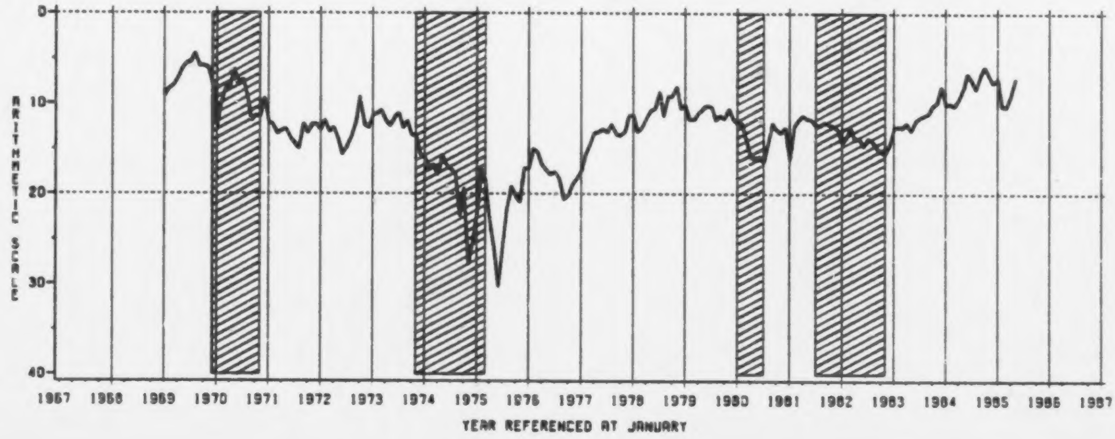
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4		
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -II

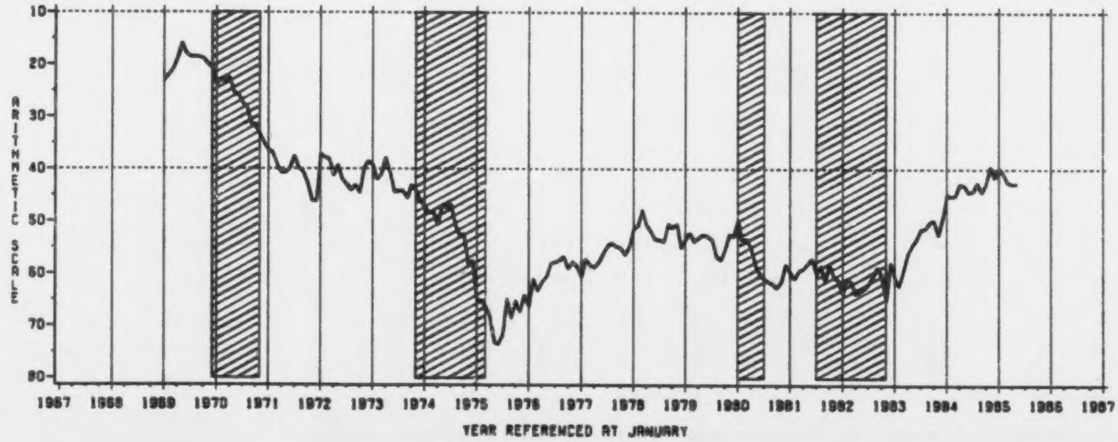
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3338.4	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3429.4	3430.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2813.9	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2894.9
GOODS PRODUCING	864.9	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	880.2
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1949.0	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2014.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	524.5	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	535.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3344.2	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3437.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	864.7	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.1
Mining	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Construction	133.1	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	152.6
MANUFACTURING	729.3	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	725.2
Durable Goods	347.8	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.1
Lumber & Wood Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0
Furniture & Fixtures	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.6	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.7
Primary Metal Industries	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	62.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.0
Metal cans	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8
Metal stampings	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.4
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
General industry machinery	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8
Service industry machinery	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other machinery, except elec.	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	95.2	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Communication equipment	44.1	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.9
Electronic components & access.	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
Transportation Equipment	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4
Motor vehicles	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.5	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.4
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.2	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.8
Nondurable Goods	381.5	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	379.1
Food & Kindred Products	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.3
Canned, cured & froze	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7
Grain mill & bakery products	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.7
Beverages	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.2	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.4
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Other textile mill products	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984								1985				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Apparel & Other Textile Products	50.4	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	24.4	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
Other apparel & related products	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	15.0
Paper & Allied Products	32.1	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.8
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5
Other paper & allied products	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.1
Printing & Publishing	63.0	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.6
Newspapers	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.4
Commercial printing	19.9	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1
Other printing & publishing	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	119.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Drugs	43.9	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.8
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Industrial organic chemicals	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.8
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8
Petroleum refining	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Other petroleum & coal products	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	39.5	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	32.9	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5
Leather & Leather Products	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other leather & leather products	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2479.6	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2557.2
Private-Service Producing	1952.9	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2018.9
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	216.1	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	217.6
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7
Other transportation	123.3	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	124.6
Communications	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	59.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	796.3	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	823.8
Wholesale trade	244.5	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.0
Retail trade	551.8	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	571.8
Retail general merchandise	74.8	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.3
Food stores	95.4	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	99.9
Auto dealers & service sta.	53.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6
Apparel & accessories	44.5	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.4
Eating & drinking places	170.0	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	178.6
Other retail stores	113.5	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	182.1	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	190.5
Banking	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.8
Insurance agents & carriers	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.2
Other fin., insur. & real estate	63.2	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.5
Services	758.4	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	787.0
Medical & other health services	197.5	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2
Hospitals	106.2	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6
Educational services	50.0	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.8
Other services	510.9	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	530.0
Casinos	36.3	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	36.5
Public Sector	526.7	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	538.3
Federal	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.3
Local	346.7	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	350.4
State*	106.9	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	112.6
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	68.1	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31,2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.5	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984								1985				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	387.04	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	400.25
Durable Goods	399.73	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.05
Lumber & Wood Products	249.42	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	246.89
Furniture & Fixtures	316.17	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	411.74	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	427.28
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	426.99	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.21
Pottery & related products	359.83	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	399.80
Primary Metal Industries	413.54	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	426.61
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	454.15	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	489.65
Iron & Steel foundries	420.53	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	381.77
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	572.18	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	346.66	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	342.95
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	393.86	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	407.68
Metal cans	415.94	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	438.96
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	542.29	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	556.70
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	359.96	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	365.98
Metal Stampings	366.62	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	379.53
Machinery, Except Electrical	416.58	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	422.06
Construction & related machinery	380.78	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.27
Metalworking machinery	449.77	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	442.53
Special industry machinery	457.95	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	479.39
General industry machinery	434.05	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	418.57
Service industry machinery	388.09	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	383.18
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	394.67	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402,66	405.00	415.35	414.25	409.49
Elec. test & distribution equip.	294.69	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	330.48
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	308.10	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.59	320.88	317.75
Radio & TV receiving equipment	310.37	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	309.68
Communication equipment	503.01	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	530.52
Electronic components & access.*	285.11	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	294.06
Transportation Equipment	598.05	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	650.01
Motor vehicles & equipment	661.68	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36
Instruments & Related Products	420.51	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.36
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	287.15	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	319.97
Nondurable Goods	374.53	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	383.15
Food & Kindred Products	412.46	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.91
Canned, cured & frozen food	382.53	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	379.86
Grain mill & bakery products*	409.63	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	415.94
Beverages*	508.52	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	531.58
Textile Mill Products	325.94	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	327.44
Apparel & other Textile Products	209.08	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	221.79
Men's & boys' suits & coats	206.65	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40
Men's & boys' furnishings*	226.10	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03
Women's & children's undergarm.*	221.68	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	215.82
Paper & Allied Products	411.40	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	419.92
Paperboard containers & boxes	369.08	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	390.41
Printing & Publishing	365.43	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	379.90
Newspapers	382.10	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	408.55
Commercial printing*	396.01	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	408.48
Chemicals & Allied Products	475.03	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	485.62
Industrial inorganic chemical	500.99	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	505.06
Plastic materials & synthetics*	486.75	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	526.01
Drugs	456.23	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	469.99
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	383.55	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	412.73
Paints & allied products	464.14	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	447.75
Industrial organic chemicals	572.03	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	549.48
Petroleum & Coal Products*	638.23	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	648.59
Petroleum refining*	670.70	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	692.92
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	315.25	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	315.95
Rubber & rubber products	341.04	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	344.67
Miscellaneous plastic products	310.34	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	311.48
Leather & Leather Products	224.83	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	250.48

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.8
Durable Goods	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.1
Lumber & Wood Products	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	38.1
Furniture & Fixtures	39.2	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.8	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.0	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.6
Pottery & related products	38.9	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	40.1
Primary Metal Industries	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.8
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	46.2	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	46.5
Iron & steel foundries	44.5	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	40.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	42.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.5	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.9	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.6
Metal cans	42.4	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	42.3	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	41.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.4
Metal Stampings	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.5
Construction & related machinery	39.5	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.6
Metalworking machinery	44.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	43.3
Special industry machinery	42.6	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	43.9
General industry machinery*	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	39.6
Service industry machinery*	40.3	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	41.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.8	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	43.2
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.3	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	40.1	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	39.5
Communication equipment	42.7	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.7
Electronic components & access.*	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	39.0
Transportation Equipment	45.0	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.1
Motor vehicles & equipment	47.5	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0
Instruments & Related Products	41.8	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.5
Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.0
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.0	42.7	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	39.0
Grain mill & bakery products*	40.8	42.2	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.5
Beverages*	43.8	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	42.8
Textile Mill Products	43.0	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.4	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.6
Men's and boys' suits & coats	37.1	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3
Men's & boys' furnishings*	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1
Women's & children's undergarm.*	34.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	33.0
Paper & Allied Products	42.5	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	41.1	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.8
Printing & Publishing	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.1
Newspapers	34.3	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.6
Commercial printing*	40.7	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	36.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.1	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	42.3
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.4	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.4
Drugs	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	38.9	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	39.8
Paints and allied products	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.2
Industrial organic chemicals	43.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.3
Petroleum & Coal Products*	44.6	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.5
Petroleum refining*	44.3	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.3
Rubber and rubber products	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	39.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.4
Leather & Leather Products	39.1	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.4

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984								1985				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.44	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81
Durable Goods	9.54	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.93
Lumber & Wood Products	6.22	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.48
Furniture & Fixtures	7.56	7.53	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.62	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.96
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.93	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.28
Pottery & related products	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.97
Primary Metal Industries	9.42	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.74
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.83	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.53
Iron and Iron foundries	9.45	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.40	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.79	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.83
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.40	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.80
Metal cans	9.81	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.28
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.82	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.35
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.43	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.84
Metal stampings	9.12	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.56
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.99	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.17
Construction & related machinery	9.64	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.83
Metalworking machinery	10.13	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.22
Special industry machinery	10.75	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.92
General industry machinery	10.31	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57
Service industry machinery	9.63	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.75
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.51	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.82
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.05	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.65
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.46	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.75
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.74	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	7.84
Communication equipment	11.78	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.14
Electric components & access.*	7.11	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.54
Transportation Equipment	13.29	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.10
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.93	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88
Instruments & Related Products	10.06	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.83
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.09	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.71
Nondurable Goods	9.34	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70
Food & Kindred Products	10.06	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.51
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.33	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.04	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.27
Beverages*	11.61	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.42
Textile Mill Products	7.58	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.89
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.26	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.41
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.57	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.95	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.37	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.54
Paper & Allied Products	9.68	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.98	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.34
Printing & Publishing	9.37	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.24
Newspapers	11.14	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.74
Commercial printing*	9.73	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.10
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.23	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.59
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.90	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.94
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.48	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.12
Drugs	10.61	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.38
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.86	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.37
Paints & allied products	10.43	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13
Industrial organic chemicals	13.15	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.99
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.31	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.91
Petroleum refining*	15.14	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.82
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.56	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.84
Rubber & rubber products	8.12	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.71
Leather & Leather Products	5.75	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.20

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	May 1985	Apr 1985	May 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,841	3,851	3,914	-10.0	-73.0
Total Employment	3,650	3,622	3,669	28.0	-19.0
Total Unemployment	191	229	245	-38.0	-54.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	180	237	232	-57.0	-52.0
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.9	6.3	- 0.9	- 1.3
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	4.7	6.2	6.0	- 1.5	- 1.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	May 1985	Apr 1985	May 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	85,696	101,153	88,422	-15,457	- 2,726
Federal Employees' Program	442	384	470	+ 58	- 28
Veterans' Program	253	337	414	- 84	- 161
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	3,493	9,443	14,256	- 5,950	-10,763
TOTAL	89,884	111,317	103,562	-21,433	-13,678

[1] Provides up to 8 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1985. Since the maximum duration varies depending on the insured unemployment rate, monthly changes should be interpreted with caution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	May 1985	Apr 1985	May 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	85.7	101.2	88.4	-15.5	-2.7
Male	48.8	59.3	48.6	-10.5	+0.2
Female	36.9	41.9	39.8	- 5.0	-2.9
White, not Hispanic	51.1	60.0	56.9	- 8.9	-5.8
Black, not Hispanic	20.4	23.4	18.3	- 3.0	+2.1
Hispanic	13.0	16.2	12.3	- 3.2	+0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.5	0.2	- 0.2	+0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.5	0.6	0.2	- 0.1	+0.3
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.4	0.5	0.5	- 0.1	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	36.0	40.8	33.9	- 4.8	+2.1
Durable Goods	15.5	15.0	13.6	+ 0.5	+1.9
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.1	2.4	2.1	+ 0.7	-1.0
Machinery except electrical	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	-0.5
Electrical machinery	4.3	4.3	2.4	0.0	+1.9
Nondurable Goods	20.5	25.8	20.4	- 5.3	+0.1
Food & kindred products	2.3	2.9	1.9	- 0.6	+0.4
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	+0.4
Apparel & other textile products	8.2	11.6	10.7	- 3.4	-2.5
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.4	1.0	+ 0.3	+0.7
Chemicals & allied products	4.0	4.2	2.8	- 0.2	+1.2
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	2.4	1.3	- 0.6	+0.5
NONMANUFACTURING	48.1	58.6	53.0	-10.5	-4.9
Contract construction	7.3	12.8	8.6	- 5.5	-1.3
Transportation & public utilities	4.0	4.1	5.0	- 0.1	-1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	16.4	17.7	17.2	- 1.3	-0.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.1	3.2	2.8	- 0.1	+0.3
Services	14.6	16.5	13.7	- 1.9	+0.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	14.7	16.5	13.8	- 1.8	+0.9
25 through 34	28.3	32.9	27.0	- 4.6	+1.3
35 through 44	17.4	21.0	19.7	- 3.6	-2.3
45 through 54	13.8	16.3	13.1	- 2.5	+0.7
55 through 64	9.4	11.9	12.0	- 2.5	-2.6
65 and over	2.0	2.6	2.8	- 0.6	-0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	7.9	8.0	7.8	- 0.1	+0.1
3 to 4 weeks	9.8	9.9	9.2	- 0.1	+0.6
5 through 14 weeks	41.9	53.1	42.5	-11.2	-0.6
15 weeks and over	26.1	30.2	29.0	- 4.1	-2.9

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Mar 1985	Feb 1985	Year to Date		
			1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,937	1,865	7,235	5,207	+38.9
Private Units	2,937	1,865	7,235	5,207	+38.9
Single Family	1,920	1,345	4,930	3,437	+43.4
Two-Family	190	132	470	412	+14.1
Three-or-Four Family	88	17	206	108	+90.7
Five or More Family	739	371	1,629	1,250	+30.3
Public Units	0	0	0	0	--
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$217,129	$121,879	$490,953	$342,417	+43.4
New Buildings	$182,453	$100,381	$412,019	$281,155	+46.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 34,676	$ 21,498	$ 78,934	$ 61,262	+28.8

[1] Based on reports received from 412 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 431 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because _a_ source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

(%)	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	NA
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	NA	NA
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	NA
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.74	7.77	6.35	5.60	5.10	4.65	4.67	4.32	4.70	3.84	3.13
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	NA
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

The comparative charts of the United States and New Jersey have been reintroduced in this issue. The data have been revised to a 1984 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.

8/27/85 S5425-1A

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 252 Based on data available through August 2, 1985

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy turned in another sluggish performance in June. Though aggregate business activity continues to advance, sustaining the cyclical expansion that began two and one-half years ago, the growth rate has slowed markedly since last summer, in part because of the adverse effects of the overvalued dollar on the balance of international trade. Consumer spending is still buoyant and business investment in new equipment remains on a rising trend, but much of this increased demand is being satisfied by imports from abroad. Moreover, exports have been declining. As a result, growth of industrial production has slowed to a crawl and unemployment has been stuck at 7.3% of the civilian labor force for five months.

Industrial production edged up fractionally by 0.1% in June, as gains for consumer goods, business equipment, and defense products offset reduced output in mining and utilities. June's increase was the same as in May and equaled the average monthly rate of expansion since last August, according to revised data issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The revised production statistics show an 0.9% increase over the past ten months, a somewhat better picture than the 0.4% decline that was previously reported through May. However, an industrial growth rate of 0.1% per month does little to help the employment situation. In fact, it has resulted in a 220,000 loss of factory jobs since the end of 1984.

In contrast, construction activity remains on a rising trend, with particularly heavy investment in office, commercial, and industrial facilities over the past two years. Though analysts are concerned about the durability of this in the face of rising unused capacity in some parts of the country, there is as yet no evidence of a slowdown. Homebuilding has also been picking up since late 1984, reversing the slump triggered by the high interest rates of a year ago. With mortgage rates now the lowest in six years, further improvement for the housing sector is anticipated for the second half of the year.

Gross National Product (GNP) advanced at a 1.7% annual rate during the second quarter, considerably less than the 3.1% gain projected by the U.S. Commerce Department in its so-called "flash estimate" released in June before complete data were available. Solid gains were posted by consumer spending (+5.2% at an annual rate), business investment in plant and equipment (+13.6%), and housing (+14.3%), but these increases were partially offset by rising imports, reduced exports, and a sharply slower pace of business inventory accumulation.

For the full first six months of 1985, the GNP's annual growth rate was only 1%, prompting the Reagan Administration's economic advisors to lower their projected gain for all of 1985 from 3.9% to 3%. To attain even this lower projection will require an annual growth rate of about 5% during the second half of the year. While this much of an acceleration is possible, most private analysts are more cautious, seeing second half growth in the 3% to 4% range, with unemployment holding at close to its current level. Consumer spending, homebuilding, and defense spending all should contribute to continued expansion over this period. Industrial production is likely to remain sluggish in the short-run, though prospects could improve later if the still overvalued dollar continues a retreat that began several months ago.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of August 2, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Seasonal expansion associated with the arrival of warm weather and the end of the school year dominated the New Jersey economic scene between May and June. Thousands of students, new graduates, and other jobseekers poured into the labor market seeking either summer jobs or more permanent career opportunities. Awaiting them were the best employment prospects in many years as an already strong economy geared up for what promised to be another busy summer of recreational and other outdoor activities. Hiring picked up in all major sectors of the economy to prepare for peak seasonal demand.

This frenzy of seasonal labor market activity, of course, occurs every June and tends to obscure underlying economic trends. When changes of a purely seasonal nature are discounted, what emerges is an economy sustaining the moderate growth pattern that has characterized both the State and the nation in recent months. Jobs are still increasing in the service sectors and holding steady at a record level in the booming construction industry, but there continues to be slippage in manufacturing because of rising imports and the reduced competitiveness of domestic producers in overseas markets.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL), nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up by 500 in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, reaching a record 3,438,100. This is not bad when coupled with a 7,500 increase a month earlier (originally estimated at only 1,400), but the pace of job growth clearly has moderated thus far in 1985 in comparison with the very large increases of 1983 and 1984. The five-month increase since January, for example, totals 17,300, compared with gains of 77,000 during the same period in 1984 and 43,800 during the comparable months of 1983. This more subdued growth reflects both the inevitable maturing of the business expansion, which could not have been sustained at its 1983-84 pace if only because of labor supply constraints, and the difficulties faced by manufacturers across the nation because of the overvalued dollar.

To date, slower job growth has not resulted in any measurable deterioration of the overall labor market situation since it has been accompanied by fewer new entrants to the labor force. New Jersey's unemployment rate averaged only 5.8% during the first half of the year (5.9% in July) according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates. Joblessness has not been this low in New Jersey since 1973. In contrast, the nation's unemployment rate has been stuck at 7.3% thus far in 1985.

The New Jersey Department of Labor's June employment survey revealed that private service-producing industries added 4,700 workers to their payrolls between May and June, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. The biggest gains were recorded by eating and drinking places, food stores, financial institutions, and hotel-casinos (thanks to the opening of the Trump Castle Casino in Atlantic City). These increases were partially offset by shortfalls of seasonal hiring in trucking and air transportation.

The sizeable gains in the service sectors during June were partially offset by declines (after seasonal adjustment) in manufacturing, government and--to an inconsequential extent--construction. Most significant was a 3,100 drop in manufacturing, where there were layoffs and/or shortfalls of seasonal hiring in machinery, food products, apparel, textiles, paper products, petroleum refining, and stone, clay and glass products. Factory jobs have declined in New Jersey by 13,400 since January, wiping out nearly half of the 27,900 rebound that had occurred during the business recovery of 1983 and 1984.

Construction activity remains very strong in New Jersey at mid-year, far stronger than in many other parts of the country. Though seasonal hiring was fractionally less than usual in June, employment of building craftsmen and laborers has been at a record high all year after increasing by more than 40% during 1983 and 1984.

Moreover, there are no signs that the building boom will wane during the balance of 1985. Contracts for construction projects in New Jersey totaled $3.6 billion during the first half of the year, an increase of 25% from the same period a year earlier. This compares with a 2% gain nationally. Homebuilding and public works construction are leading the way in New Jersey, recording over-the-year increases of 41% and 48%, respectively. Contract awards for new nonresidential buildings have leveled off (down 1.7% from last year's extremely strong pace), but projects already underway or in the pipeline should ensure another outstanding year for this segment of the industry as well.

The continued strength of the New Jersey economy is also evident in the performance of key business indicators. Retail sales during the first five months of 1985 were up 4% from a year earlier, after adjusting for price changes. This was roughly the same as the increase nationally. Over the same period, business failures were down 14%. Data on new business incorporations are not available beyond February, but as of that date the number of new charters issued during 1985 was running ahead of the same period in 1984 by 10% (compared with a national increase of 1%).

In sum, New Jersey's economic situation remains quite favorable. Though the rate of growth has slowed from its extraordinary pace of 1983 and 1984, mirroring national trends, it has been strong enough to hold unemployment at its lowest level in 12 years. The only real weakness has been in manufacturing, and this sector is likely to remain sluggish across the nation until the value of the dollar declines more than it has in recent months. There is no evidence of a let-up of New Jersey's construction boom and there is every reason to expect continued expansion of the service sectors. This should be enough to hold the State's jobless rate in the 5½% to 6%

range during the second half of the year.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

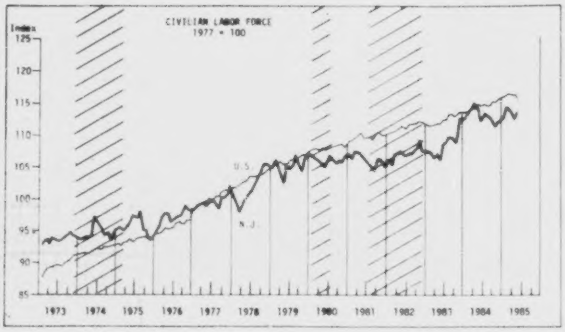
This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

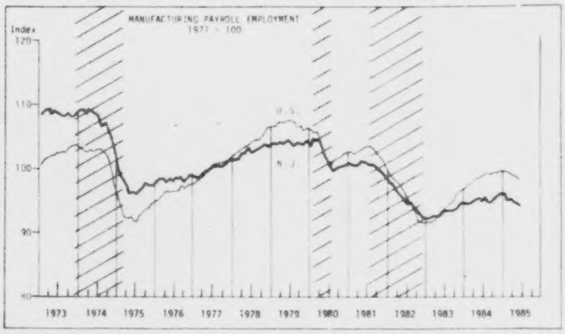
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

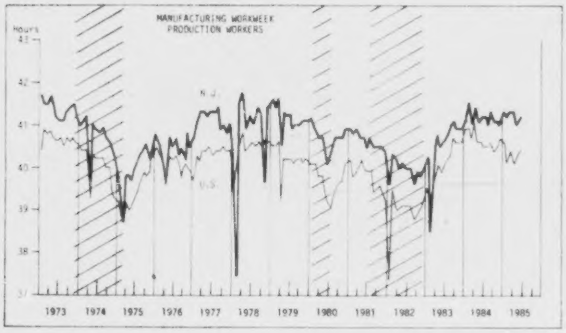
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$118,423	$117,261	$109,099	4th Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.6	+ 9.7
$ 4,056	$ 4,010	$ 3,726	May	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.2	+ 6.3
2,350	2,718	2,257	Feb	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 9.8	+ 1.1
81	75	78	May	Business Failures (number)	S-16	-13.6	INA
177.6	182.8	161.7	May	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+42.8	- 6.9
$ 636.4	$ 814.8	$ 612.2	Jun	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+24.5	+ 1.8
$ 390.0	$ 492.7	$ 283.9	Jun	Residential*	S-18	+40.6	- 4.0
$ 198.0	$ 222.2	$ 246.4	Jun	Nonresidential*	S-18	- 1.7	+ 5.5
$ 48.4	$ 99.9	$ 81.9	Jun	Nonbuilding*		+47.9	+12.0
3438.1	3437.6	3342.6	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
723.2	726.3	729.2	Jun	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
2714.9	2711.3	2713.4	Jun	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.7	+ 4.4
208	180	197	Jun	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.2	- 3.3
5.4	4.7	5.2	Jun	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
91.1	92.2	89.6	Jun	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.3	--
2.9	2.9	3.0	Jun	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.2	41.0	41.2	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	0.0	- 1.2
$ 9.83	$ 9.81	$ 9.49	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 405.00	$ 401.23	$ 390.99	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.9	+ 2.6

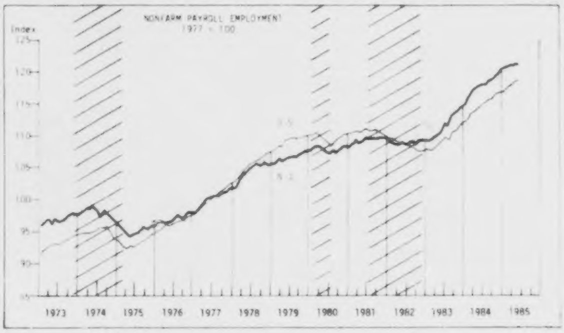
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-4th Qtr.'84)(Month Ago-3rd Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-4th Qtr.'83)
INA - Information Not Available

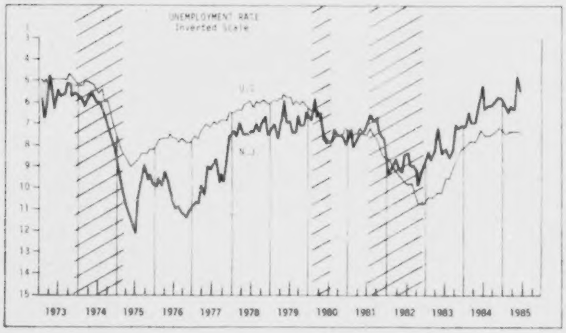
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

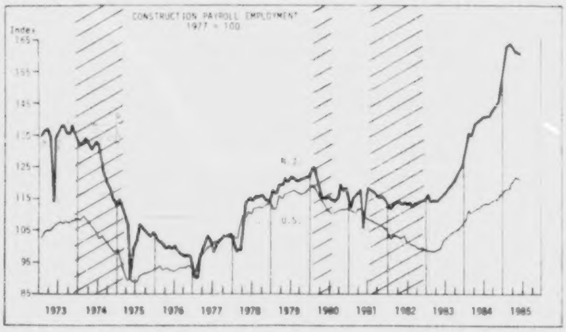




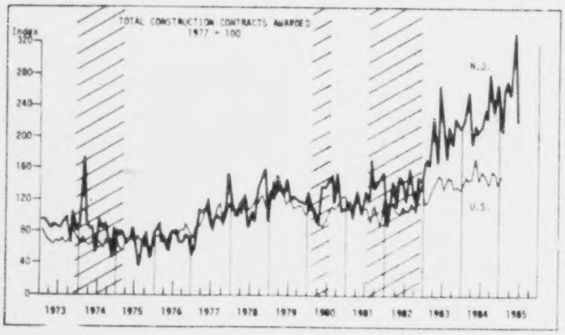


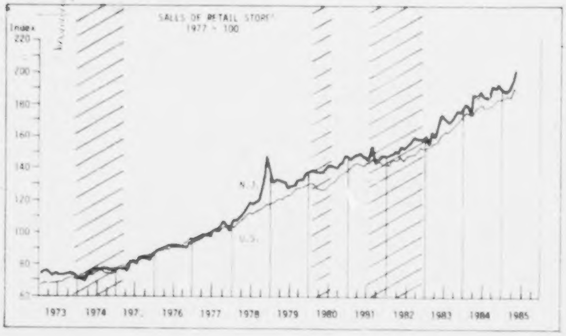


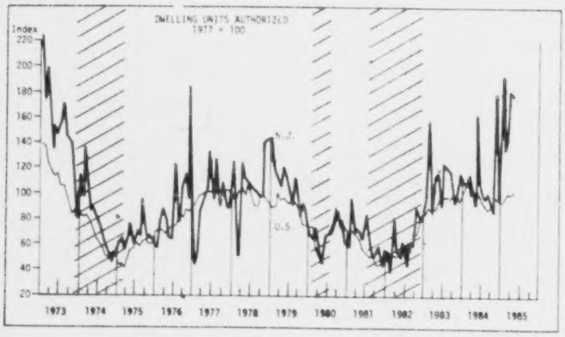


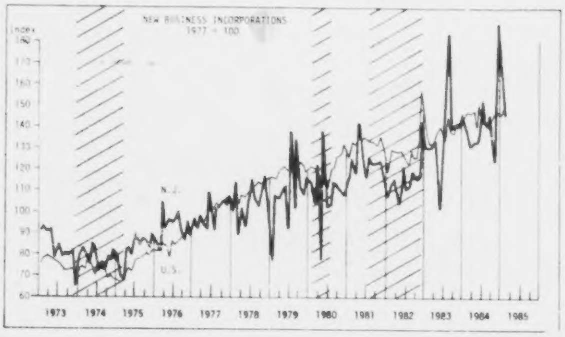


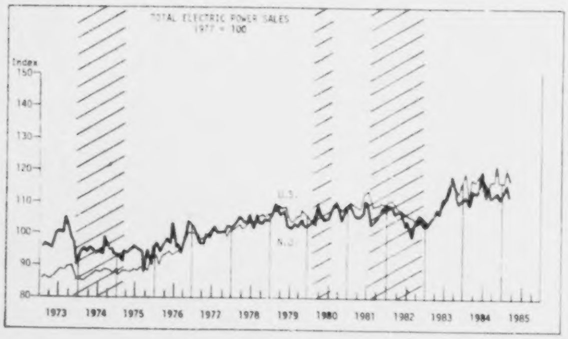
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

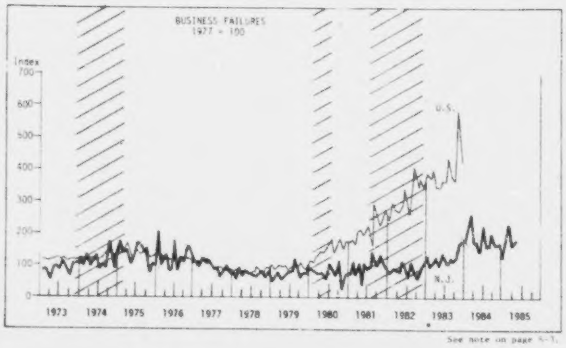












*See note on page 5-1.

Estimates of New Jersey's Population, by Age: July 1, 1984

Frederick W. Hollmann
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The U.S. Census Bureau has recently released provisional estimates of the 1984 population by age group for the nation and each of the 50 states. Estimates for New Jersey showed an increase in the number of small children, persons of childbearing age, and persons of retirement age. The 1984 results showed little change in trend since 1980; moreover, the trends in the age groups closely paralleled those of the nation. The increases, however, did tend to be lower in New Jersey, since the growth rate of the total population was lower.

Attracting the most attention has been the apparent "toddler mini-boom," the increase in children under five years of age since the 1980 census. This occurred at a rate of 1.09% per year in New Jersey, compared to 2.02% in the United States. The observed increase is actually an "echo" of the post-World War II baby boom. Twenty-five years after the post-war peak in births, baby boom children are now having children. Combining the increase in 25-to-44-year olds with a slight decline in 15-to-24-year olds, the population in their childbearing years in New Jersey increased by 1.28% per annum, very close to the 1.09% per annum increase in children under five years old. The increase in children is thus largely a result of the increase in those who bear them, rather than an increase in the likelihood or frequency of having children. This stands in sharp contrast to the post-war baby boom itself, which occurred in the absence of an increase in potential parents, and was therefore a product of increases in childbearing.

Aside from children and middle-aged adults, persons 65 and over in New Jersey also increased, at a rate very close to that of the nation, 2.14% per annum. Increased longevity as well as the past trend in births are the major reasons for this increase. Most retirement-aged persons were born at a time when both population and births were increasing relatively rapidly, unaffected by the major upheavals of the Great Depression and World War II. More importantly, the secular decline in fertility that affected most of the industrialized world had not run its course. The reverse of this can be seen in the decline among 5-to-14-year olds, born during the "baby bust" of the 1970s.

On a methodological note, the significance of these estimates lies in their reliance on "hard" indicators. Like estimates of the total population, age estimates are based on the 1980 census, post-censal vital statistics, and post-censal migration. The major basis for migration in the age groups under 65 was the trend in school enrollments, as well as historical observations of the relationship of trends in the school population to migration. Migration of persons 65 and over is estimated through medicare enrollments. Birth cohorts in 1980 are "aged" to the date of the estimate to preserve fluctuations in the age structure observed directly in 1980. While this capacity to "age" a population facilitates projections of population to future years--even in considerable age-sex detail--such projections inevitably lack verification by observable data.

Further information on these estimates and their methodology can be found in Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, *State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984*, Series P-25, No. 970, issued June 1985 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE
AND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980
(Population Figures in Thousands)

Age Group	Census Counts New Jersey April 1, 1980	Revised Estimates New Jersey July 1, 1983	Provisional Estimates New Jersey July 1, 1984	Annual Percent Change April 1, 1980 - July 1, 1984 New Jersey	Annual Percent Change April 1, 1980 - July 1, 1984 United States
Total, All Ages	7,365	7,464	7,515	+0.47	+0.97
Under 5 Years	463	480	485	+1.09	+2.02
5 - 14 Years	1,114	1,027	1,010	-2.31	-0.70
15 - 24 Years	1,285	1,251	1,238	-0.88	-1.37
25 - 44 Years	2,018	2,190	2,250	+2.56	+3.10
45 - 64 Years	1,625	1,592	1,589	-0.53	+0.12
65 Years and Over	860	924	942	+2.14	+2.19

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984, P-25, No. 970.

1984 New Jersey Planned Homebuilding Outpaces the Nation

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In 1984, almost 44,000 new residential units were authorized for construction in New Jersey. This represents the highest level since the boom period in the early 1970s. As in the 1982-1983 period, the state outpaced the nation in planned homebuilding from 1983 to 1984--19% versus 5%. The expansion was reflected in most New Jersey counties.

It should be emphasized that the data and analysis presented are based on building permit data; therefore, the tabulations do not represent the number of housing units built during 1984. Permits may have been issued for units not completed in 1984 or for units never started.

NEW JERSEY VS. THE NATION

Overall building permit activity in New Jersey tends to mirror that of the nation. This is illustrated for the recent past (1980 to 1984) in Table 1. Reflecting the back-to-back recessions in the early 1980s, the number of building permits issued dropped in 1980 and again in 1981 both nationwide and in New Jersey. Some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Although the rebound was shaky at first, it picked up steam in the second half of the year, triggered by a decline in interest rates. From 1981 to 1982, both New Jersey and the nation had small increases in authorized dwelling units--less than 1%.

By 1983, planned homebuilding was clearly emerging from the doldrums, with building permits for new residential construction registering strong gains through much of the year, New Jersey began outpacing the nation. The 1982 to 1983 increase in the number of units authorized by building permits issued for the state was 72% and the national average was 59%.

In the first half of 1984, it appeared that New Jersey was attaining approximately the same level of planned residential building as in 1983. However, mainly due to late reports, the 1984 total number of units authorized by building permits issued in the state (43,925) was the largest since the 52,145 level of 1973. The 1984 total for the United States (1.691 million) was the highest since the 1978 level of 1.8 million.

Preliminary data for the first five months of 1985 indicate continued strength in planned homebuilding in New Jersey, with the number of units authorized up 38% from the same period a year

Table 1

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED: 1980 to 1984
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY

	New Jersey[1]			United States[2] (Numbers in Thousands)		
	Total Units Authorized	Change from Previous Year		Total Units Authorized	Change from Previous Year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980	22,257	-12,651	-36.2	1,207.2	-354.8	-22.7
1981	21,293	- 964	- 4.3	997.7	-209.5	-17.4
1982	21,404	111	0.5	1,006.8	9.1	0.9
1983	36,791	15,387	71.9	1,605.2	598.4	59.4
1984	43,925	7,134	19.4	1,690.9	85.7	5.3

Sources: [1] Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summaries, 1980 through 1984.

[2] Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 16,000 Place Series for privately owned residential construction and public housing.

earlier. In contrast, permits for new residential construction have been running somewhat behind their year-ago pace at the national level thus far in 1985.

The seasonal fluctuation in the number of dwelling units authorized in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are shown in Table 2. Late spring to late fall is typically the period of greatest activity.

SINGLE VS. MULTI-FAMILY UNITS

Since 1974, there has been a considerable drop in the ratio of five-or-more family units to single-family units. In 1973, this ratio was approximately 1:1. By 1984, 69% of all planned homebuilding were for single-family units. While the number of planned single-family units increased by 28% from 1983 to 1984 in New Jersey, multi-family units increased by less than 5%.

PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY COUNTY

All but three of the 21 counties in New Jersey experienced increased planned homebuilding from 1983 to 1984. By far, Middlesex County ranked first in total dwelling units authorized as it did in 1983. Ocean County ranked second in 1984, but the increase was not as substantial as Middlesex County's (8.5% vs. 18.1%). Somerset County, on the other hand, exhibited the largest increase from 1983 in absolute terms--an additional 1,414 building permits were issued in 1984.

Even the older more densely settled counties of Essex, Hudson, and Union had small increases in total dwelling units authorized. Atlantic, Camden, and Cumberland counties, however, each recorded fewer planned units in 1984 than in 1983. (See Table 5.)

In nine counties, 80% or more of all the planned residential units were for single-family dwellings. These counties tended to be more suburban in nature than others, e.g., Burlington (88%) in the southwest, Monmouth (84%) in central New Jesey, and Morris (81%) in the north.

Several counties had fairly high proportions of two-, three-, and four-family units. These included Cape May (37%), Cumberland (24%), and Hudson (25%). In Cape May County, over half of the total 598 two-, three-, and four-family units were issued for Ocean City, and about one-sixth were issued in Sea Isle City. In Cumberland County, all 50 were in Bridgeton City, while in Hudson County, the majority of such units were in Jersey City (76), Harrison (64), and Hoboken (44).

Three counties--Atlantic, Hudson, and Union--had over 50% of all planned homebuilding for five-or more family units. In Atlantic County, Absecon accounted for over one-third of these units and the remainder were primarily from Pleasantville, Hamilton, and Galloway. Public housing comprised 200 of Hudson County's total of 574. These are planned to be evenly split between Secaucus and Weehawken. Also in Hudson County, Jersey City is planning 158 five-or more units (all private development). Of Union County's almost 600 five-or more family units authorized for construction, 125 are

Table 2

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY MONTH,
1982 to 1984
New Jersey

	1982	1983	1984
January	634	1,120	1,322
February	521	2,240	1,607
March	1,694	1,824	2,278
April	1,208	2,341	1,998
May	1,145	2,690	3,964
June	1,924	2,805	2,983
July	1,237	3,512	2,935
August	1,813	3,583	2,907
September	1,880	3,317	2,744
October	2,829	2,941	2,838
November	2,005	2,480	4,263
December	2,174	2,944	2,443
Sub-Total	19,064	31,797	32,282
Undistributed*	2,340	4,994	11,643
TOTAL	21,404	36,791	43,925

Note: *Information received too late for tabulation on a monthly basis.

Table 3

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE: 1983 TO 1984
New Jersey

	1983		1984		Change: 1983 to 1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units Authorized	36,791	100.0	43,925	100.0	7,134	19.4
Single Family Units	23,679	64.4	30,404	69.2	6,725	28.4
2-, 3-, or 4-Family Units	2,093	5.7	2,123	4.8	30	1.4
5 or More Family Units	11,019	30.0	11,398	25.9	379	3.4

Source: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summaries, 1983 and 1984.

public and in Summit. Additionally, Scotch Plains, Linden, and Springfield each issued over 125 permits for such construction (all private).

DATA AVAILABILITY

The statistics presented in this article are based on data derived from monthly reports submitted by local building inspectors in all New Jersey municipalities that issue building permits for residential construction. Three municipalities do not issue building permits--Audubon Park (Camden County), Walpack Township (Sussex County), and Pahaquarry Township (Warren County). The Division of Planning and Research cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of Census in this program.

More detailed data, including municipal data, average construction costs, and demolitions are published in *New Jersey Residential Building Permits 1984 Summary*. The tabulations in this publication are more complete than the sums of monthly data previously published and regularly included in *New Jersey Economic Indicators* since they include information obtained after follow-up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis. A copy of the 1984 summary and further information on building permit statistics can be obtained by contacting Rickey Sanchez, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388 (609-292-0076).

Table 4

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY: 1983 to 1984
NEW JERSEY

	1983	1984	Change: 1983 to 1984 Number	Change: 1983 to 1984 Percent
NEW JERSEY	36,791	43,925	7,134	19.4
Atlantic	2,375	2,197	- 178	- 7.5
Bergen	1,790	2,328	538	30.1
Burlington	2,016	2,806	790	39.2
Camden	2,409	2,347	- 62	- 2.6
Cape May	1,247	1,599	352	28.2
Cumberland	257	212	- 45	-17.5
Essex	446	777	331	74.2
Gloucester	1,083	1,230	147	13.6
Hudson	682	965	283	41.5
Hunterdon	818	1,101	283	34.6
Mercer	1,343	1,642	299	22.3
Middlesex	6,701	7,915	1,214	18.1
Monmouth	4,217	4,259	42	1.0
Morris	2,324	2,433	109	4.7
Ocean	4,897	5,315	418	8.5
Passaic	664	793	129	19.4
Salem	109	205	96	88.1
Somerset	1,864	3,278	1,414	75.9
Sussex	639	908	269	42.1
Union	562	933	371	66.0
Warren	348	682	334	96.0

Table 5

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY COUNTY: 1984
NEW JERSEY

	Total		Single-Family Units		2-, 3-, or 4-Family Units		5-or More Family Units	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW JERSEY	43,925	100.0	30,404	69.2	2,123	4.8	11,398	25.9
Atlantic	2,197	100.0	911	41.5	86	3.9	1,200	54.6
Bergen	2,328	100.0	1,200	51.5	212	9.1	916	39.3
Burlington	2,806	100.0	2,475	88.2	0	0	331	11.8
Camden	2,347	100.0	1,956	83.3	115	4.9	276	11.8
Cape May	1,599	100.0	659	41.2	598	37.4	342	21.4
Cumberland	212	100.0	157	74.1	50	23.6	5	2.4
Essex	777	100.0	485	62.4	43	5.5	249	32.0
Gloucester	1,230	100.0	1,000	81.3	12	1.0	218	17.7
Hudson	965	100.0	152	15.8	239	24.8	574	59.5
Hunterdon	1,101	100.0	954	86.6	16	1.5	131	11.9
Mercer	1,642	100.0	1,607	97.9	11	0.7	24	1.5
Middlesex	7,915	100.0	3,995	50.5	209	2.6	3,711	46.9
Monmouth	4,259	100.0	3,580	84.1	166	3.9	513	12.0
Morris	2,433	100.0	1,966	80.8	78	3.2	389	16.0
Ocean	5,315	100.0	4,523	85.1	137	2.6	655	12.3
Passaic	793	100.0	570	71.9	30	3.8	193	24.3
Salem	205	100.0	105	51.2	0	0	100	48.8
Somerset	3,278	100.0	2,710	82.7	61	1.9	507	15.5
Sussex	908	100.0	689	75.9	0	0	219	24.1
Union	933	100.0	285	30.5	54	5.8	594	63.7
Warren	682	100.0	425	62.3	6	0.9	251	36.8

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summary 1984.

Business Births in New Jersey
1982-1983

Robert Vaden
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New firms represent a significant source of jobs in New Jersey. New firms offer employment opportunities and cushion the shock of jobs lost through business failures and firms moving out of the state. The level of new-firm activity also serves as an indicator of the health and vitality of New Jersey's economy.

The Division of Planning and Research has developed a methodology for identifying new firms, measuring their employment by geographic area and industry, and tracking the survivorship rate and long run impact on employment.

Findings for the years 1975-1981 were described in earlier editions of this publication. (See "Business Births in New Jersey," *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, July 8, 1983 and "Business Births Long Run Employment Impact," *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, March 9, 1984.) This article updates the earlier research with data through 1983. Some changes in methodology and the use of more current files have resulted in the classification by industry and geographic area of certain firms which were tabulated as unclassified in earlier studies. Consequently, the data in this article should be considered somewhat more accurate, although differences between the earlier data and the current data are minor.

BIRTH DEFINED

Defined simply, a "birth" is a new business enterprise in the private sector which, previously, was not in existence in New Jersey. A previously established out-of-state firm which relocates or opens a facility in New Jersey would be considered a birth. New Jersey firms which open new facilities or expand existing facilities are not considered to be births.

The source for identifying business births was the New Jersey Department of Labor's file of employers covered by the State's Unemployment Insurance system. Certain categories of workers, such as the self-employed, some domestics, unpaid family members, etc. are excluded from unemployment insurance. A detailed explanation of the scope and limitations of the data collected through the Unemployment Insurance system can be found in *New Jersey Covered Employment Trends 1983* which was published by this Division.

STATEWIDE BUSINESS BIRTH DATA

In 1982, almost 17,000 new firms began operations in New Jersey. These firms employed almost 55,000 workers (See Tables 1 and 2). The 1982 unit and employment counts represented slight increases over 1981. The relatively strong showing is somewhat surprising given the depth of the 1982 recession nationally. New Jersey, however, fared better than the nation as a whole in the 1982 recession and the 1982 unit and employment counts tend to substantiate this.

In 1983, the level of birth activity increased sharply. New-firm units rose by 6% to almost 18,000 units. Employment associated with the creation of new firms increased sharply by 15.1% to almost 63,300 workers. The 1983 increase in birth activity represented the largest over-the-year gain since the 1976 recovery following the 1974-1975 recession. In 1976, new-firm employment increased by 17.5%.

Birth activity in 1982 and 1983 was dominated by retail trade and services. The two industry sectors combined accounted for about one-half of all new units and one-half of all new-firm employment in 1982 and in 1983.

The relatively high level of new-firm activity in retail trade and services has been evident in all the years for which new-firm data have been compiled. For example, in 1975, as in 1982 and 1983, new firms in retail trade and services made up about 50% of all new units and new-firm jobs. Over time, new-firm activity has shifted more toward service sector industries. From 1974 to 1980, retail trade and services alternated as the industry sector providing the most new-firm jobs. Since 1981, however, the service sector has provided the most new-firm jobs.

Birth or new-firm activity, as an indicator of the economic vitality of an industry, should be viewed with caution. In certain industry segments, where firm turnover may be high, new-firm activity can, but does not necessarily, mean that the industry is growing. For example, in 1983, over 55% of New Jersey's approximately 155,000 units were in either retail trade or services. In 1983, as noted above, approximately one-half of the 18,000 new-firm units were in these two industry sectors. However, from 1982 to 1983, total units in these two industry sectors increased by only 2,700 even though there were almost 9,000 new firms. Apparently, almost 6,300 of the new-firm units represented "replacement" units for firms which ceased operations in 1983.

Birth activity in 1982 and 1983, as mentioned, was dominated by firms in the retail trade and service industries. Manufacturing ranked third as a source of new-firm employment. The remaining industry sectors, ranked in order based on 1983 data, were construction, wholesale trade, transportation, finance/insurance/real estate, communications and public utilities, and mining and agriculture.

The industrial distribution of new-firm employment differs from the distribution of employment in the economy as a whole. Retail trade, services, and construction are overrepresented in the new-firm distribution relative to the all-firm industry distribution of employment. Firms in communications, public utilities, and manufacturing are underrepresented in the new-firm distribution of employment. Over time, the distribution of new-firm employment will come to more closely resemble the all-firm distribution as surviving new firms expand while less successful new firms fail or do not grow as fast.

Although the averages in Tables 1 and 2 conceal year-to-year changes, a year-by-year review of the data indicates the overall trend for most of the industry sectors has been toward long-term growth subject to some year-to-year fluctuations.

LONG-RUN IMPACT OF BIRTHS ON ECONOMY

The employment generated by new firms in their first year of operation, while important, is not indicative of the long run impact these firms will eventually have on New Jersey's economy. Two factors combine to determine the longer run impact on employment.

On the positive side, many of the new firms will grow and expand their operations. On the negative side, the survival rate of new businesses is very low. A significant number of new businesses will fail and have little or no effect on long-run employment. The long-run impact on employment will be determined by whether growth in surviving firms is sufficient to offset employment lost to business failures.

Tables 3 and 4 show 1975 and 1976 new firms with surviving units and employment in selected years following the start of operations. By matching the birth file to later year data files, the survivorship rate and changes in employment from the birth year can be measured.

In 1984, surviving 1975 births were providing about 39,200 jobs while 1976 births were providing about 43,800 jobs. As a percent of jobs provided in the first year of operation, the 1975 firms were at 88% of the first-year level. The 1976 firms were at 84% of the first-year level.

A similar employment pattern is in evidence for both the 1975 and 1976 new firms. Following increases in the first year or two after the start of operations, employment began a steady decline which lasted through 1982. In 1983, there was a upturn in new-firm employment which was consistent with the strong 1983 recovery. Employment in 1984 remained essentially unchanged from 1983.

The rate of employment decline tended to be sharpest in the period of from two to five years following the start of operations. For the 1975 births, the rate of decline averaged 8.6% in the period three to five years following the start of operations. For the 1976 births, the rate of decline averaged 5.6% in the period two to five years following the start of operations. As noted above, employment for both the 1975 and 1976 births registered increases in 1983 and very slight declines in 1984. The business cycle will, of course, impact the rate of decline. Newer firms would seem more likely to suffer from economic downturns than their more established competitors.

The pattern of high rates of employment declines in the relatively early years is reasonable. It is in this period that the more marginal firms will be weeded out. Firms which survive the rigors of the early years can be expected to have survival rates which more closely approximate the average for all firms in their industry.

Although in the aggregate, growth in surviving units has not been sufficient to offset employment lost to business failures, the totals disguise significant differences in performance by industry sector. Employment declines in retail trade and construction were the primary reason that 1984 employment for the 1975 births was less than in the start-up year. Employment in retail trade and construction in 1984 was only about 59% of the first-year employment. For the 1976 births, 1984 employment in these two industry sectors was approximately 78% of the first-year employment.

On the other hand, surviving firms in mining and agriculture, transportation, communications and utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate all provided more jobs in 1984 than in their 1975 and 1976 start-up years. Collectively, firms created in these industries in 1975, which provided about 7,400 jobs in 1975, were providing more than 10,400 jobs in 1984, an increase of 40%. Similarly, new firms created in these industries in 1976 provided

Table 1

STATEWIDE
PRIVATE SECTOR
NEW JERSEY BUSINESS BIRTH 1975-1983
UNITS

	Average 1975-1981	1982	1983
Mining & Agriculture	385	367	410
Construction	2,414	2,066	2,350
Manufacturing	883	860	861
Transportation	742	774	736
Communications & Utilities	48	54	75
Wholesale Trade	1,564	1,904	1,664
Retail Trade	3,504	3,391	3,437
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	915	895	1,009
Services	4,546	5,709	5,445
Other[1]	836	965	1,983
TOTAL	15,838	16,985	17,970

Table 2

STATEWIDE
PRIVATE SECTOR
NEW JERSEY BUSINESS BIRTHS 1975-1983
EMPLOYMENT

	Average 1975-1981	1982	1983
Mining & Agriculture	472	408	470
Construction	5,267	4,533	5,567
Manufacturing	9,239	12,048	10,755
Transportation	2,433	3,354	3,351
Communications & Utilities	184	448	581
Wholesale Trade	4,460	4,935	5,333
Retail Trade	12,781	12,461	14,553
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,948	2,239	2,733
Services	13,034	13,197	16,539
Other[1]	2,059	1,338	3,379
OTHER	51,876	54,961	63,261

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[1] This category includes establishments which could not be classified by industry.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor
Employer Records
Division of Planning and Research
Division of Unemployment Insurance

Table 3

1975 BIRTHS UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT[1] IN SELECTED SUBSEQUENT YEARS

	1975		1976		1978		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units
Mining & Agriculture	310	299	583	247	638	195	546	141	574	123	739	99	610	96	614	86
Construction	4,272	1,927	5,310	1,475	3,967	1,006	2,775	691	2,641	552	2,278	449	2,288	413	2,445	372
Manufacturing	7,448	833	9,414	680	10,157	508	7,831	395	7,473	348	7,132	325	7,274	291	7,868	267
Transportation	1,963	608	2,332	448	2,761	337	2,272	240	2,515	211	2,637	186	2,556	175	2,801	156
Communications & Utilities	101	34	478	27	766	27	89	16	100	11	447	10	598	10	185	10
Wholesale Trade	3,521	1,321	4,682	1,055	5,019	812	4,895	638	5,022	589	4,787	526	6,180	493	4,958	470
Retail Trade	12,406	3,437	12,433	2,638	10,066	1,753	7,963	1,232	7,888	1,051	7,224	934	7,162	872	7,381	749
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	1,522	843	2,212	670	1,893	522	1,691	408	1,761	347	1,822	321	1,858	285	1,857	259
Services[2]	11,143	3,664	12,358	2,916	12,090	2,212	10,950	1,666	10,191	1,452	10,315	1,290	10,958	1,199	11,102	1,144
Other[3]	1,924	584	504	113	67	23	8	6	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	44,610	13,550	50,306	10,269	47,424	7,395	39,020	5,433	38,174	4,688	37,381	4,140	39,484	3,834	39,211	3,513

Table 4

1976 BIRTHS UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT[1] IN SELECTED SUBSEQUENT YEARS

	1976		1977		1979		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units
Mining & Agriculture	478	319	726	238	615	176	552	129	506	118	556	105	780	96
Construction	4,489	2,245	5,902	1,614	5,162	1,068	3,957	719	3,856	590	3,961	554	4,281	509
Manufacturing	8,825	883	10,264	707	10,471	529	9,765	431	8,117	383	8,141	357	7,698	330
Transportation	1,907	642	2,227	483	2,288	367	2,213	273	1,871	233	1,855	214	1,974	200
Communications & Utilities	132	25	322	14	359	11	431	9	489	9	701	9	598	9
Wholesale Trade	4,487	1,426	5,623	1,074	5,295	897	5,678	716	5,698	647	5,668	605	5,906	556
Retail Trade	13,533	3,711	17,182	2,566	11,606	1,715	10,175	1,201	9,390	1,036	10,096	948	9,880	885
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	2,235	866	2,471	660	2,880	512	2,850	362	2,710	324	2,692	308	2,628	283
Services[2]	12,280	4,044	13,498	3,168	11,872	2,268	10,924	1,747	10,180	1,518	10,382	1,396	10,095	1,290
Other[3]	4,068	1,187	474	150	113	30	30	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	52,434	15,348	58,689	10,674	50,661	7,573	46,575	5,595	42,817	4,858	44,052	4,496	43,841	4,158

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[1] Except for birth-year employment, which refers to the pay period including the 12th of the month for the third month of the quarter in which the birth was identified, all subsequent employment is for the pay period including the 12th of September.

[2] Private households (SIC 88) and elementary and secondary schools (SIC 821) are excluded to prevent distortions due to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Law.

[3] This category includes establishments which could not be classified by industry. As these establishments are properly classified, they drop out of the "other" category. Therefore, comparisons over time of this category are not statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: See Table 1.

about 9,200 new jobs in the first year of operation and almost 11,900 jobs in 1984, an increase of 29%.

Employment in manufacturing tended to be relatively unchanged from the start-up years of 1975 and 1976 to 1984. The 1975 births showed a marginal increase while the 1976 births showed a small decline. Somewhat surprisingly, service sector employment in 1984 was about the same in the birth year for the 1975 new firms and less in 1984 for the 1976 new firms. For example, new firms provided about 11,100 new service sector jobs in 1975 and the survivors provided the same number of jobs in 1984. In 1976, new firms provided about 12,300 service sector jobs. In 1984, the surviving firms were providing only 10,100 jobs. It should be noted that the 1975 and 1976 births do not reflect the large growth in service sector employment which followed the advent of casino gambling in Atlantic City in 1978.

SURVIVORSHIP OF NEW FIRMS

One of the significant long-run determinants of new-firm employment is the new-firm survivorship rate. The more new firms which can survive the hardships often encountered in the early years, the greater will be the long-run impact on future employment levels.

The probability of success of a new business is low. Table 5 shows that, in 1984, only 25.9% of 1975 new firms and 27.1% of the 1976 new firms were still in existence. There were, of course, significant variations by industry sector. Firms in wholesale trade and manufacturing had relatively high survival rates but still less than 40%; firms in construction and retail trade had relatively low rates, 19.3% and 21.8%, respectively.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. In 1982, 17,100 new firms, with employment of almost 55,000, began operations in New Jersey. Consistent with a strong economy, birth activity increased sharply in 1983: 18,000 firms started operations and provided 63,300 new jobs. The 1983 increase in birth activity was the largest since the 1976 recovery.
2. New-firm activity continued to be concentrated in the retail trade and service industries. In 1982 and 1983, as in 1975, about one-half of all new units and one-half of new-firm employment was in these two industry sectors.
3. In 1984, the overall employment of surviving 1975 and 1976 births was approximately 85% of the birth-year total. Employment declines in retail trade and, to a lesser extent, construction combined to offset employment gains in mining and agriculture, transportation, communications and utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.
4. The survival rate of new firms is low. Only about 25% of the firms starting operations in 1975 and 1976 were still operating in 1984. Firms in wholesale trade and manufacturing have relatively high survivorship rates (but still less than 40%). Firms in retail trade and construction have relatively low survivorship rates.

All birth research conducted to date, including county data have been summarized in a comprehensive report entitled "Business Births in New Jersey." Copies may be obtained by writing to: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Table 5

SURVIVORSHIP RATES

	New Units		Surviving Units 1984		Survival Rate (%)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Mining & Agriculture	299	319	86	96	28.8	30.1
Construction	1,927	2,245	372	509	19.3	22.7
Manufacturing	833	883	267	330	32.1	37.4
Transportation	608	642	156	200	25.7	31.2
Communications & Utilities	34	25	10	9	29.4	36.0
Wholesale Trade	1,321	1,426	470	556	35.6	38.9
Retail Trade	3,437	3,711	749	885	21.8	23.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	843	866	259	283	30.7	32.6
Services	3,664	4,044	1,144	1,290	31.2	31.9
Other[1]	584	1,187				
TOTAL	13,550	15,348	3,513	4,158	25.9	27.1

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[1] The "Other" category is made up of establishments which originally could not be classified by industry. Because these firms were later classified into the proper industry, there were no survivors in this category by 1984.

SOURCE: See Table 1.

Economic Brief

PROJECTIONS BY BEA FOR NEW JERSEY

According to the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), New Jersey can expect increases in the rates of economic and demographic growth from 1983 to 2000 over those of the 1973-1983 decade. This is according to recently published projections of employment, personal income, and population in the Bureau's *Survey of Current Business*, May 1985.

In both total employment and total personal income, New Jersey's growth is projected to accelerate to a rate similar to the United States. This stands in contrast to the trend from 1973 to 1983, when New Jersey's growth lagged behind that of the nation. Previously declining industries projected to grow in employment after 1983 include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Transportation, communications, and public utilities, as well as retail trade are to enjoy increases in growth, while agriculture services, wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and service industries are expected to grow at a slower rate. No major industrial sector is projected to decline after 1983.

In 1972 dollars, New Jersey's personal income is projected to increase from $48.9 billion in 1983 to $74.2 billion in 2000. Similarly, per capita income is projected to increase from $6,558 in 1983 to $8,662 in 2000 (1972 dollars). According to these projections, through 2000, New Jersey will retain its status as having the third highest per capita income.

Earnings increases in the state in both durable and nondurable manufacturing and government are projected to be well below the national average. In contrast, earnings gains in construction and private service-type (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities, and services.) industries are projected to keep pace with the national average.

The most notable change in trend is projected for population. According to BEA, the New Jersey population growth rate will increase from 0.2% (1973-1983) to 0.8% (1983-2000); from 17% to 103% of the national rate. The year 2000 population in this model reaches a level of 8.562 million, up from 7.464 million in 1983. It should be observed that population grows at a slower rate than employment in both the state and the nation. Although the BEA model views state population change as a consequence of employment change, it assumes that an increasing proportion of the total population will be employed. This can occur as a result of changes in labor force participation, unemployment, and interstate commutation, as well as changes in the age distribution of the population.

DATA AVAILABILITY

These projections are based on an extension of past economic relationships and assume no major policy changes. A further discussion of projected trends and a brief discussion of projection methodology appear in the May 1985 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Current estimates of total and per capita personal income are available from Sandra Mancuso, N.J. Department of Labor, New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 (609-984-2593).

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, INCOME, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1983-2000

	Population (thousands)		Total Personal Income (millions of 1972 dollars)		Employment (thousands)	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
1973	7,335	211,349	40,592	1,001,799	3,095	92,604
1983	7,464	234,023	48,946	1,280,180	3,480	106,891
1990	7,043	249,203	60,868	1,603,313	4,006	123,071
2000	8,562	267,464	74,163	1,970,899	4,508	138,338
Average Annual Growth Rate						
1973-1983	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.4
1983-2000	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.5
Index, U.S. Average Annual Growth Rate=100						
1973-1983	17	100	76	100	82	100
1983-2000	103	100	96	100	100	100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Volume 65, No. 5, May 1985.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - 1

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,866P
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

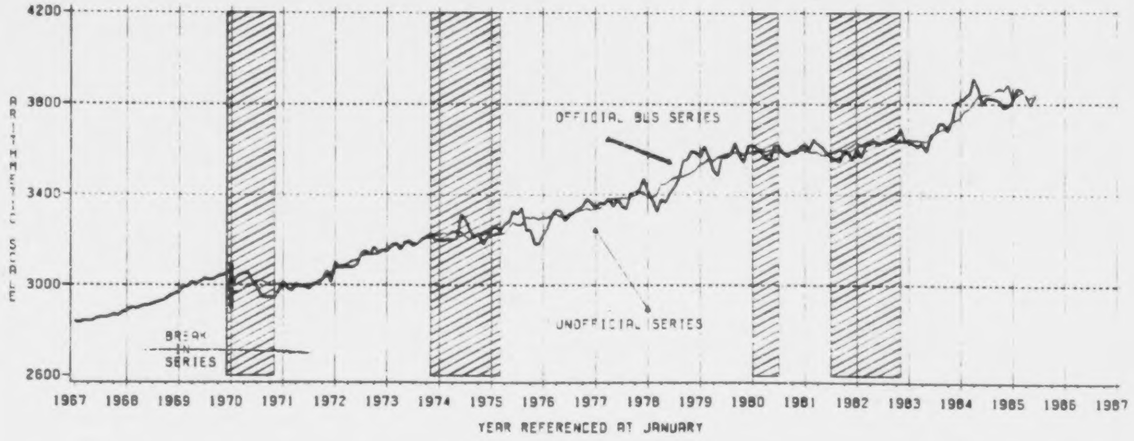
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,647P
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603		
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

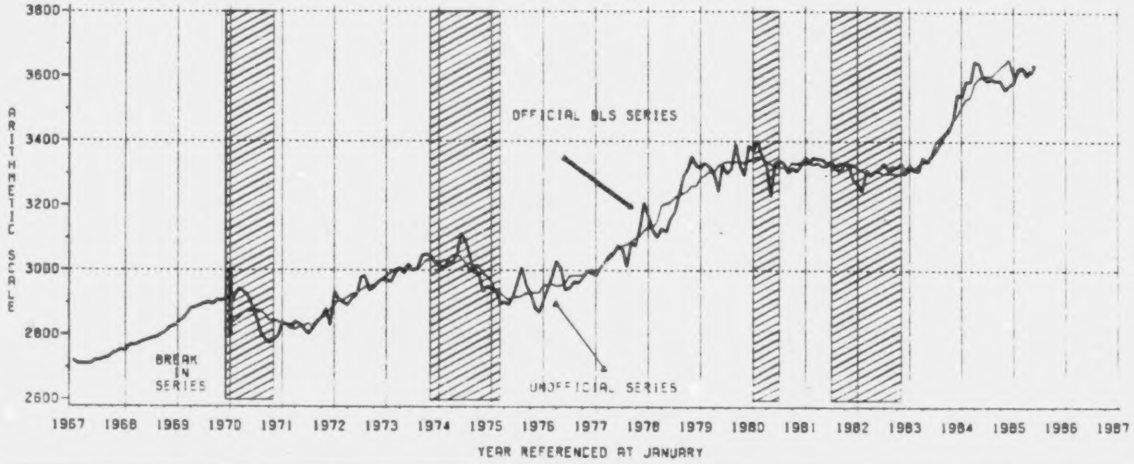
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219P
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240		
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

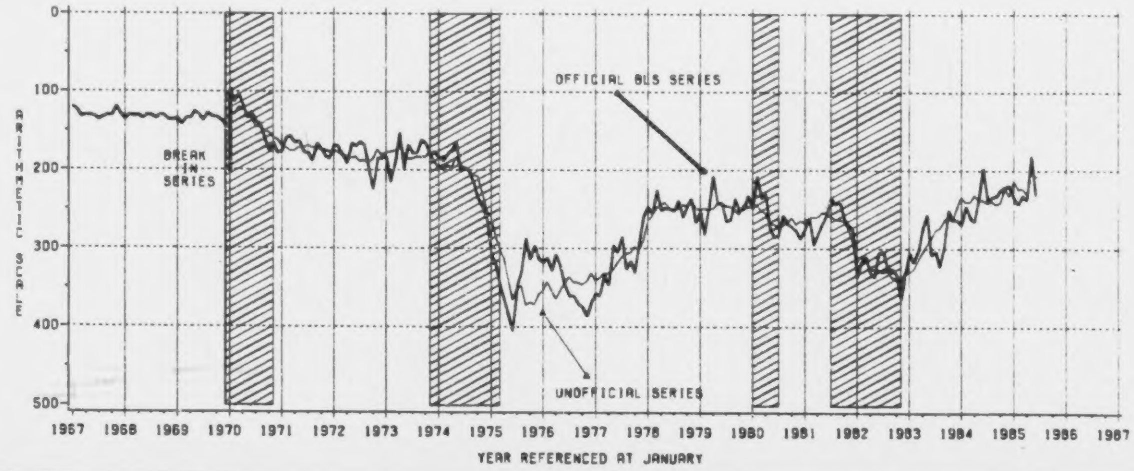


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6P
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

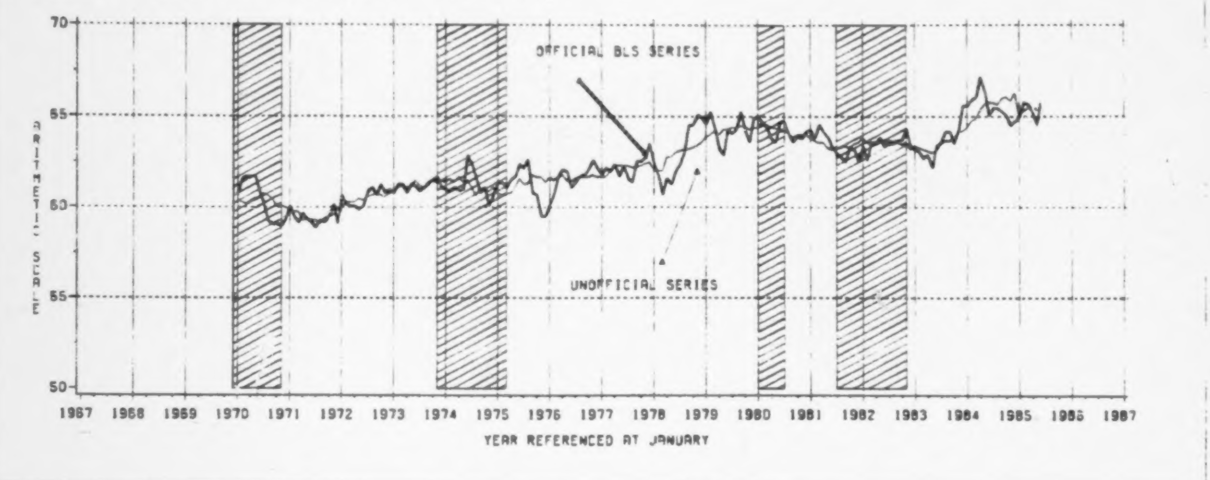
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9P
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

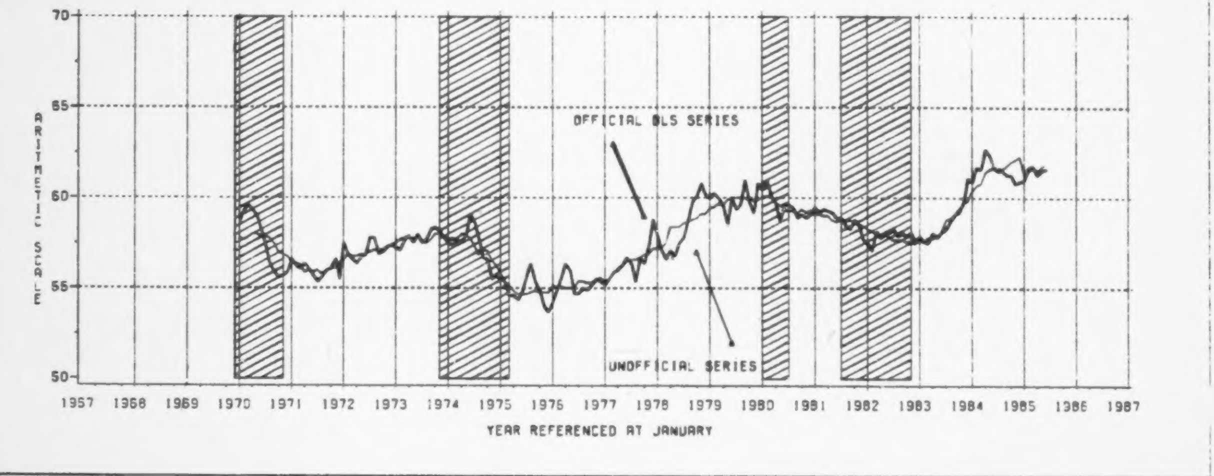
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7P
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

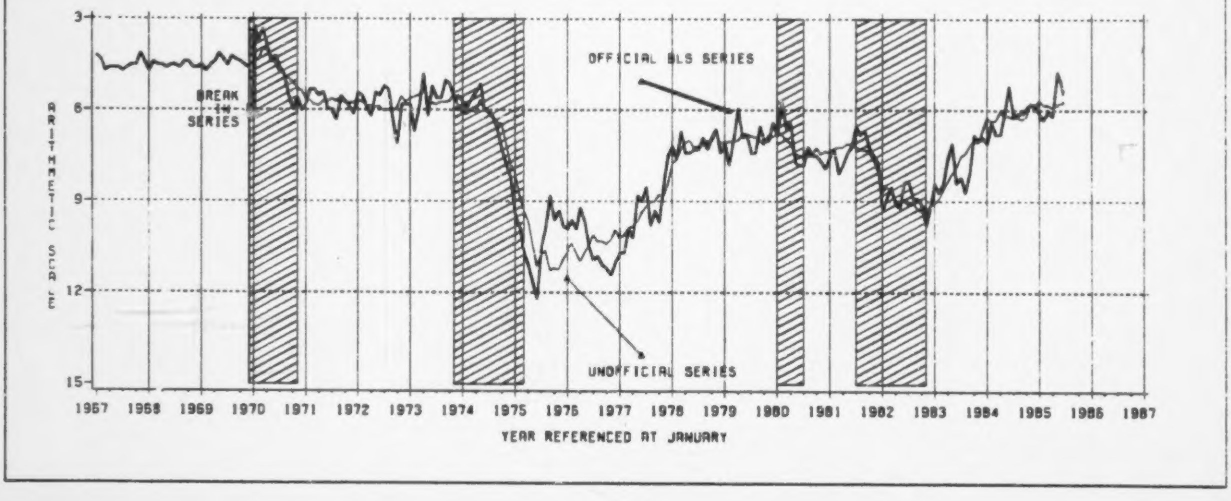


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1R	3437.6R
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3498.6P	3438.1P
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

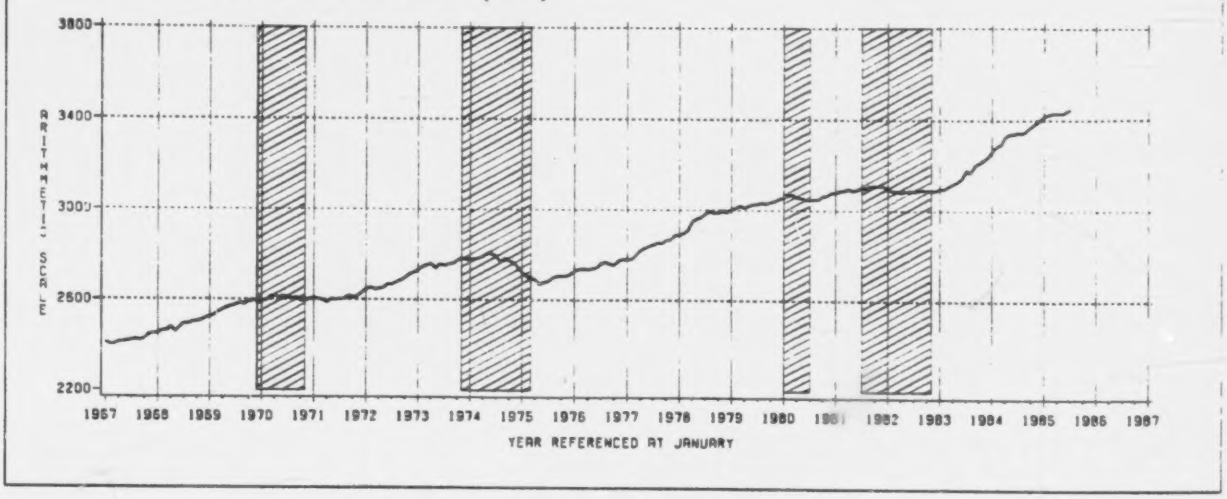
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4R	2900.3R
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2955.3P	2901.5P
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

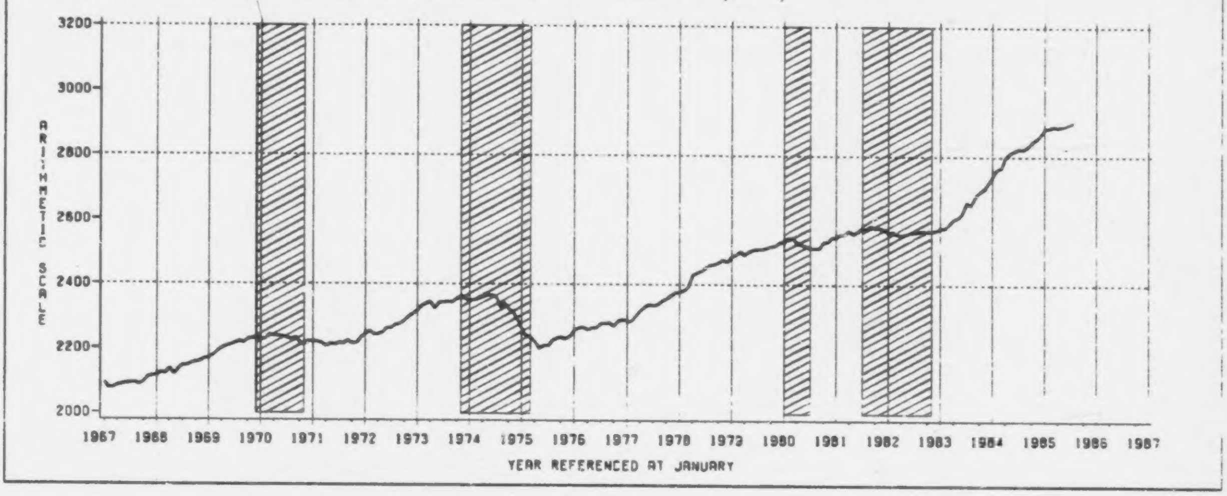
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7R	537.3R
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	543.3P	536.6P
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

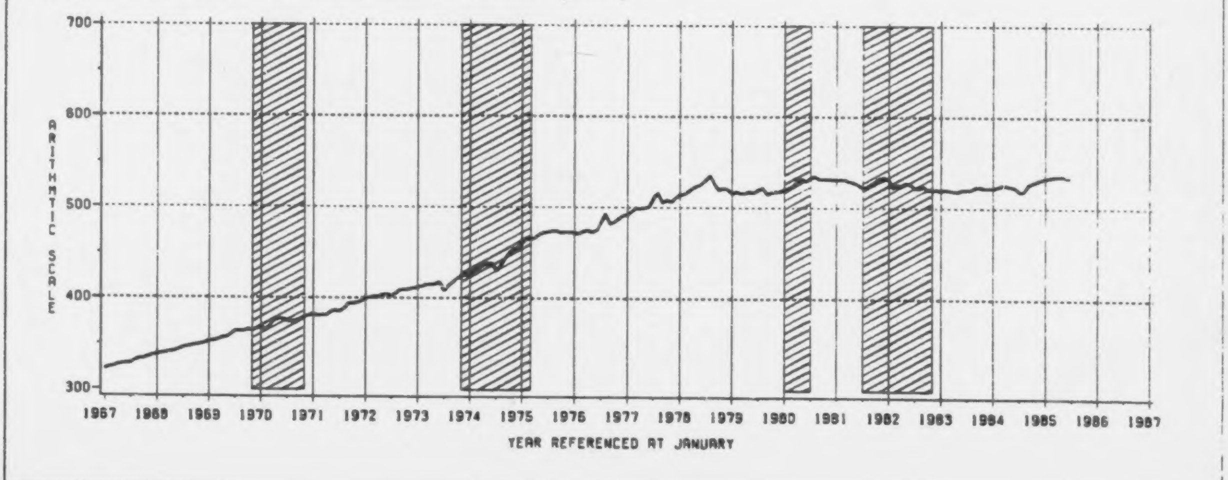


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7R	726.3R
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	729.9P	723.2P
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

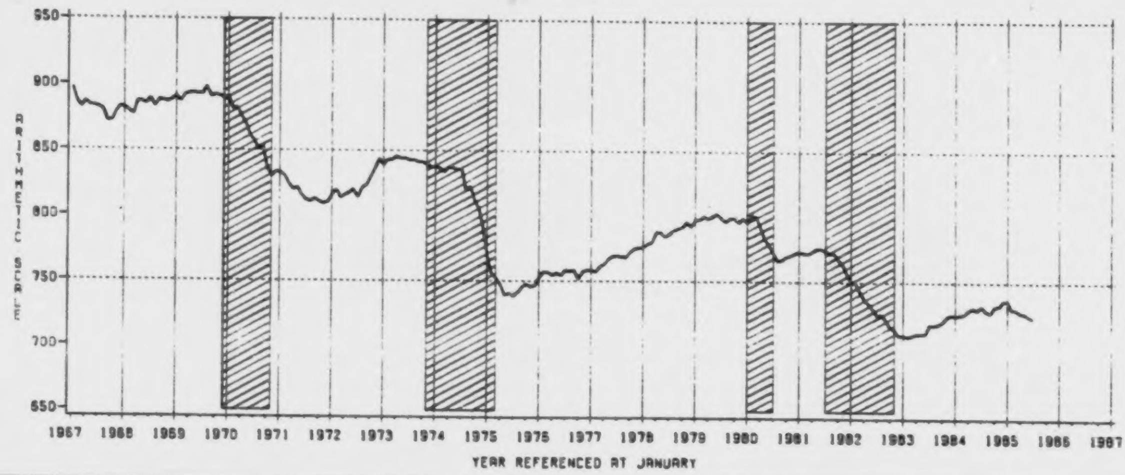
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9R	152.5R
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	159.0P	152.0P
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

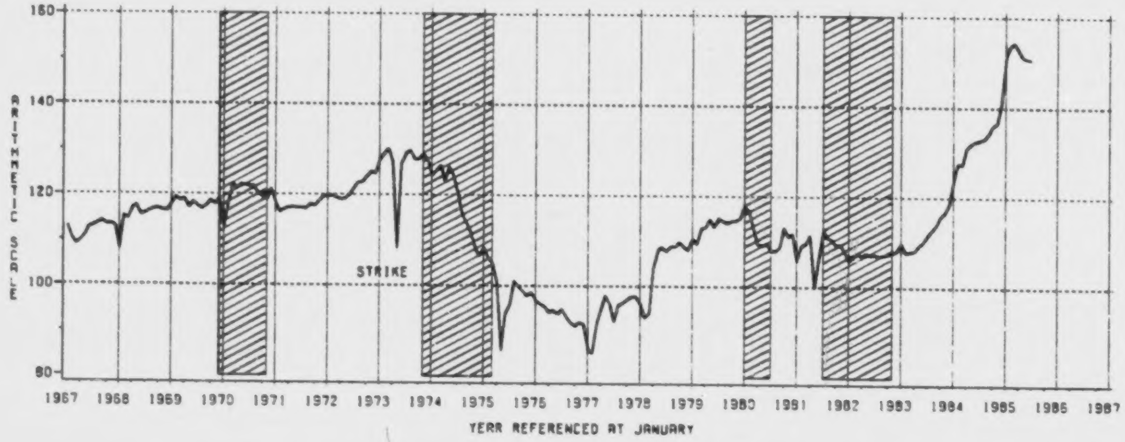
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5R	2019.3R
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2064.0P	2024.0P
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

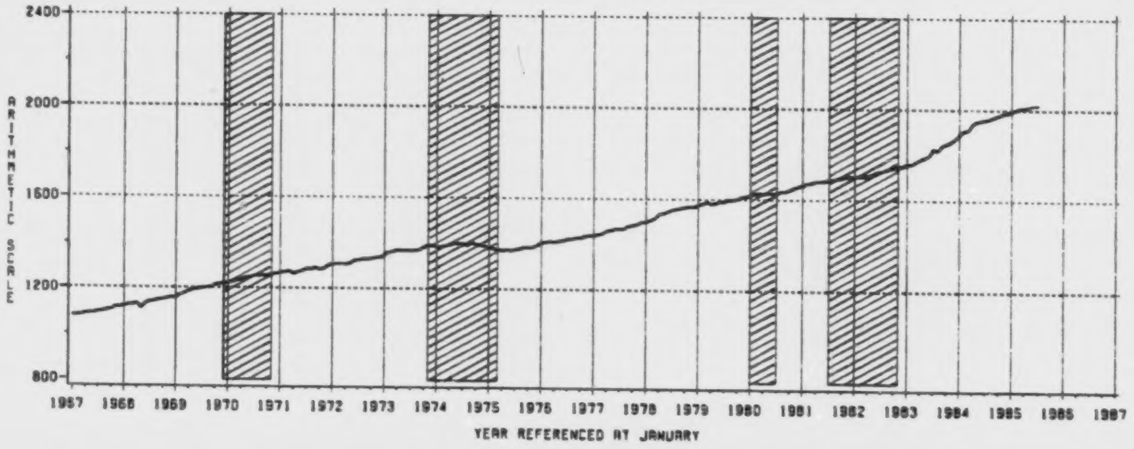


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7R	453.6R
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	458.4P	453.9P
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

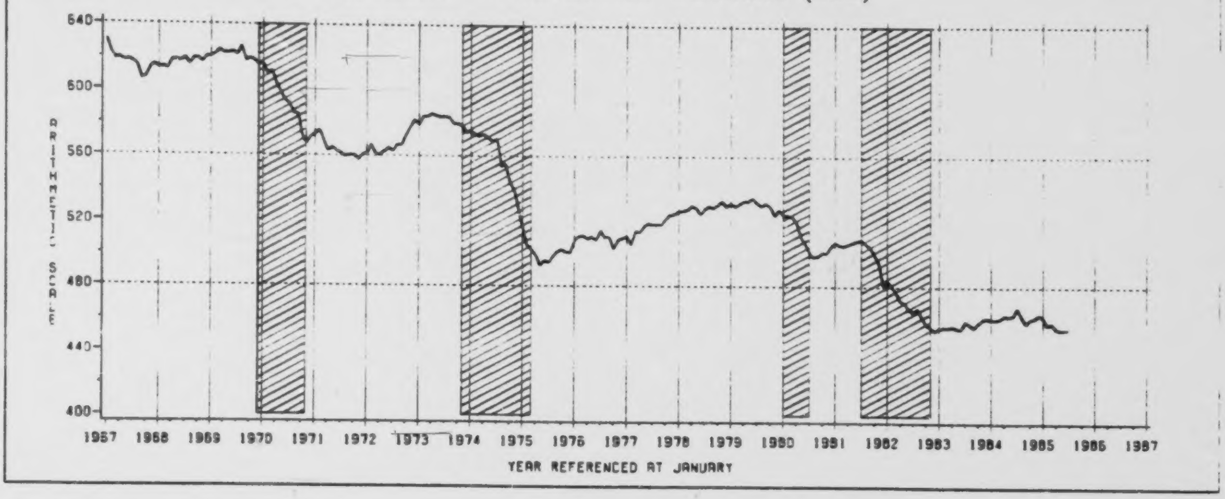
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9R	41.0R
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.2P	41.2P
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

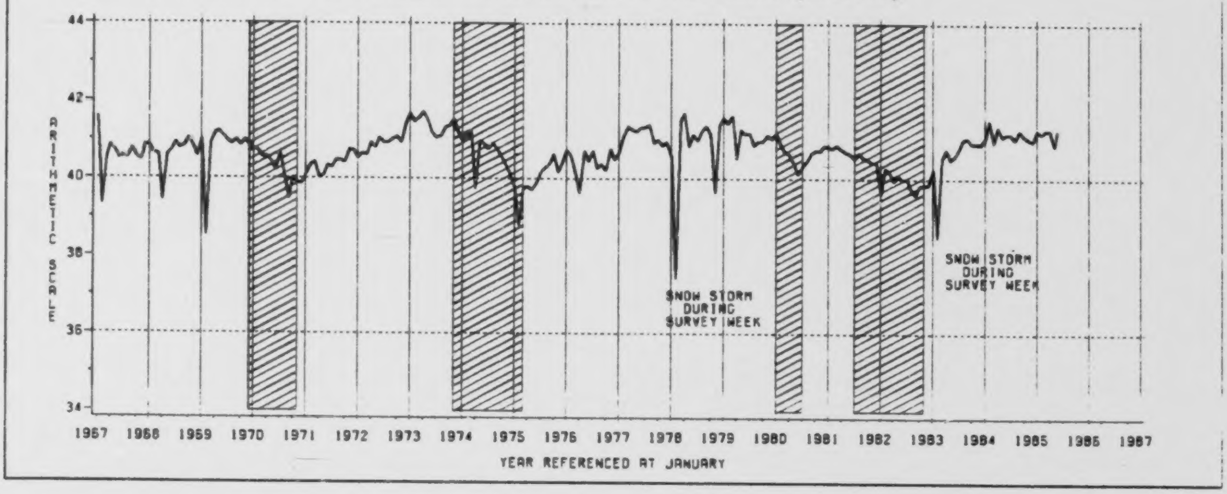
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515R	18,598R
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,886P	18,701P
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



SNOW STORM DURING SURVEY WEEK

SNOW STORM DURING SURVEY WEEK

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

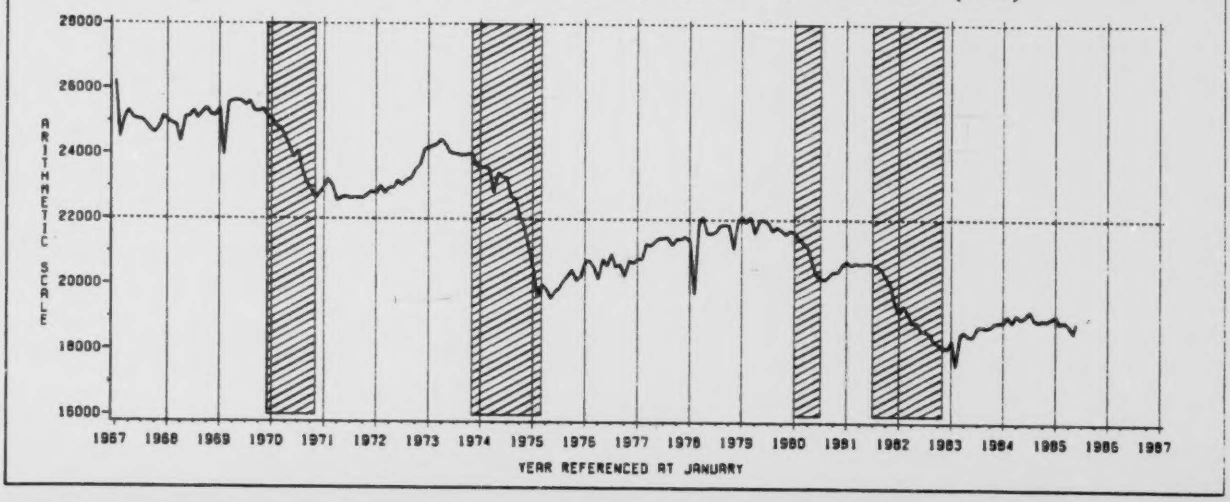


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23R
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	405.00P
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

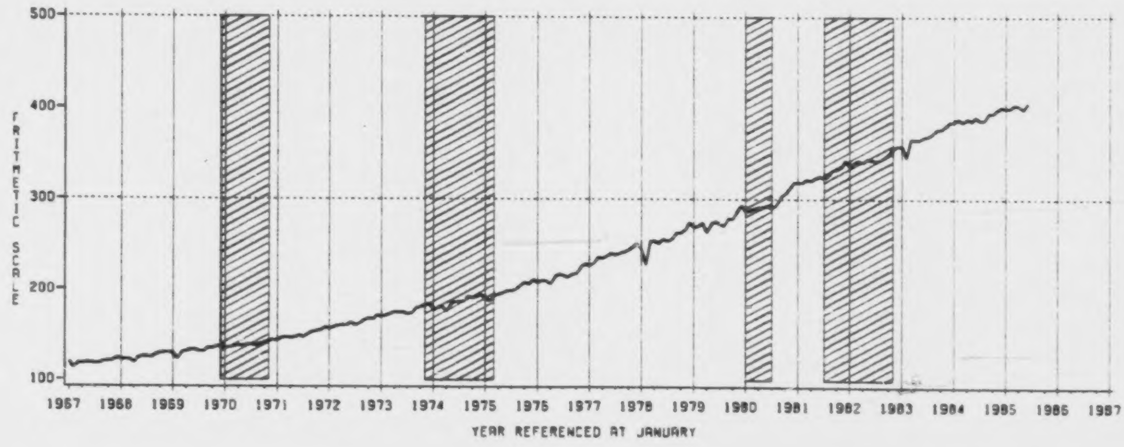
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

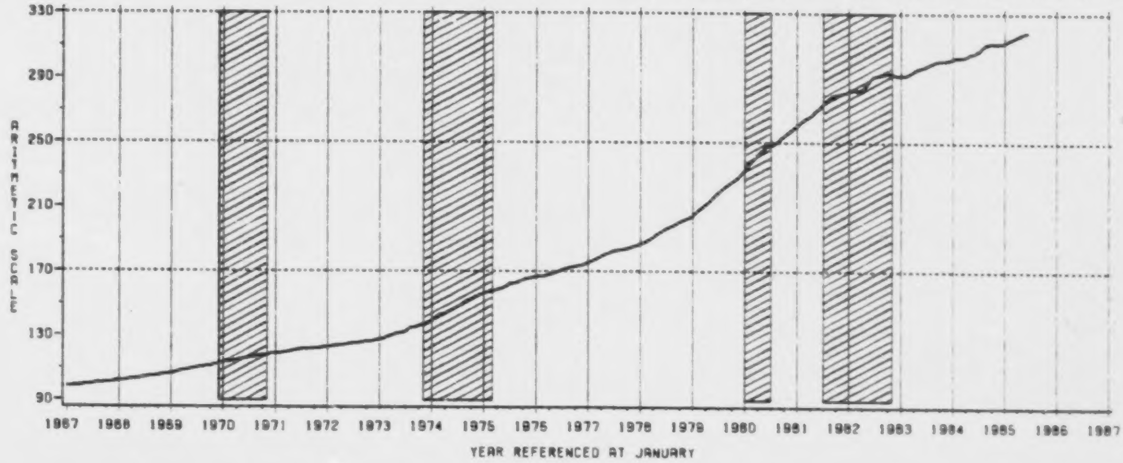
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64R	105.78R
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.34P	106.56P
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

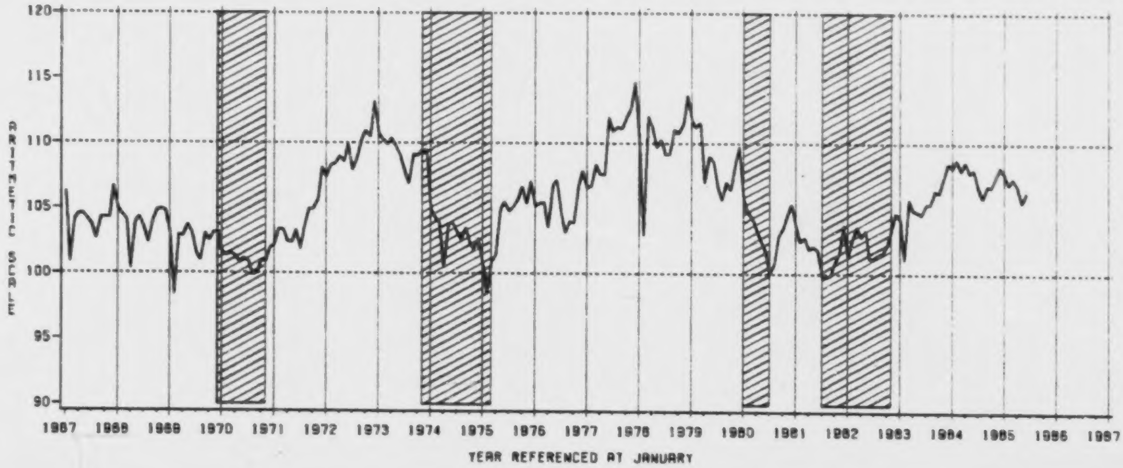


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

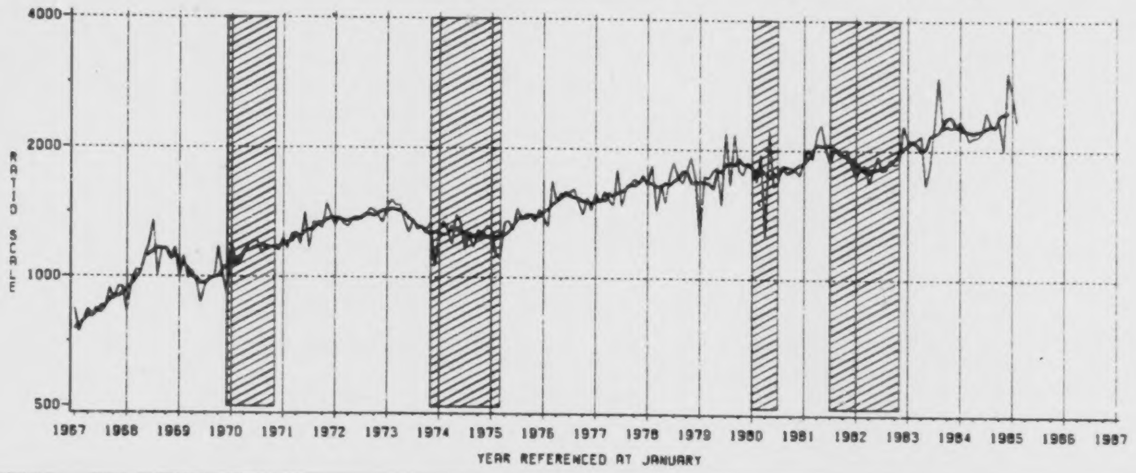
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	106	104
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77	87	75
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78	100	81
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64		
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102	Break in series beginning in January 1984 See page S-3 for explanation.	
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75		
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

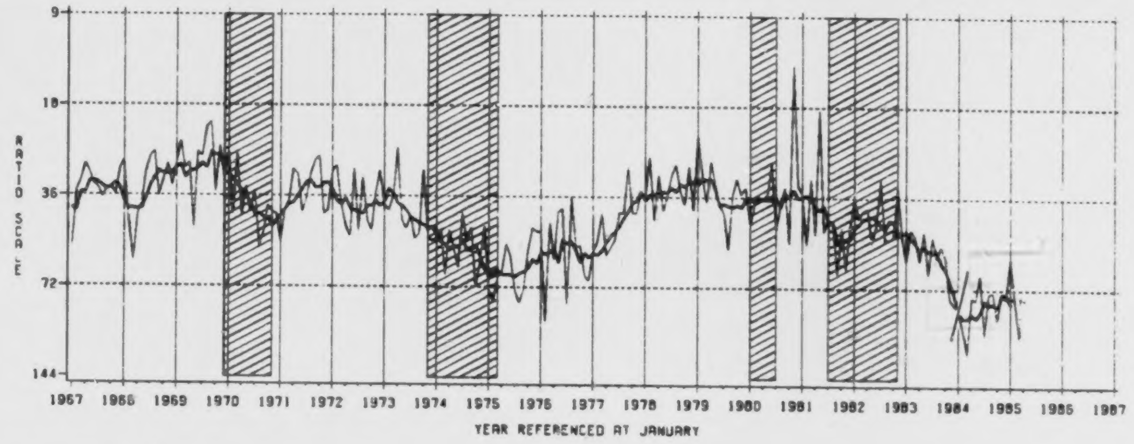
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS) FOUR–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

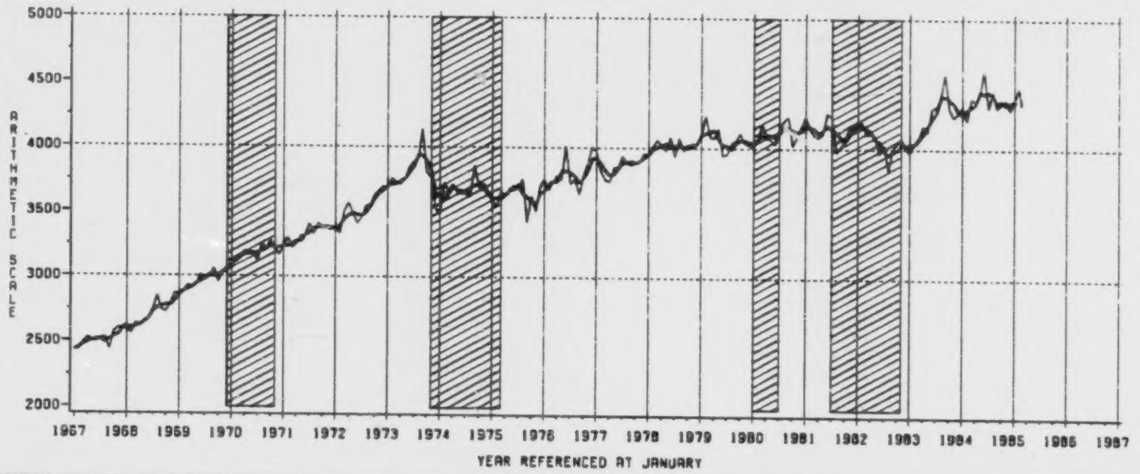


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

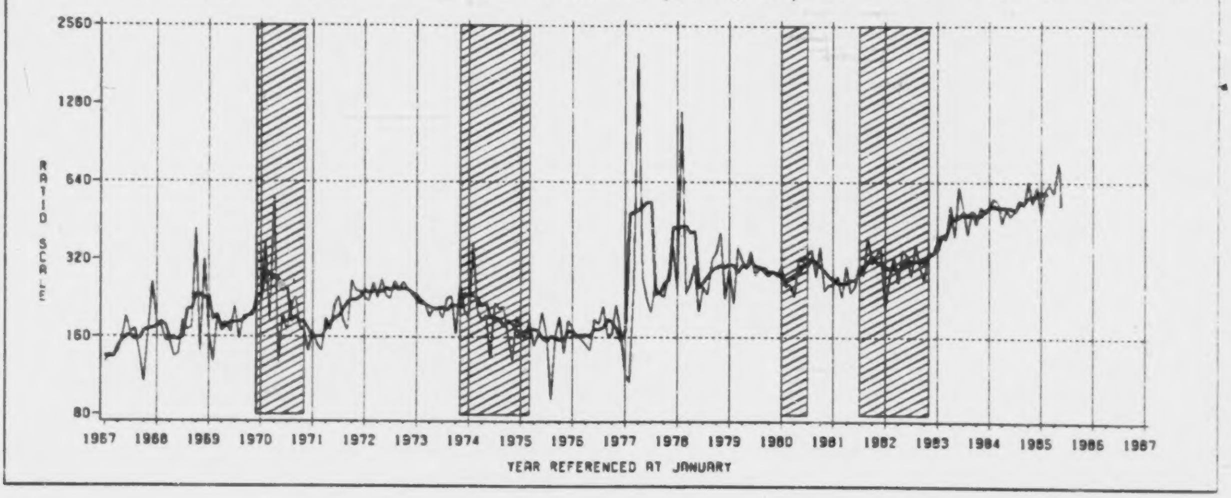
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

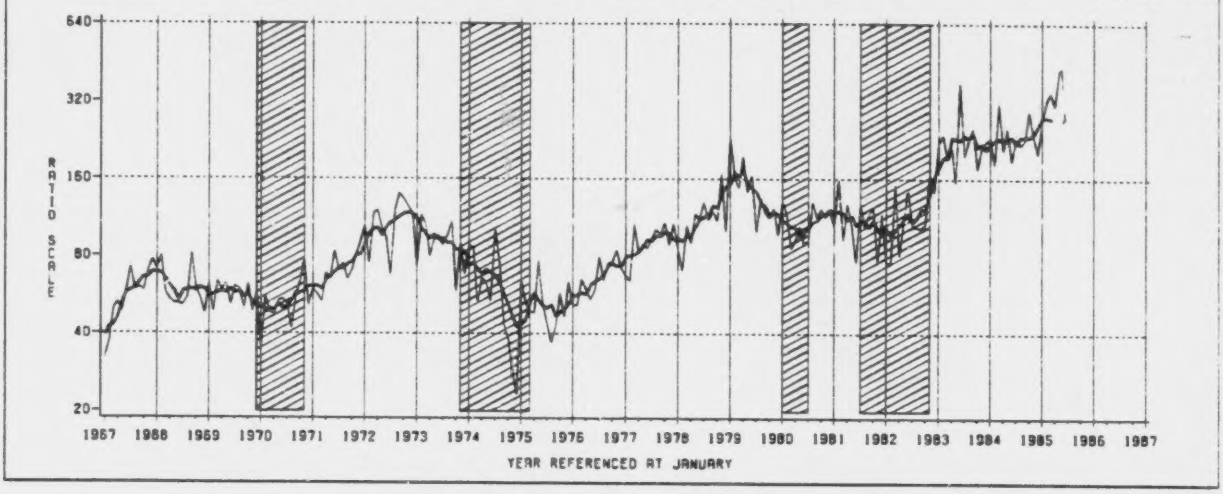
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

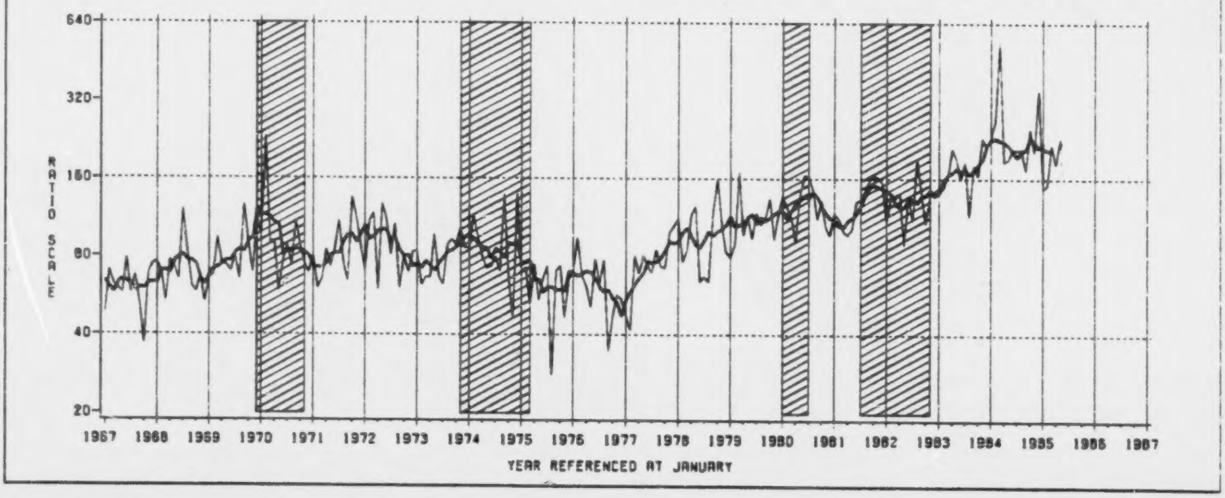


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

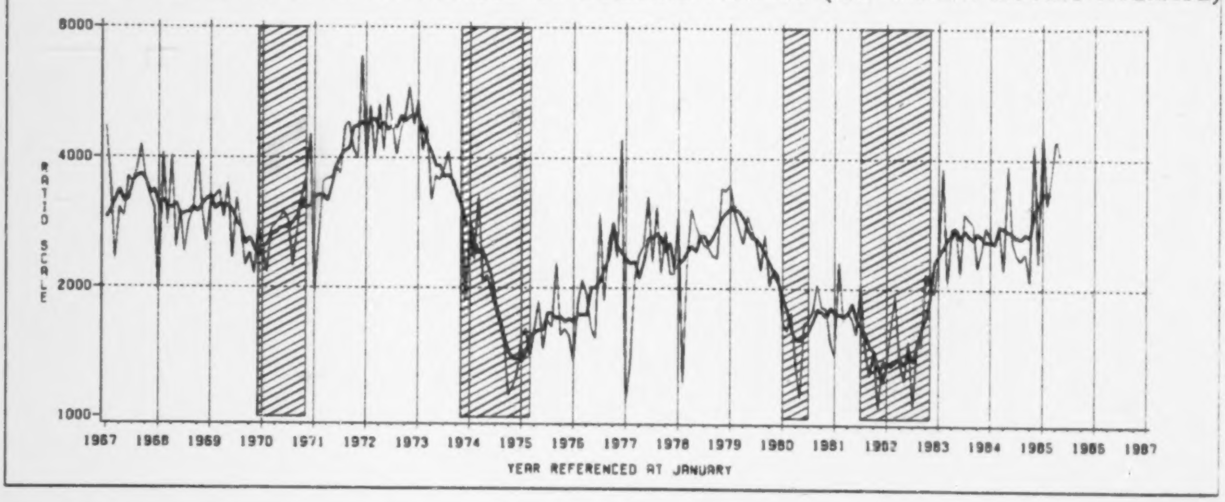
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

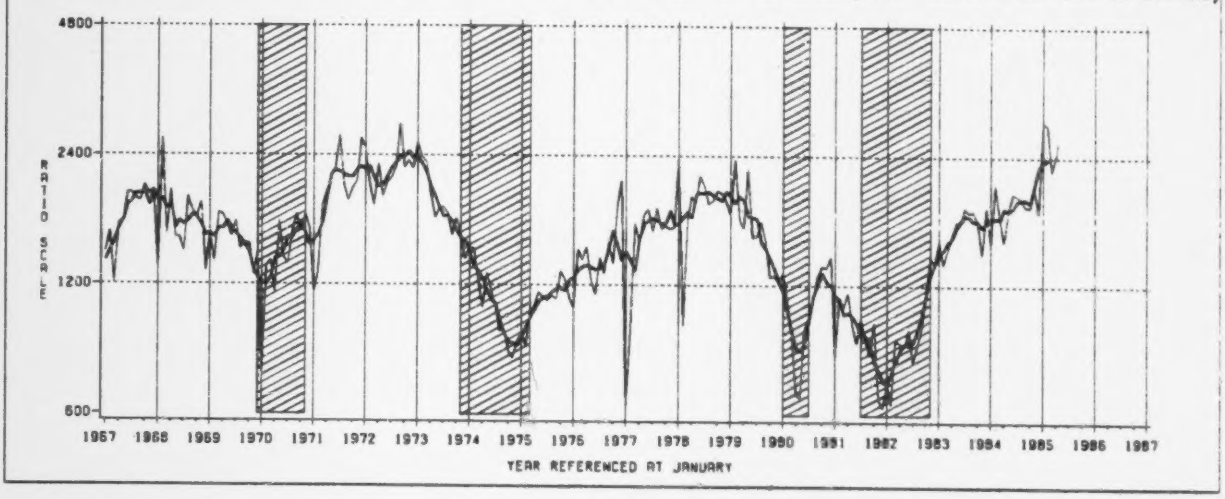
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375		
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

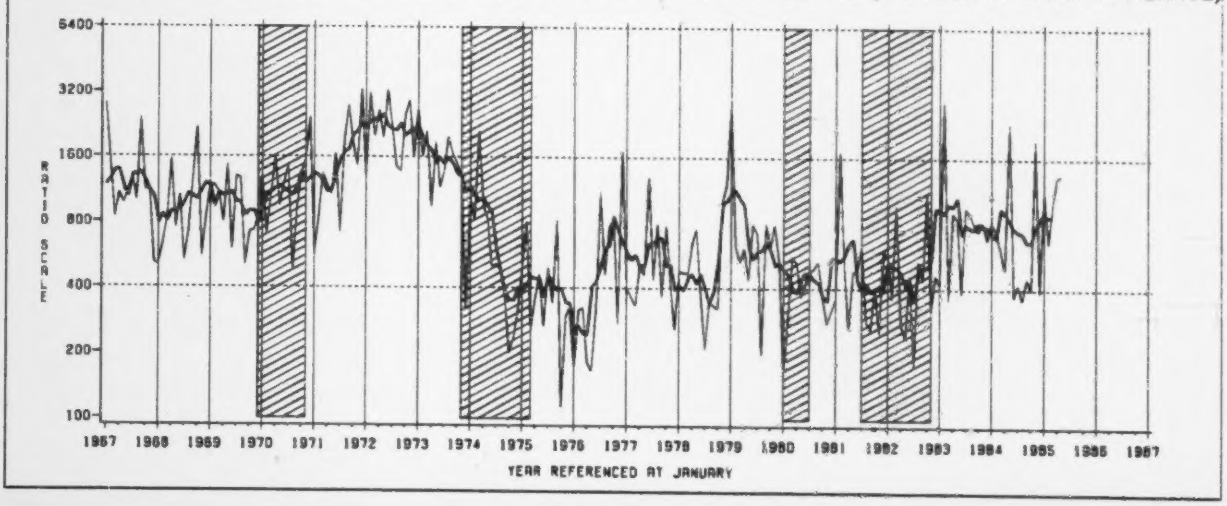


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893R	4,010R
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,195P	4,056P
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784		
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

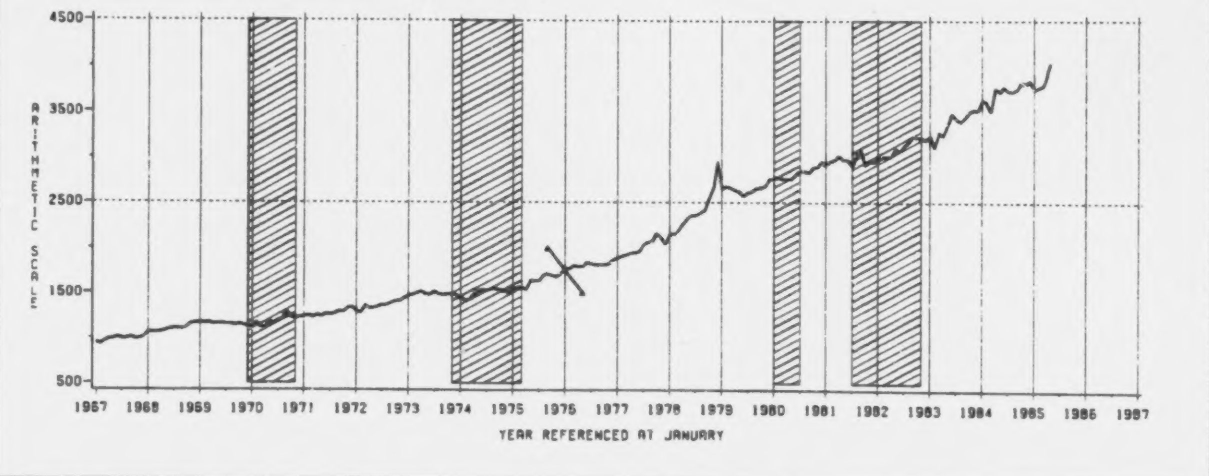
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434R
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,451P
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

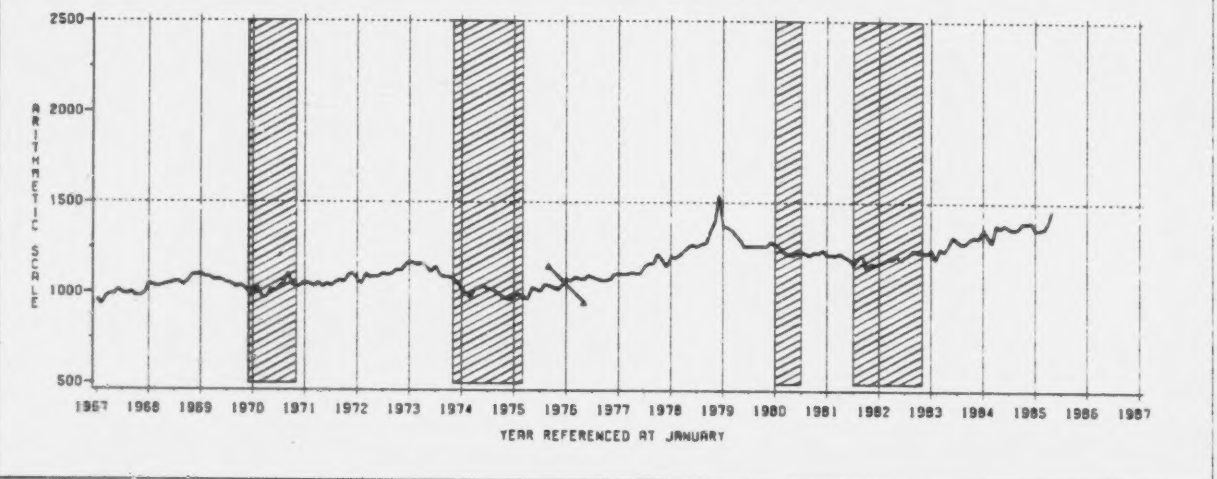
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251	Data Temporarily Unavailable	
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

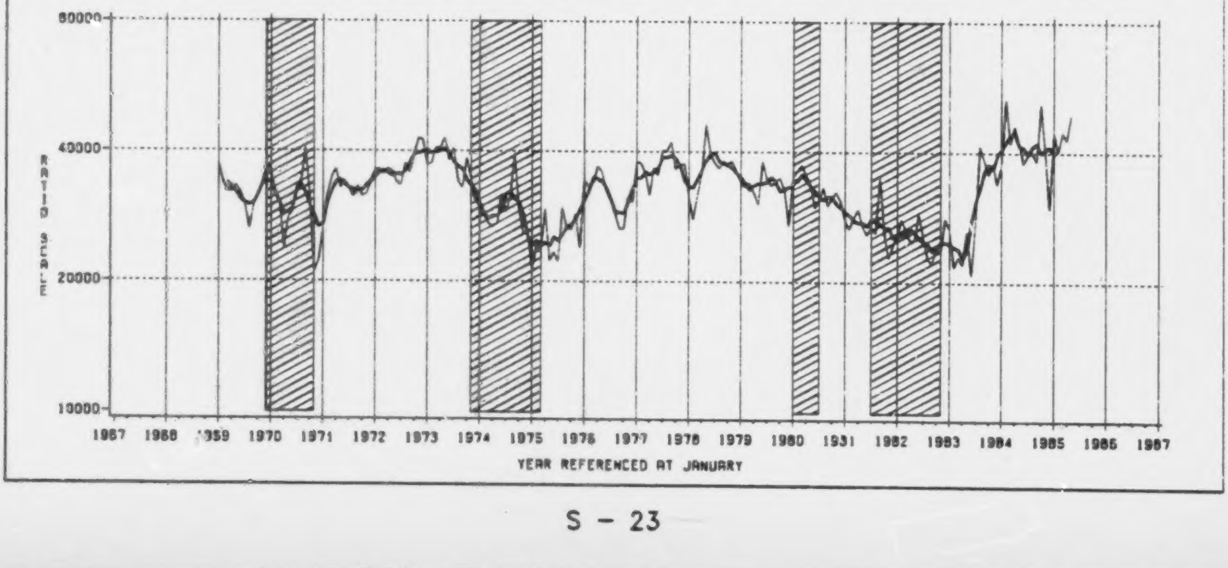


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

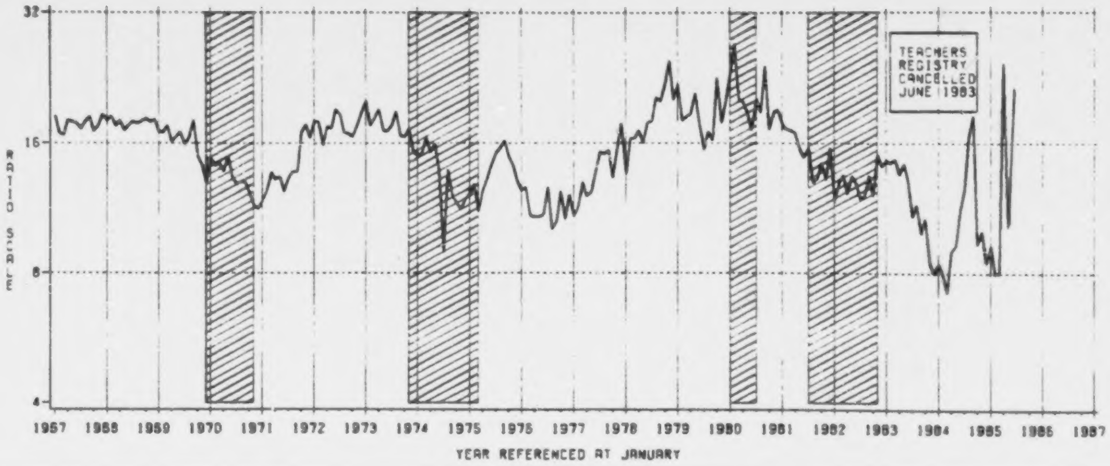
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

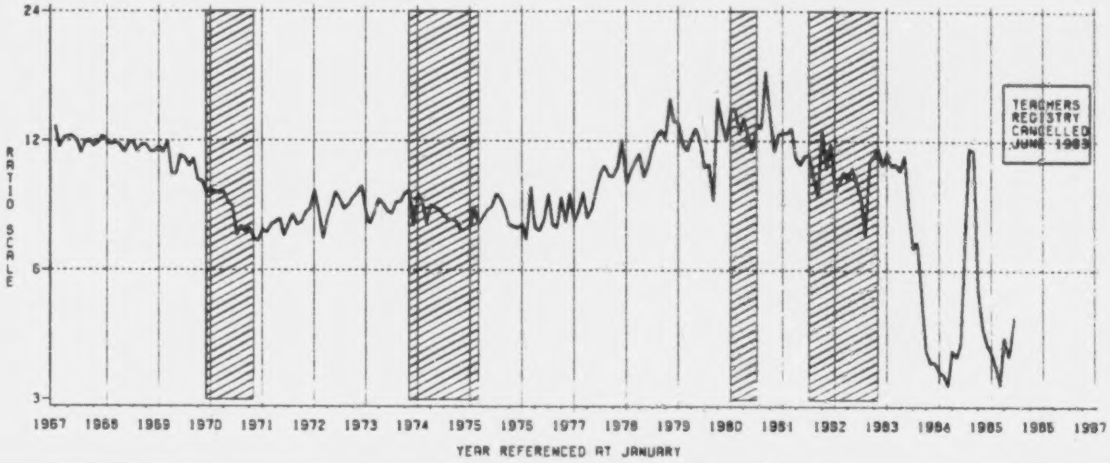
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) - INVERTED SCALE

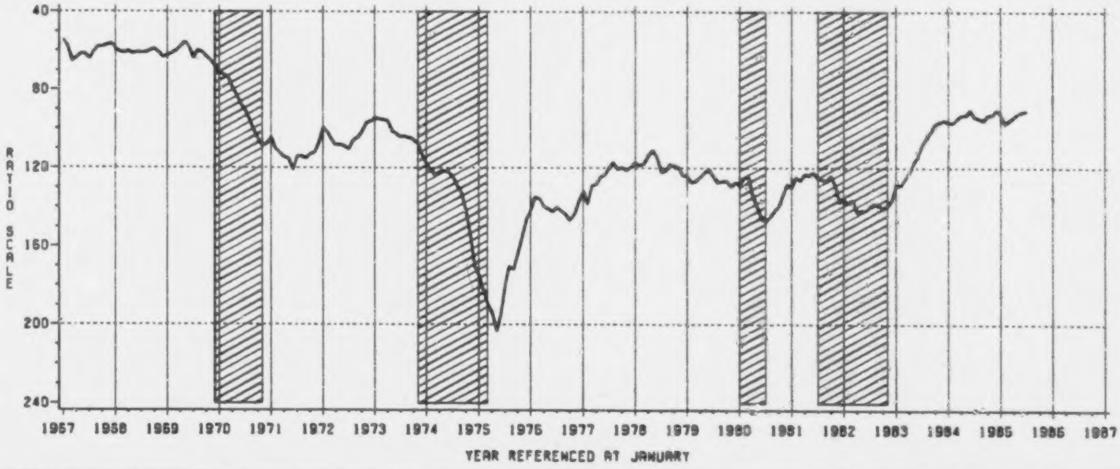


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

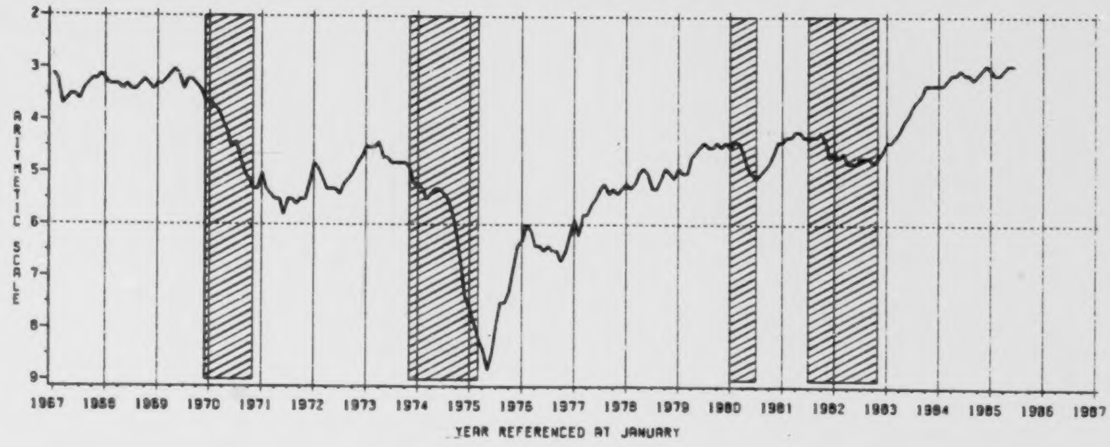
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

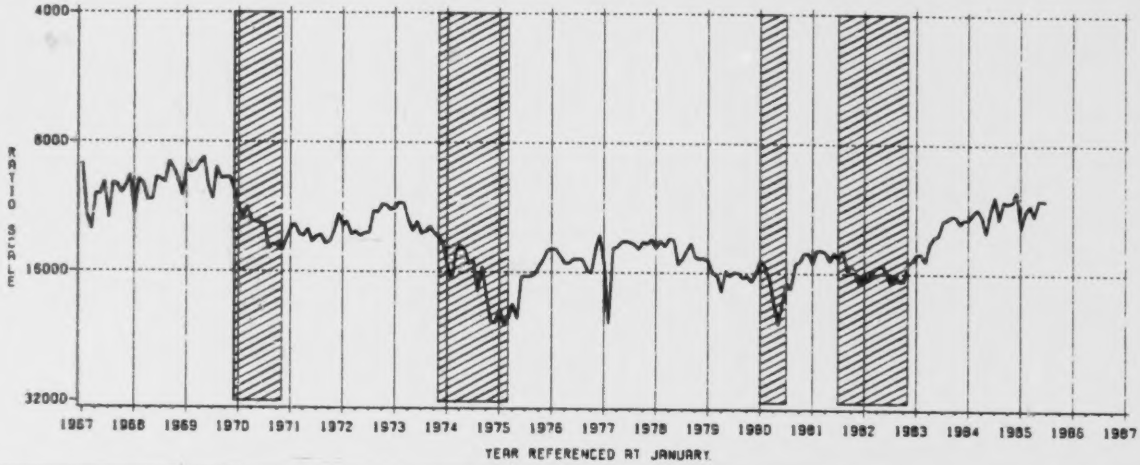
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231		
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172		
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513		
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529		
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,255	14,499	13,330		
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826		
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707		
AUG	15,152	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139		
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627		
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863		
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

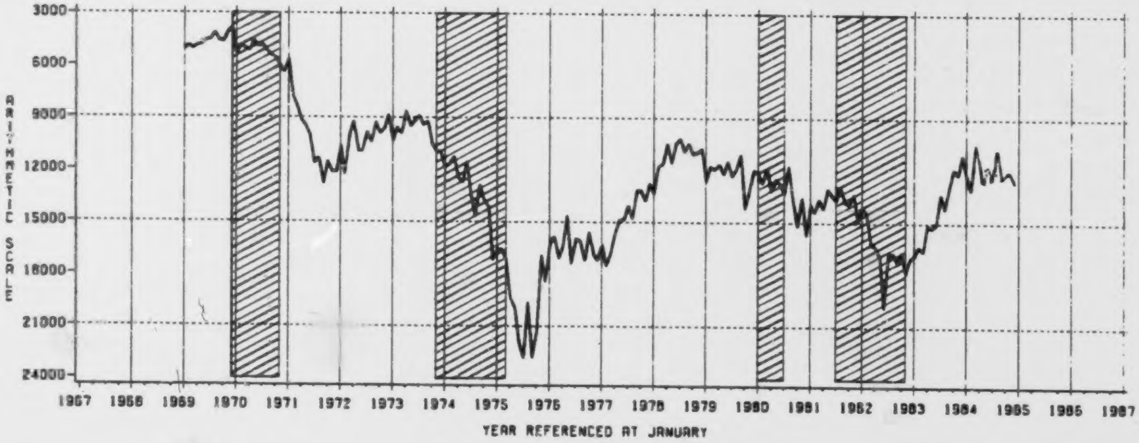


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

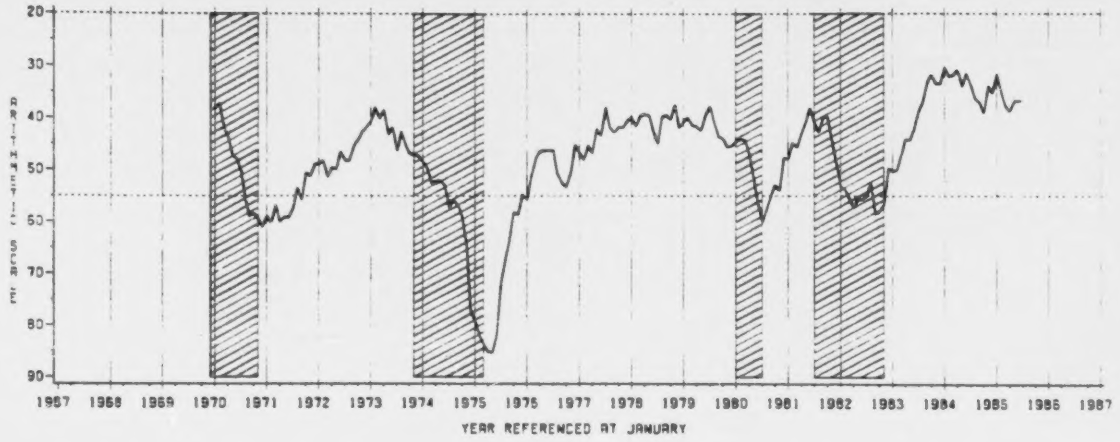
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

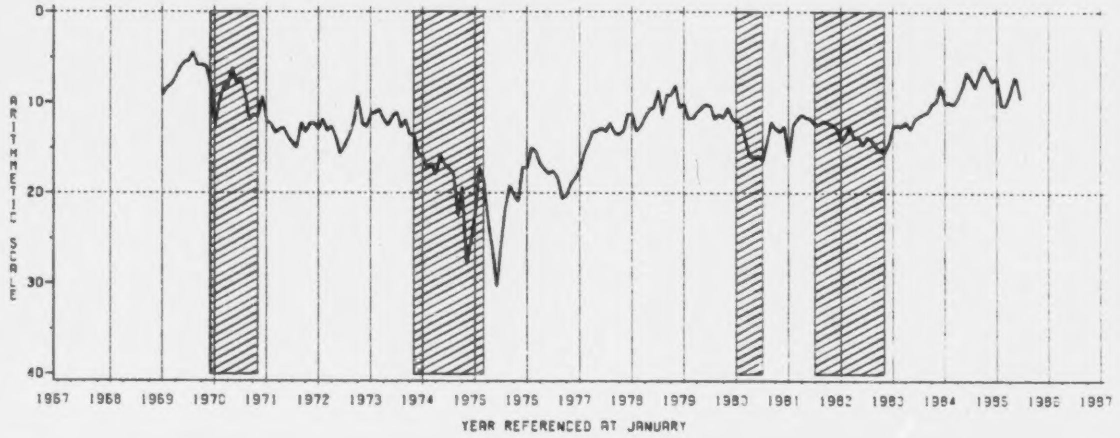
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

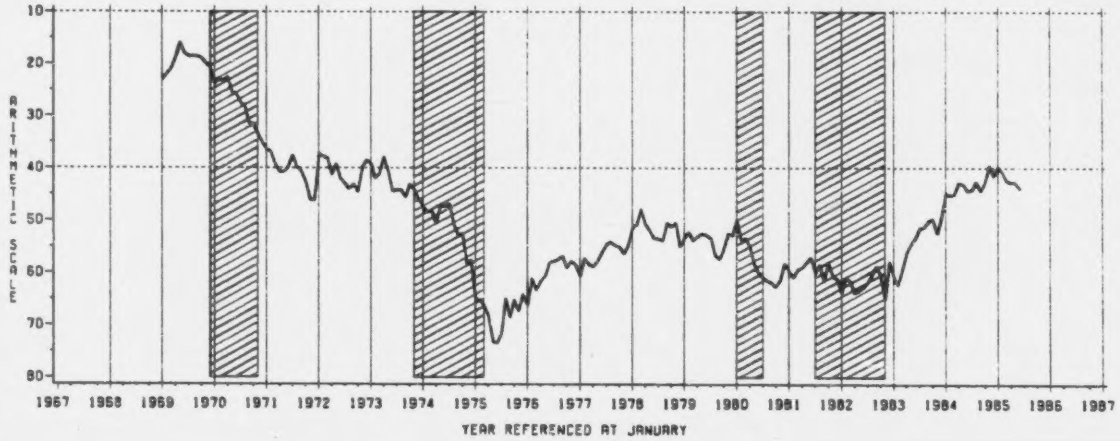
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3429.4	3437.6	3438.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2901.5
GOODS PRODUCING	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.5
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2024.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	536.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3498.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.3
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Construction	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	159.0
MANUFACTURING	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	729.9
Durable Goods	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	347.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1
Furniture & Fixtures	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Primary Metal Industries	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.6
Metal cans	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.0
Metal stampings	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.1
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
General industry machinery	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7
Service industry machinery	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3
Other machinery, except elec.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.5
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Communication equipment	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.9
Electronic components & access.	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.7
Motor vehicles	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.9
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	22.5
Nondurable Goods	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.1
Food & Kindred Products	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	45.2
Canned, cured & froze	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8
Beverages	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.2
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984							1985					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Other apparel & related products	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.2
Paper & Allied Products	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4
Other paper & allied products	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3
Printing & Publishing	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4
Newspapers	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8
Commercial printing	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1
Other printing & publishing	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Drugs	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.2
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2
Other petroleum & coal products	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.8
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
Leather & Leather Products	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other leather & leather products	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2556.32	2607.3
Private-Service Producing	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2064.0
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	219.1
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Other transportation	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	125.8
Communications	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	58.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	846.9
Wholesale trade	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.5
Retail trade	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	591.4
Retail general merchandise	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6
Food stores	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.5
Auto dealers & service sta.	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.5
Apparel & accessories	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4
Eating & drinking places	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	191.0
Other retail stores	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.2
Banking	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.8
Insurance agents & carriers	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	70.0
Services	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	803.8
Medical & other health services	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.6
Hospitals	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.3
Educational services	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.4
Other services	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	547.8
Casinos	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.3
Public Sector	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	543.3
Federal	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.5
Local	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	355.5
State*	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.3
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984							1985					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	405.00
Durable Goods	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.30
Lumber & Wood Products	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	269.74
Furniture & Fixtures	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	323.54
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	430.70
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	457.86
Pottery & related products	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.89	395.02
Primary Metal Industries	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	434.58
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	482.78
Iron & Steel foundries	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	657.94
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	348.74
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	404.48
Metal cans	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	442.64
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	561.37
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	359.16
Metal Stampings	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	377.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	424.55
Construction & related machinery	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	383.73
Metalworking machinery	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.36
Special industry machinery	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67
General industry machinery	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	428.79
Service industry machinery	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	387.48
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.76
Elec. test & distribution equip.	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.14
Radio & TV receiving equipment	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90
Communication equipment	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	534.26
Electronic components & access.*	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.16
Transportation Equipment	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	664.07
Motor vehicles & equipment	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.87
Instruments & Related Products	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	463.10
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	317.60	322.70
Nondurable Goods	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	387.60
Food & Kindred Products	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	431.36
Canned, cured & frozen food	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	385.14
Grain mill & bakery products*	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	413.91
Beverages*	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	525.79
Textile Mill Products	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	340.00
Apparel & other Textile Products	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	222.91
Men's & boys' suits & coats	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	211.80
Men's & boys' furnishings*	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	227.37
Women's & children's undergarm.*	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.70
Paper & Allied Products	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	428.40
Paperboard containers & boxes	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	408.07
Printing & Publishing	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	384.18
Newspapers	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	404.43
Commercial printing*	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	419.48
Chemicals & Allied Products	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	487.10
Industrial inorganic chemical	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	492.61
Plastic materials & synthetics*	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	555.86
Drugs	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	475.53
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	418.20
Paints & allied products	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	437.47
Industrial organic chemicals	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	546.98
Petroleum & Coal Products*	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	661.76
Petroleum refining*	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	328.34
Rubber & rubber products	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	357.86
Miscellaneous plastic products	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	323.70
Leather & Leather Products	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	257.63

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2
Durable Goods	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.5
Lumber & Wood Products	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	40.2
Furniture & Fixtures	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.2
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8
Pottery & related products	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.7
Primary Metal Industries	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.3
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6
Iron & steel foundries	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.4
Metal cans	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	41.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.0
Metal Stampings	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.5
Construction & related machinery	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8
Metalworking machinery	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.3
Special industry machinery	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8
General industry machinery*	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	40.3
Service industry machinery*	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.[illegible]	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.6
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	42.9
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2
Communication equipment	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.3
Electronic components & access.*	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.5
Transportation Equipment	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8
Instruments & Related Products	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.8
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	40.0
Food & Kindred Products	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42[illegible]	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.3
Grain mill & bakery products*	42.[illegible]	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.5
Beverages*	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.3
Textile Mill Products	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.4
Men's and boys' suits & coats	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.3
Men's & boys' furnishings*	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1
Paper & Allied Products	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.5	42.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	43.0
Printing & Publishing	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	38.0
Newspapers	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	33.9
Commercial printing*	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	41.5
Plastic materials & synthetics*	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.9
Drugs	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.8
Paints and allied products	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.1
Industrial organic chemicals	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.8
Petroleum & Coal Products*	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	44.0
Petroleum refining*	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.3
Rubber and rubber products	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.5
Leather & Leather Products	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83
Durable Goods	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.96
Lumber & Wood Products	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71
Furniture & Fixtures	7.53	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.93
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.97
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.22
Pottery & related products	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.95
Primary Metal Industries	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.81
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.36
Iron and Iron foundries	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.51
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.89
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.77
Metal cans	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.27
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.43
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76
Metal stampings	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.23
Construction & related machinery	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.89
Metalworking machinery	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.17
Special industry machinery	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86
General industry machinery	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.64
Service industry machinery	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.91
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.82
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25
Communication equipment	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.06
Electric components & access.*	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.51
Transportation Equipment	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22
Motor vehicles & equipment	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.06
Instruments & Related Products	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.72
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.72
Nondurable Goods	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.47
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.80
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22
Beverages*	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.43
Textile Mill Products	7.64	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	8.00
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.48
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.53
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.86
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.56
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.08
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.49
Printing & Publishing	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.11
Newspapers	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.93
Commercial printing*	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.01
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.57
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.87
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.38
Drugs	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.57
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.25
Paints & allied products	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	10.15
Industrial organic chemicals	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.78
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04
Petroleum refining*	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	7.95
Rubber & rubber products	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	8.88
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.80
Leather & Leather Products	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.33

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,901	3,841	3,853	60.0	48.0
Total Employment	3,687	3,650	3,650	37.0	37.0
Total Unemployment	214	191	203	23.0	11.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	208	180	197	28.0	11.0
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	5.3	0.5	0.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.4	4.7	5.2	0.7	0.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	83,225	85,696	81,278	-2,471	+ 1,947
Federal Employees' Program	384	442	464	- 58	- 80
Veterans' Program	247	253	293	- 6	- 46
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	197	3,493	12,821	-3,296	-12,624
TOTAL	84,053	89,884	94,856	-5,831	-10,803

[1] This was a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and expired March 31, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	83.2	85.7	81.3	-2.5	+1.9
Male	46.8	48.8	43.9	-2.0	+2.9
Female	36.4	36.9	37.4	-0.5	-1.0
White, not Hispanic	50.8	51.1	51.2	-0.3	-0.4
Black, not Hispanic	19.8	20.4	18.6	-0.6	+1.2
Hispanic	11.6	13.0	10.6	-1.4	+1.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	+0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	33.8	36.0	29.1	-2.2	+4.7
Durable Goods	15.5	15.5	13.6	0.0	+1.9
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.7	3.1	1.9	-0.4	+0.8
Machinery except electrical	2.2	1.9	2.1	+0.3	+0.1
Electrical machinery	4.3	4.3	3.6	0.0	+0.7
Nondurable Goods	18.2	20.5	15.5	-2.3	+2.7
Food & kindred products	2.0	2.3	1.6	-0.3	+0.4
Textile mill products	1.0	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.0
Apparel & other textile products	6.6	8.2	6.2	-1.6	+0.4
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.7	1.1	-0.3	+0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.5	4.0	2.4	-0.5	+1.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.7	1.8	1.1	-0.1	+0.6
NONMANUFACTURING	49.2	48.1	50.3	+1.1	-1.1
Contract construction	7.1	7.3	5.1	-0.2	+2.0
Transportation & public utilities	4.6	4.0	5.5	+0.6	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	16.2	16.4	16.0	-0.2	+0.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+0.2
Services	15.3	14.6	15.3	+0.7	0.0
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	13.9	14.7	14.0	-0.8	-0.1
25 through 34	27.9	28.3	26.4	-0.4	+1.5
35 through 44	17.1	17.4	16.7	-0.3	+0.4
45 through 54	12.7	13.8	11.8	-1.1	+0.9
55 through 64	9.2	9.4	10.5	-0.2	-1.3
65 and over	2.5	2.0	2.0	+0.5	+0.5
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	7.2	7.9	7.9	-0.7	-0.7
3 to 4 weeks	9.3	9.8	9.4	-0.5	-0.1
5 through 14 weeks	41.3	41.9	40.6	-0.6	+0.7
15 weeks and over	25.4	26.1	23.4	-0.7	+2.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr[1] 1985	Mar[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	3,931	2,937	11,166	7,205	+ 55.0
Private Units	3,861	2,937	11,096	7,205	+ 54.0
Single Family	2,715	1,920	7,645	5,047	+ 51.5
Two-Family	132	190	602	522	+ 15.3
Three-or-Four Family	377	88	583	120	+385.8
Five or More Family	637	739	2,266	1,516	+ 49.5
Public Units	70	0	70	0	--
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$263,521	$217,129	$754,474	$495,349	+ 52.3
New Buildings	$225,472	$182,453	$637,491	$401,181	+ 58.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 38,049	$ 34,676	$116,983	$ 94,168	+ 24.2

[1] Based on reports received from 401 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 412 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE US	LABOR FORCE NJ	EMPLOYMENT US	EMPLOYMENT NJ	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME US	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME NJ	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) US	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
Jun	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.[illegible]	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18.. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Series 20 (Business Failures) data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Six-month moving average not shown on graph for January, February and March of 1984 because of above. Series 36 (Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions) has been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors.

10/4/85 55425-1

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 253 Based on data available through August 30, 1985

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic situation showed little change between June and July. Business activity held to a moderately rising course, consumer prices advanced an annual rate of only 2.3% and unemployment remained stuck at 7.3% of the civilian labor force for the sixth month in a row. Economic growth has been sluggish since mid-1984, especially in manufacturing and homebuilding, and little if any acceleration is anticipated by most forecasters for the period immediately ahead. Gross national product grew at annual rates of only 0.3% in the first quarter and 2.0% (revised) in the second.

Employment climbed to another record high in July, with most of the gains in trade, finance, and business and personal services. Factory jobholding was essentially unchanged from June but down 211,000 from where it was five months earlier. July's hiring added only fractionally to the nation's wage and salary income, but retroactive social security payments helped raise total personal income by a more respectable 0.4%, matching June's increase and helping to cancel an 0.7% drop a month earlier.

Consumer spending remained on an upward track, also advancing by 0.4% in July, but business expenditures on new equipment showed signs of weakness and housing starts were subdued for the third month in a row following a promising upturn earlier in the year sparked by reduced mortgage interest rates. Starts were at an average annual rate of 1,674,000 during May through July, compared with 1,830,000 during the first four months of the year. This slippage in the face of improved mortgage market conditions has surprised many analysts and has been attributed by some to wariness about the federal deficit and the future course of the economy. At least some improvement from the recent pace is still expected for the months immediately ahead, but a full rebound to the volume of starts of early 1984 appears unlikely.

Industrial production edged up another 0.2% in July as gains for consumer goods and construction supplies more than offset reduced output of business equipment and defense and space products. The dip of defense and space production is of little consequence since it was nothing more than a pause from a steep (9.1%) uptrend over the past year that is likely to resume. However, the slippage of business equipment output for the second month in a row appears to reflect a combination of softening domestic demand, heavy import penetration, and continued difficulties exporting abroad. Though the value of the dollar has been moving down in recent months, it remains high and is still a serious problem for domestic producers of consumer goods, business equipment, and farm products.

Most business analysts have been revising their projections downwards because of the weak performance of key economic barometers in recent months and their continued concern about the international trade and federal budget deficits. They disagree on details and magnitudes, but the most common expectation is one of lackluster growth during the year ahead that, at best, will hold unemployment about where it is.

On the more positive side, few forecasters predict either a recession or a near-term resumption of serious inflationary pressures. Consumer prices are expected to increase somewhat more in 1986 than in 1985 as an easing of the value of the dollar triggers mark-ups for imports and reduces the constraints of stiff foreign competition on domestic pricing policies. This is not expected to get out of hand, however, because of the anticipated sluggishness of the economy's growth rate and the persistence of above-normal unemployment and excess industrial capacity.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of August 30, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey's business expansion continued in July, fueled by sustained growth in the service sectors and a record pace of construction activity. Manufacturing remains the only soft spot in the state's economy. Though factory jobholding held its own in July, its trend had been downwards since the beginning of the year, mirroring its performance nationally. Manufacturers' orders have been sluggish across the nation, in part because of the adverse effects of the overvalued dollar on the ability of domestic producers to compete in international markets.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey was essentially unchanged in July at 3,439,900 on a seasonally adjusted basis, but would have increased had it not been for abnormal seasonal patterns that caused misleading drops of 1,800 in the public sector and 3,500 in construction. Government employment simply returned to where it was before an erratic jump a month earlier, and the shortfall of seasonal hiring in construction (for the fourth month in a row) appears to be nothing more than a compensation for the fact that the building boom and favorable weather had resulted in a smaller than usual contraction of this industry during the winter months.

Private service-producing industries expanded their payrolls by 4,100 jobs in July, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. Most of the gain was attributable to hiring by wholesalers, restaurants, and the recreation industry where additional staff was taken on by the recently opened Trump Castle Casino. Partially offsetting these increases were layoffs in air transportation and trucking. Also, seasonal hiring fell short of expectations in finance, insurance and real estate, despite the move of 300 jobs from New York City to Jersey City by Bankers Trust.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 1,100 on a seasonally adjusted basis, reversing a steady erosion that began last winter and took a toll of 12,300 jobs between January and June. The significance of July's uptick is questionable, however, since it primarily reflects fewer-than-usual short-term layoffs that typically occur in connection with vacation shutdowns during July rather than the result of stepped up hiring. Unless hiring has since picked up, July's improvement will be reversed in August when recalls from vacation layoffs will fall short of seasonal expectations.

Though the New Jersey economy is still growing, job expansion has moderated thus far in 1985, as has been the case nationally. Since January, the State's economic growth has generated an average of 3,200 additional jobs per month, substantially fewer than the monthly average of 13,200 chalked up during the preceding 25 months. This is partly attributable to the retrenchment in manufacturing, but it also reflects a more subdued pace of expansion in the service sectors and a stabilization of employment in construction following the huge increases of 1983 and 1984.

The extraordinary job increases recorded by New Jersey's construction and service sectors during the first two years of recovery from the recession far exceeded the state's underlying population and labor force growth rates and could not have continued indefinitely. They were fueled by a strong surge of pent-up demand for consumer durable goods, housing and office and commercial space that was bound to ease as the business recovery matured; they were made possible by the availability of a substantial reserve of labor that had been unemployed or had chosen to remain out of the labor force during the recession.

Except for the "structurally unemployed"--displaced workers and others whose skills do not match the requirements of growing industries--this reserve of idle labor resources has been largely eliminated. In response to the increased job openings generated by the business expansion, the state's labor force participation rate climbed from a 63.6% average in 1982 to a record 65.6% during 1984 and has remained at about that level thus far this year. This is about a percentage point above the national average and about as high as it can be expected to go. The unemployment rate dropped by more than three percentage points over the same period and leveled off at an average of only 5.8% during the first seven months of 1985, the lowest since 1973. Under these conditions, labor supply constraints would have made it impossible to sustain the steep employment expansion of 1983 and 1984 even if the growth of demand had not tapered off.

New Jersey's substantially improved labor market conditions have resulted in shorter lines at local unemployment insurance offices and an opportunity to rebuild the once-bankrupt trust fund out of which benefits are paid. The percentage of covered workers collecting regular state UI benefits (the insured unemployment rate) dropped to a weekly average of only 3.1% in 1984 and 3.0% for the first seven months of 1985. Except for a handful of months during the Korean and Vietnam Wars, it has not been this low since the 1940s.

Spending by New Jersey consumer's picked up during the second quarter, after showing some weakness earlier in the year. For the full first half of the year, dollar sales of Garden State retail outlets were up 6.6% from their year earlier pace, slightly more than matching a 5.9% increase nationally. When adjusted for price increases, the state's over-the-year retail sales gain has been running at about 4.2%.

The State's construction indicators remain extremely strong, with the total volume of contract awards during the first seven months of the year exceeding those during the same months in 1984 by 33% in marked contrast to a 4% increase nationally. Nonresidential building contracts have been running at almost exactly the same pace as in 1984, but homebuilding awards have increased 58% and public works contracts have recorded a 44% gain. Nationally, residential contracts have shown no over-the-year change and awards have risen 11% for public works projects and 6% for nonresidential buildings.

New Jersey has also been outpacing the nation in the number of new business formations. During the first four months of the year (the most recent data available), the number of new business incorporations was up from its volume for the comparable period in 1984 by 11% in New Jersey and 3% nationally. At the same time, fewer businesses have been failing. Statistics for individual months have fluctuated erratically thus far in 1985, but for the first seven months taken together, business bankruptcies in New Jersey were off 8% from a year earlier. Comparable data for the nation as a whole are not yet available.

Further expansion of the New Jersey economy appears likely for the balance of the year, with unemployment remaining within the 5½% to 6% range. The sustained strength of construction indicators should ensure a strong demand for building craftsmen at least into early 1986. Job growth will be concentrated mostly in the service sectors, however, where hiring should keep increasing in trade, business services, finance, health care and other personal services. Prospects for job creation in manufacturing are less promising and will remain so until the value of the dollar declines enough to slow the tide of imports and make exports more competitive abroad.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

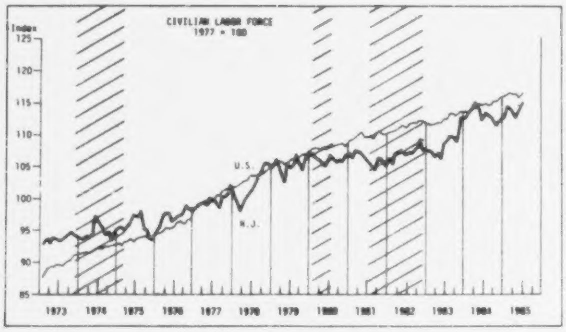
This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

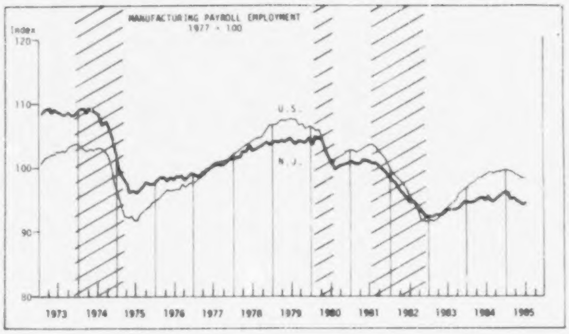
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

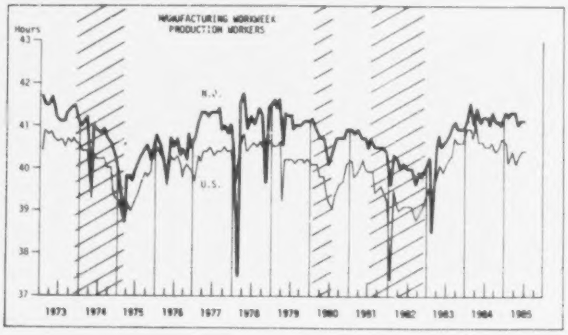
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$121,260	$119,108	$110,391	1st Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.8	+ 7.7
$ 4,127	$ 4,047	$ 3,784	Jun	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.6	+ 5.9
2,513	2,257	2,152	Apr	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+10.7	+ 2.5
126	55	102	Jul	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 7.6	INA
113.4	177.6	107.4	Jun	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+37.0	- 6.6
$ 831.6	$ 636.4	$ 463.6	Jul	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+33.0	+ 4.0
$ 552.8	$ 390.0	$ 218.6	Jul	Residential*	S-18	+57.7	0.0
$ 193.7	$ 198.0	$ 179.4	Jul	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 0.2	+ 6.4
$ 85.2	$ 48.4	$ 65.6	Jul	Nonbuilding*		+43.9	+11.1
3,439.9	3,440.1	3,345.6	Jul	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.6	+ 3.6
725.4	724.3	732.4	Jul	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.04	+ 0.8
2,714.5	2,715.8	2,613.2	Jul	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.5	+ 4.4
231	208	239	Jul	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 8.4	- 2.9
5.9	5.4	6.2	Jul	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
94.1	91.1	93.6	Jul	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.2	INA
3.0	2.9	3.1	Jul	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.1	41.1	41.2	Jul	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	- 1.0
$ 9.86	$ 9.83	$ 9.50	Jul	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 401.30	$ 404.01	$ 387.60	Jul	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.8	+ 2.7

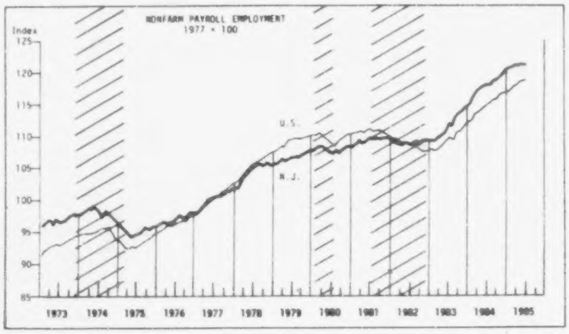
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-1st Qtr.'85)(Month Ago-4th Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-1st Qtr.'84)
INA - Information Not Available

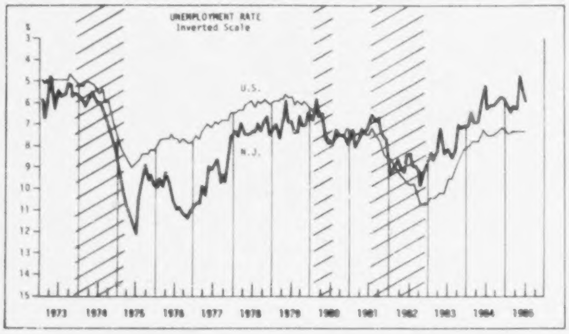
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

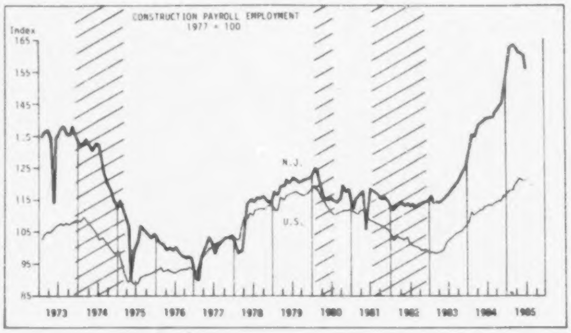




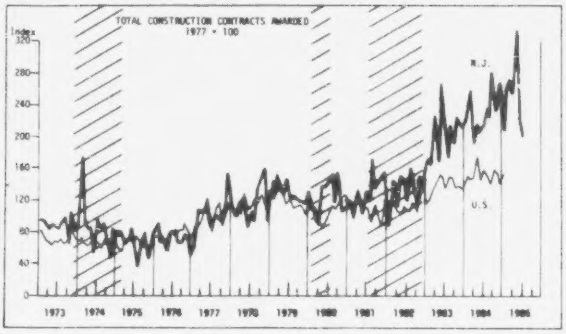


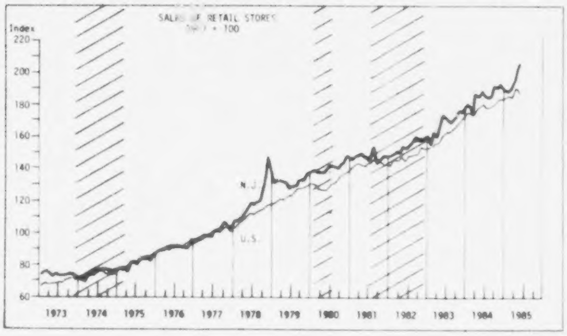


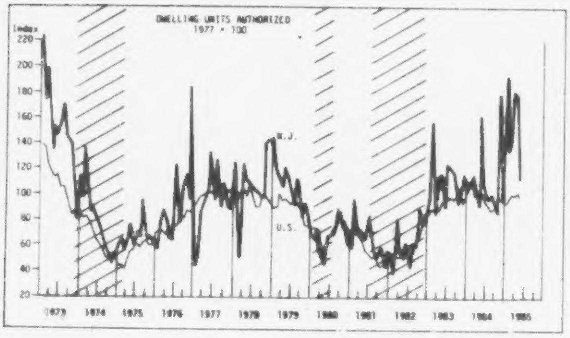


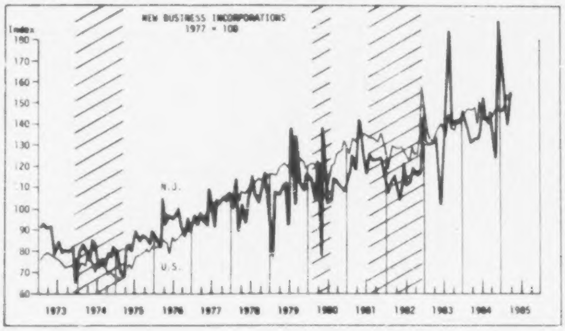


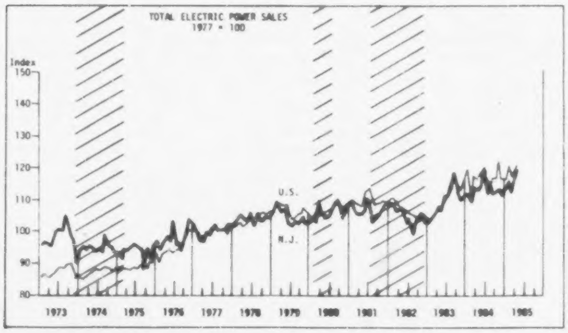
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

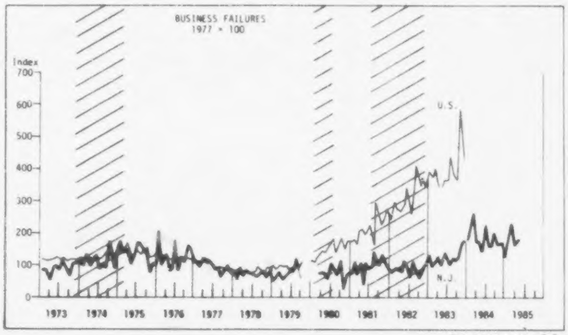












See note on page 5-3.

New Jersey's Business Community by Size of Establishment

By
David Aylesworth
Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research

New Jersey's business community is dominated by establishments having less than 100 workers. According to March 1984 private sector covered employment data, these smaller workplaces represented over 97% of New Jersey's business establishments. Nevertheless, these smaller establishments provided only 51% of the state's covered private sector jobs while establishments with over 100 employees, accounting for only 3% of total private establishments, were the source of almost the same number of jobs (49% of the state's private-sector employment in March 1984).

The figures in this article are based on reports submitted by private employers covered by New Jersey's unemployment insurance system. Generally, any employer paying at least $1,000 in wages in the current or preceding quarter of the calendar year is covered. Most agriculture workers, railroad workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, most domestics, and employees of small non-profit organizations are excluded from coverage. For a more detailed description of the data and of coverage exclusions, see the Appendix of the Division of Planning and Research's Covered Employment Trends, 1983.

Covered employment data are collected by establishment or unit, rather than by company. Establishments are economic units at a single physical location where business is conducted. Companies are legal entities which may have numerous physical locations.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE

Tables I and II show the size distribution of New Jersey's covered units and employment, respectively. As seen in the first column of Table I, the smallest establishments, those with less than five employees, numbered over 83,000 or about 54% of total covered establishments in March 1984. When these establishments are added to those which number five to nine employees, the combined group accounts for nearly 74% of all units, clearly showing the dominance in terms of numbers of units of smaller establishments in the state.

Table II shows the impact of the various size groups of establishments on total covered employment. For instance, the roughly 83,000 establishments with less than five employees accounted for only 168,887 employees or about 6.4% of total covered private employment and those employing less than ten accounted for less than 14% of total covered private jobs. The larger establishments, on the other hand, while few in number, accounted for a larger share of total jobs. For example, the units in the 100-249 employee size group accounted for

TABLE I
NUMBER OF NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1984

SIZE GROUPS	TOTAL	MFG	SERVICES	CONSTR	TRANS/ COMM/ PUBLIC UTIL.	TRADE	FIN/ INS/ REAL ESTATE	AGRIC. MINING	UNCL.[2]
(Employment)									
Less than 5	83,199	3,361	30,758	8,709	3,284	25,934	6,916	1,385	2,852
5 to 9	30,515	2,244	9,206	2,575	1,311	11,762	2,397	434	586
10 to 19	18,383	2,316	4,426	1,400	956	7,385	1,404	247	249
20 to 49	13,092	2,524	2,637	800	840	5,227	822	99	143
50 to 99	4,987	1,416	912	178	355	1,777	312	23	14
100 to 249	3,013	1,002	640	81	274	835	166	8	7
250 to 499	747	313	157	13	69	142	52	.	1
500 to 999	314	111	87	[1]	30	57	26	.	1
1000 and Over	196	71	73	[1]	23	14	12	.	.
TOTAL	154,446	13,358	48,896	13,761	7,142	53,133	12,107	2,196	3,853

TABLE II
NEW JERSEY PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1984

SIZE GROUPS	TOTAL	MFG	SERVICES	CONSTR	TRANS/ COMM/ PUBLIC UTIL.	TRADE	FIN/ INS/ REAL ESTATE	AGRIC. MINING	UNCL.[2]
(Employment)									
Less than 5	168,887	7,528	60,758	16,599	6,821	55,455	13,852	2,682	5,192
5 to 9	200,854	15,196	59,762	16,772	8,698	77,946	15,889	2,811	3,780
10 to 19	246,666	32,115	58,744	18,612	12,970	98,999	18,656	3,273	3,297
20 to 49	399,466	79,862	79,033	23,436	25,992	159,611	24,659	2,747	4,126
50 to 99	344,043	98,669	63,962	12,205	24,629	120,985	21,118	1,612	863
100 to 249	452,985	153,921	95,303	11,798	41,235	123,273	25,064	1,238	1,153
250 to 499	253,486	105,037	53,817	3,934	23,763	48,461	18,114	.	360
500 to 999	217,345	78,901	59,231	[1]	20,931	38,827	17,749	.	554
1000 and Over	371,345	141,451	136,816	[1]	44,698	24,414	18,331	.	.
TOTAL	2,655,077	712,680	667,426	110,143	209,737	747,971	173,432	14,363	19,325

NOTE: Data for firms covered by unemployment compensation law.

An establishment is the physical location where business is conducted.
For multilocation firms each reporting unit is counted as one establishment.

[1] Data are suppressed to prevent disclosure of employer's identity.

[2] Unclassified are establishments for which business activity could not be determined from available information.

less than 2% of total units but employed about 450,000 or 17% of all employed. Moreover, units with 250 or more employees taken as a group employed about one-third of the total employed while accounting for less than 1% of all establishments in the state.

SIZE-CLASS DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

As seen in Table I, there is a definite relationship between employment size of an establishment and its industrial ativity. Establishments in the manufacturing sector are far more likely to employ over 100 workers than establishments in the other major industry groups. Over 11%, or about 1,500 of the almost 13,400 manufacturing units in New Jersey, employed over 100 workers. The next closest industry was transportation/communications/public utilities; about 6% of its units employed over 100 employees. More dramatically, 35% of the state's establishments which employed 100 or more were in manufacturing. Conversely, about 66% of the establishments with less than 100 workers were in the services and trade sectors.

There are a number of possible explanations for the disparity in size distribution among industries. In manufacturing and public utilities, for instance, many establishments require a large work force to achieve economies of scale in terms of making full use of plant and equipment. On the other hand, the services industry, with some exceptions like private colleges, hospitals, and large hotels, is comprised primarily of a diverse group of small personal and business service-oriented establishments, such as repair shops and professional offices including those of physicians and attorneys. Similarly, the trade group of industries is weighted toward small businesses. Many wholesale operations, for example, employ only one or two individuals, and at the retail level the small shops employing less than 100 workers outnumber the large, more well-known department stores.

The size distribution patterns by industry in terms of the number of establishments in Table I generally hold true for the employment data as shown in Table II, although, as in the total private sector, larger establishments tend to account for a much greater share of industry employment. Of all employment generated by units with over 100 employees, the manufacturing industry makes up about 37% or almost one-half million employees. In terms of the size distribution within the industries, the manufacturing and transportation/communications/public utilities sectors have a disproportionate share of their employment in larger establishments, with 67% and 63% respectively in the over 100 employees group. Additionally, in the transportation/communications/public utilities industry group only 6% of the establishments generated 63% of the employment due in part, as previously noted, to some extremely large employing units in public utilities.

In services, the employment distribution is especially interesting. While smaller units clearly dominate the industry, as discussed earlier, the few larger establishments (only 2% of the total units for the industry) employ over half of the workers in the industry. Moreover, this sector accounts for 27% of the statewide employment generated by larger firms (those over 100).

TABLE III
NEW JERSEY'S PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 EMPLOYEES OR MORE
1973-1984 (MARCH)

Year	Percent of Total Private Sector Covered Units	Percent of Total Private Sector Covered Employment
1973	2.9%	50.4%
1974	2.9	50.4
1975	2.7	49.2
1976	2.7	48.7
1977	2.7	48.6
1978	2.8	48.9
1979	2.9	48.4
1980	2.9	48.8
1981	2.9	49.0
1982	2.7	49.1
1983	2.6	48.5
1984	2.8	49.0

In the trade industries, on the other hand, the relationships for unit size generally hold true for employment. The dominance of small units is reflected in the employment distribution. Over 68% of the employment in the industry is generated by establishments with less than 100 employees.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OVER LAST TEN YEARS

The relationship between type of industry and size would appear to be significant in light of the long-term trend toward a service-oriented economy with a reduced dependence on the manufacturing sector. The data for larger establishments (those with over 100 employees), however, as presented in Table III, show that in spite of this national trend, which is reflected in New Jersey, larger establishments have maintained a fairly steady share of the state's units and employment over the past ten years. This perhaps indicates a relatively better performance for larger manufacturing establishments than for the industry as a whole over the decade, and/or an offsetting increase in larger employers in the service sector of the state's economy.

It should be noted that since these data are a by-product of New Jersey's unemployment insurance system, comparability of the historical data may be affected by changes in the unemployment compensation law regarding coverage. Also, since the data are collected primarily for unemployment tax administration purposes, they are not corrected or revised on a historic basis. The impact of these factors on the data in Table III is believed to be minimal.

As shown in Table III, changes in the unit and employment shares of large establishments have been small and barely significant. The percentage of establishments with over 100 employees dipped slightly in only two periods--1974-1975 and 1982-1983--which coincided with two national recessions. The proportion of New Jersey's total covered employment in establishments with over 100 workers show declines during the same recessionary periods.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

Table IV shows the distribution of employment for the 21 New Jersey counties by size of employing unit. For the purpose of this analysis, the counties were divided into four geographical regions. The northwestern region separates the three more rural counties from the other eight northern counties which make up the traditional "northeast corridor." Those eight counties account for about three-quarters of the manufacturing jobs in the state. As expected, the counties located in the more industrialized northeast portion of the state generally have a higher proportion of workers employed in large establishments. Conversely, the more rural southern New Jersey counties generally have a smaller proportion of workers in the large-unit category while the central area shows a split pattern. Mercer County has a high percentage of large-unit employers while Monmouth County employers tend to be smaller. For the most part, this regional pattern has held fairly steady in recent years. Of course, exceptions exist. The most noteworthy are Atlantic and Salem counties in the southern region. Atlantic County data are influenced by the presence of large hotel-casinos employing over 30,000, while the construction of the Salem nuclear generating plant has brought a few large employers to Salem County, an otherwise rural area where these construction jobs make up a sizeable part of total employment.

SUMMARY

Although smaller establishments predominate in their share of total private sector covered units, large establishments account for a disproportionately large share of covered jobs. For example, units employing less than ten persons accounted for almost 74% of all private-sector establishments but less than 14% of total jobs in the private sector.

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF PRIVATE SECTOR
COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH 1984

	Percentage of Units		Percentage of Employment	
Region/County	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or more Employees	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or more Employees
Northeast				
Bergen	97.3%	2.7%	55.1%	44.9%
Essex	97.1	2.9	48.4	51.6
Hudson	96.9	3.1	51.5	48.5
Middlesex	95.7	4.3	44.2	55.8
Morris	96.3	3.7	41.7	58.3
Passaic	96.9	3.1	52.6	47.4
Somerset	96.9	3.1	45.6	54.4
Union	96.7	3.3	47.5	52.5
Northwest				
Hunterdon	98.2	1.8	63.9	36.1
Sussex	98.7	1.3	67.4	32.6
Warren	97.8	2.2	52.8	47.2
Central				
Mercer	96.9	3.1	46.5	53.5
Monmouth	98.0	2.0	61.1	38.9
South				
Atlantic	97.5	2.5	39.9	60.1
Burlington	97.1	2.9	57.5	42.5
Camden	97.2	2.8	56.3	43.7
Cape May	99.3	0.7	84.4	15.6
Cumberland	96.9	3.1	51.1	48.9
Gloucester	97.6	2.4	59.7	40.3
Ocean	98.4	1.6	64.4	35.6
Salem	97.6	2.4	35.7	64.3

New Jersey Migration

Since 1970

Charles Crowley
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Migration is the most dynamic and unpredictable component of population change for states and counties. Two of five persons who were at least five years old and residing in New Jersey in 1980 moved to a different house from April 1975 to April 1980. About half of these movers changed residence within the same county. The other half came from outside the county in which they were living in 1980. Most likely, they moved from a neighboring county. "Migrants" are persons who moved across county borders. Those who move out are called "outmigrants." Therefore, a person who moved from Philadelphia to Gloucester County is an inmigrant for Gloucester and an outmigrant for Philadelphia.

NET MIGRATION SINCE 1970

The number of people living in an area changes in only four ways: (1) a birth to a resident, (2) a death of a resident, (3) a person moves into the area, or (4) a person moves out of the area. In the United States there is an attempt to record every birth and every death, but not to register every move across neighborhood, municipal, county, or state boundaries. Information about internal migration is collected in occasional surveys and in the decennial census on samples of the population. The net migration figures for 1975-1980 shown in Table 1 are from the 1980 census. These estimates are based on a question about where persons who were five years old or older on April 1, 1980 lived in 1975.

The net migration estimates for 1970-1980 and 1980-1984 rely on an indirect method for estimation. For 1970-1980, the number of births recorded from the 1970 census to the 1980 census (979,913) were added to the 1970 census count (7,171,112) and the number of deaths (667,007) were subtracted. The result of this calculation was 7,484,018, but the 1980 census counted only 7,365,011 people. The difference, -119,007, was the net loss of people through migration from 1970 to 1980. Similar calculations for each county gave estimates of net migration for each of the state's 21 counties. The same method using 1980 as the base year and the provisional July 1, 1984 population estimates produced the net migration estimates for 1980-1984.

In general, these estimates show a turnaround in the New Jersey migration patterns from net losses during the 1970s to net gains since 1980. New Jersey had an average net outmigration of 12,000 persons per year in the 1970s and an average net inmigration of about 5,500 from April 1980 to July 1984. A result of this change is that the state's population grew by 150,000 since 1980 from 7,365,000 to 7,515,000. Over the entire decade of the 1970s, the population increase was only 194,000. Migration was the primary factor in the acceleration of the state's population growth.

Many of the counties have experienced similar shifts in net migration. The counties with the greatest net outmigration in the 1970s were the five northeastern counties--Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Union, and Passaic. Essex County had the highest net outflow of persons in both 1970-1980 and 1980-1984, but the average annual loss of 12,084 in the 1970s has dropped to 8,231 in the 1980s. Hudson County had average net losses in the 1970s, 4½ times the 1980s annual average loss. In Bergen, Passaic, and Union the annual net migration losses were about six times higher in the 1970s than in the 1980s. While these counties continue to show net outmigration in the first half of the 1980s, the rate of loss has dropped dramatically since 1980.

Camden County in southern New Jersey, like the northeastern counties has seen a decrease in its migration losses from an annual average of 1,358 in the 1970s to 906 in the 1980s.

Ocean County has been the fastest growing county in New Jersey for more than two decades and continues to lead the other counties in the 1980s. The 1970s saw an increase of 66%, but even this high rate of growth represented a slow down from the 93% growth from 1960 to 1970. The 1980-1984 trend shows Ocean County, again, to be the fastest growing county, but net inmigration was only half the average of the 1970s in the 1980-1984 period--from about 13,026 per annum to 6,810 per annum. Virtually all of the county's growth was due to migration as births exceeded deaths by only 266 from 1980 to 1984.

Like Ocean, the growth in Cape May County was the result of migration rather than the excess of births over deaths. Indeed, the number of deaths has been higher than the number of births in recent years in the county. Cape May had a net gain of about 25,000 from 1970 to 1980; from 1980 to 1984 the gains have been at about two-thirds the level of the 1970s. Sussex, which was second to Ocean in growth rate in the 1970s, has had only a net gain of 117 persons since 1980.

Monmouth County has seen a net gain of 15,424 persons since 1980. This is 70% above the 1970 net migration levels and second only to Ocean in the 1980-1984 period. Middlesex County has had a complete reversal in net migration from a loss of 2,083 per annum in the 1970s to a gain of 2,404 in the 1980-1984 period. To a lesser degree Somerset and Mercer have also swung from net losses to net gains. Only Warren and Cumberland have gone from net gain from inmigration in the 1970s to net outmigration in the 1980s.

Changes in the remaining New Jersey counties are shown in Table 1. In Atlantic City net migration has been at 76% of the 1970's level. Burlington and Salem have been at about the same levels of net migration as the averages of 1970s. Gloucester has dropped to about one-fifth of the 1970's level. Hunterdon's net migration has been at 56% of the 1970s net migration gains.

In summary, the extremes of net losses and net gains from migration in 1970s have moved toward the center. High net losers have seen lower net outmigration levels in the 1980-1984 period and the highest net gainers have seen lower net gains. Middlesex and Monmouth have made the most significant increases in net inmigration in the first years of the 1980s.

Table 1 shows that the past is at best a poor guide to migration trends in New Jersey. The levels of the 1970s are duplicated in the 1980s in only a couple of counties. In several counties, as well as in the state as a whole, there have been reversals from net outflows to net inflows and in two counties from net gains to net losses. Even the 1975-1980 data show significant changes in trend (See Cumberland, Morris, and Warren counties, for examples.). A clear direction for New Jersey migration patterns over the past 14 years simply does not spring forth from these data.

GROSS MIGRATION 1975 TO 1980

The 1980 census allows for a more detailed examination of migration flows and characteristics of migrants. The net migration figures for 1975-1980 in Table 1 are from the 1980 census. The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing sample questionnaire which asked for the state (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence (i.e., on April 1, 1980) to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population.

The net migration estimate of -83,334 for New Jersey was the difference between the number of inmigrants, those persons who lived in New Jersey in 1980 and elsewhere in 1975, and the number of outmigrants, those persons who lived in another state in 1980 and lived in New Jersey in 1975. The figures for inmigrants and outmigrants are shown in Charts 1 and 2. Note that migration from outside the United States is included in the inmigrant estimate but not for outmigrants. For example, a soldier stationed at Fort Dix in Burlington County in 1975 who was stationed in West Germany in 1980 was not counted as an outmigrant in the census data, while a soldier moving from West Germany to New Jersey from 1975 to 1980 would be counted as an inmigrant. This is quite significant for New Jersey since 21% (142,000) of the state's inmigrants were from outside the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

STATE MIGRATION FLOWS

As shown in Chart 1, most of the New Jersey inmigrants came from three areas: New York (29%), abroad (21%), and Pennsylvania (16%). Indeed, only New York and Pennsylvania showed net losses to New Jersey among the states. There were 100,000 more people who moved from New York to New Jersey than the other way. The flows between New Jersey and Pennsylvania were more balanced with about 7,000 more persons moving into New Jersey. Florida and California ranked fourth and fifth as origins of New Jersey inmigrants. There were, however, more than five outmigrants to Florida to each inmigrant to New Jersey from the "Sunshine State" and California attracted three New Jerseyans for each Californian who moved to New Jersey.

More than half (52%) of the outmigrants from New Jersey moved to just four states: Florida (18%), Pennsylvania (13%), New York (12%), and California (8%). Eastern states are well represented in the list of most likely destinations of New Jersey outmigrants as are the sunbelt states of Florida, California, Texas, and Arizona. Typically, the southern and southwestern states had three to five times more inmigrants from New Jersey than outmigrants to New Jersey, while eastern (excluding New York and Pennsylvania) and midwestern states had more modest advantages in the flow of migrants--usually less than 2:1. The net outflow of New Jersey residents to other states was substantial from 1975 to 1980. If inmigrants from abroad are excluded, the net loss to other states was 225,305.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Migration may change the composition of a population as well as its total size. Some areas are attractive to retirees while other areas attract people due to employment opportunities. Many young people leave their home county for college or military service. The inmigrants are likely to differ in many characteristics from the outmigrants. Tables 2 and 3 show some demographic attributes of New Jersey inmigrants and outmigrants.

SEX DIFFERENTIALS

More males were inmigrants to New Jersey than females and more males were outmigrants from the state than females. The differences, however, were small. There were less than 1% more male inmigrants and 2.5% more male outmigrants. Among intercounty migrants shown in Table 2, there was a balanced flow of males and females to and from most New Jersey's counties, although there were few counties with substantial sex differentials. Burlington County had about 14% more male inmigrants than female inmigrants and a net gain of about 3,200 more males than females in the 1975 to 1980 period. The sex differentials were highest in favor of males in the 15- to 29-year old group in Burlington indicating the sex differential can be attributed to the armed forces migration to and from the county.

Ocean County had about 4,400 more female inmigrants than males. Knowing that Ocean County is a popular retirement destination, one is tempted to attribute this differential to the demographic fact that there are more older women than older men, but age specific data for the county showed that this was only a partial explanation. More women than men did move to Ocean in the 65-year old and over age group, but an excess of female inmigrants over male inmigrants was evident in all age groups except those under 20 years old in 1980 and for persons 30- to 34-years old as well.

Overall the sex differentials for intercounty migrants were small for nearly all of New Jersey counties.

RACE DIFFERENTIALS

All of the net loss through migration from 1975 to 1980 was from New Jersey's white population. There was a net flow of about 140,000 people. Nonwhite net migration showed 56,000 more inmigrants than outmigrants. Blacks had a net gain of only 5,800 which indicates that Asian and other races accounted for the largest net gains. The five northeastern counties, which had the highest net losses for all races, also had the highest net losses of whites. Bergen and Union had net migration gains among blacks despite large total net outflows, while Essex, Hudson, and Passaic had net losses for both whites and blacks. Only Mercer County had a net loss of more than 1,000 blacks outside the three northeastern counties. Camden County which had a net loss of 11,629 whites had a net gain of 2,024 blacks. Middlesex County compensated for a net loss of 9,396 whites with a net gain of 10,557 among nonwhite race groups including 3,791 blacks.

Ocean County had the greatest net migration gain for whites as it did for all races. Nearly all (96%) of the Ocean County inmigrants were white. In Cape May County, whites also accounted for about 96% of the inmigrants; the county showed a small net loss of blacks. In both counties the number of blacks increased from 1970 to 1980, but the percentage of blacks in the population dropped from 8.0% in 1970 to 6.3% in 1980 in Cape May and from 3.0% to 2.7% in Ocean. The proportion of blacks in the state population increased from 10.7% to 12.6% from 1970 to 1980, the result of migration gains, relatively higher black birth rates and, perhaps, better counting of blacks in the 1980 census.

SPANISH ORIGIN MIGRATION

The state and each county showed net gains from migration for Spanish Origin groups in the 1975-1980 period. There was a net inflow of nearly 49,000 Hispanics. Hudson, Passaic, and Middlesex had the highest net gains. In 1980, Hudson had a Spanish Origin population of 145,000, Passaic had 62,000 Hispanics, and Middlsex had 34,000. Essex County with a 1980 Spanish Origin population of 77,000 had a net gain of 2,900 Hispanic migrants and Union which ranked fourth among New Jersey counties in Spanish Origin population had a net gain of 2,100 migrants. Almost 19% of the state's total Spanish Origin population in 1980 had moved to the state since 1975--92,676 of 494,096. Comparable percentages for whites and blacks were 8.6% and 7.9%, respectively.

AGE DIFFERENTIALS

A partial explanation of the turnaround in net migration from 1970s net outflow to the net gains of the 1980s may be found in the age patterns of New Jersey's interstate migrants. Table 3 shows that the greatest net outmigration was in the age groups 15-years to 24-years old in 1980--a net loss of 83,000 persons in these age groups. The greatest net inmigration was in the next age groups, from 25-years to 34-years old in 1980--a net gain of 32,000 persons from 1975 to 1980. Persons 15- to 24-years old in 1980 were 5- to 14-years old in 1970. In 1970, the 5- to 14- year olds were the largest ten-year age group in the New Jersey population, 1.4 million. In 1980, the 5- to 14-year olds were only 1.1 million. That is, there has been a 21% decline in the size of the age group most likely (according to the 1975-1980 experience) to have the greatest net losses in New Jersey migration flows.

Conversely, the group most likely to have the largest net gain has increased in size from 1970 to 1980. The 25- to 34-year olds in 1980 were 15- to 24-years old in 1970. In 1970 this age group had 1.1 million persons and in 1980 this group had 1.3 million--about a 15% increase. Indeed, the 15- to 24-year olds were the largest ten-year old group in the 1980 state population. These "baby boomers" are moving into age groups which have showed net gains from migration in New Jersey while persons from the lower birth years following the post-war baby boom are growing into the age groups favorable to net losses from migration.

One should not attribute the shift of net migration entirely to age structure, however, since the relatively strong economy in New Jersey in the 1980-1984 period was surely a major factor in keeping New Jersey residents and attracting immigrants. A more explicit delineation of these factors is beyond the scope of this article, but it is clear that the age structure is more favorable to net gains from migration in the 1980s than it was in the 1970s.

Persons 15- to 34-years old in 1980 were about one-third the 1980 population, but half of the state's interstate immigration and outmigrants. Shifts in these age groups have a major impact on the state's migration patterns. Life events which are accompanied by change of residence typically occur at these ages. Graduation from high school, going to college, graduating from college, military service, first full-time employment, marriage, birth of the first child, and purchase of the first house are events that are most likely to involve persons at these ages. For example, 121,522 immigrants to New Jersey were in college in 1975 or 1980 as were 136,601 of the state's outmigrants. That is, about 18% of both immigrants and outmigrants were attending college in 1975 or 1980. The state showed a net loss of about 15,000 persons among these college attendees.

Among persons in armed forces in 1975 or 1980, New Jersey had a net outflow of 4,500 persons--33,000 immigrants and 38,000 outmigrants. Burlington, Cape May, and Monmouth counties which have military installations showed net gains from 1975 to 1980, while all other counties showed net out migration for armed forces members.

Looking at other age groups in Table 3, it is apparent that family building is associated with net immigration and "empty nests" are associated with net outmigration for New Jersey. Persons 25 to 44 showed net migration gains from 1975 to 1980 as did "their children" aged 5 to 14. Persons 45 and over in 1980 had net losses for New Jersey as did "their children" aged 15 to 24 years old. This pattern accounts for the state having the second highest median age in 1980 among the states (32.2 years), but only the 18th highest proportion of persons 65-years old and over (11.7%). New Jersey attracts persons in the prime work and family building years, but loses people in the young adult years, in later life stages, and at retirement from the labor force. The result was a middle-aging of the state's population in 1980.

COUNTY MIGRATION FLOWS

In addition to the 681,060 interstate immigrants to New Jersey, there were 590,529 persons five-years old and over who moved from one county in New Jersey to another county in the state. A total of 1.3 million residents in 1980 were migrants--18.4% of persons five years old and over. Over two-thirds (68.4%) of Ocean County's immigrants were from other New Jersey counties. A state other than New Jersey was the leading state of origin in only two county immigration flows--Cape May which had more migrants from Pennsylvania and Hudson which had more migrants from New York. New Jersey ranked first as the destination for the outmigration flows in all counties.

Bergen County had the greatest number outmigrants from 1975 to 1980 with 159,797 persons leaving the county. More than one-third (35.4%) of Bergen's outmigrants stayed in New Jersey with Passaic, Ocean, Morris, Hudson, and Essex counties the highest ranked destinations. New York (15% of Bergen's outmigrants), Florida (11.1%), and California (5.6%) were the highest ranked out-of-state destinations. Similarly, the Essex County outmigration flow saw 52.2% move to other New Jersey counties while 9.1% moved to Florida, 6.2% to New York, 4.4% to California, and 4.1% to Pennsylvania. Union, Morris, Ocean, Middlsex, and Hudson were the five most popular counties for Essex outmigrants.

When we look at a southern New Jersey county such as Camden which had 81,479 outmigrants, a different set of neighbors appears as the most common destination. Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic, and Cape May were the highest ranked New Jersey destinations for Camden outmigrants with 43.1% of all outmigrants relocating to another New Jersey county. As one would suspect, Pennsylvania (14.9% of Camden outmigrants) was the most likely out-of-state destination. More specifically, Philadelphia was the destination of 6.1% of the outmigrants. (Philadelphia accounted for 20.5% of all immigrants to Camden County.) Florida (7.9% of Camden outmigrants) and California (4.6%) were the next highest out-of-state destinations.

A similar pattern is found in the migration flows of each county. Nearby counties within New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and abroad appear prominently in the lists of origins of immigrants to New Jersey counties. Neighboring counties and often Ocean County, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and California appear near the top of the list of destinations for outmigrants from New Jersey counties.

SUMMARY

New Jersey has experienced significant shifts in migration since 1970. From 1970 to 1975, there were low levels of net outmigration, from 1975 to 1980 the outflow increased to 83,000, and from 1980 to 1984 the state has had small net gains from migration. The northeastern counties have shown signs of cutting the large net migration losses of the 1970s and Sussex and Ocean counties, which had the greatest gains in the 1970s, have had lesser gains in the most recent period covered in this article.

The migration flows have increased the nonwhite population and decreased the white population with the greatest gains among the Asian and other nonwhite races. Blacks showed modest net migration increases in the 1975-1980 data. Age patterns in migration flows showed large outflows for persons 15- to 24-years old in 1980 and inflows for persons 25- to 45-years old. The age structure in 1980 was found to be more favorable to inmigration than it was in 1970 for New Jersey.

When the origins and destinations of migrants were examined, only a few states accounted for most of New Jersey's outmigration and even fewer states (and persons from abroad) accounted for the majority of the state's immigrants. As for counties, migrants from one county were most likely to move to a neighboring county. Ocean County and Florida appeared prominantly in most of the county outmigrant distributions.

SOURCES OF MIGRATION DATA

Inflows and outflows for specific counties can be obtained by contacting the New Jersey State Data Center. Unfortunately, very little of the intercounty flow data from the 1980 census has been published in printed form, but is available only on computer tape.

Information on the mover or migration status of New Jersey residents in 1980 can be found in *General and Social and Economic Characteristics* and *Detailed Population Characteristics* volumes for New Jersey. These tables included such characteristics as age, race, and Spanish Origin, but do not have any information on outmigrants. Similar data on migration status is available for all states in the supplementary report, *Residence in 1975 for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin*. These reports were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Migration data for metropolitan areas is published in a subject report *Geographic Mobility for Metropolitan Areas*. This report includes data of inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration for (SMSAs) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area by sex, race, age, military status and college attendance similar to the information in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. There are also tables on movement between central cities and the remainder of SMSAs. *Gross Migration for Counties: 1975 to 1980* provides the data from Tables 2 and 3 for all counties in the United States. All of these publications are available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and can be found in all federal depository libraries in New Jersey.

County to county migration flows into and out of each county showing origins and destinations is available on computer tape. This file, "Census of Population, 1980: County to County Migration Flows," is available from Data Users Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, (301) 763-4100. The file contains cross-tabulations by age and sometimes race and/or Spanish Origin for a variety of characteristics including armed forces status, college attendance, work status in 1975, employment status in 1980, occupation, industry, income, education, marital status, household relationship, and place of birth. The file allows comparisons on these characteristics among inmigrants, outmigrants, intra-county movers, and nonmovers. This file is the best source of 1980 census data on migrants.

Table 1.
Net Migration for New Jersey Counties 1970 to 1980, 1975 to 1980, and 1980 to 1984

County	Net Migration 1970-1980	Net Migration 1975-1980	Net Migration 1980-1984 1/
New Jersey	-119,007	-83,334	23,432
Atlantic	17,673	3,540	5,676
Bergen	-65,810	-31,254	-4,848
Burlington	11,322	13,359	4,756
Camden	-13,575	-6,131	-3,850
Cape May	24,752	7,230	7,026
Cumberland	2,518	3,000	-2,706
Essex	-120,839	-58,413	-34,981
Gloucester	14,699	5,975	1,146
Hudson	-71,101	-19,756	-6,881
Hunterdon	13,946	8,784	3,299
Mercer	-9,985	-8,919	525
Middlesex	-20,830	1,161	10,217
Monmouth	21,410	3,069	15,424
Morris	188	-4,302	1,715
Ocean	130,256	41,136	28,944
Passaic	-38,073	-14,191	-2,439
Salem	1,180	507	526
Somerset	-3,813	2,621	3,990
Sussex	30,318	9,477	117
Union	-50,888	-35,765	-3,633
Warren	7,647	3,538	-591

1/ Based on provisional July 1, 1984 population estimates.
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Labor estimates.

Table 2.
Inmigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin for New Jersey Counties from 1975 to 1980

	ALL RACES 1/			WHITE			BLACK			SPANISH ORIGIN 2/		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
NEW JERSEY												
INMIGRANTS	681,060	342,001	339,059	528,806	266,562	262,244	72,842	36,845	35,997	92,676	44,779	47,897
OUTMIGRANTS	764,394	386,941	377,453	668,447	338,120	330,327	67,005	33,867	33,138	43,917	21,619	22,298
NET MIGRATION	-83,334	-44,940	-38,394	-139,641	-71,558	-68,083	5,837	2,978	2,859	48,759	23,160	25,599
ATLANTIC												
INMIGRANTS	28,984	14,039	14,945	24,853	12,212	12,641	2,639	1,215	1,424	1,957	874	1,083
OUTMIGRANTS	25,444	12,243	13,201	21,416	10,218	11,198	3,291	1,755	1,536	851	405	446
NET MIGRATION	3,540	1,796	1,744	3,437	1,994	1,443	-652	-540	-112	1,106	469	637
BERGEN												
INMIGRANTS	128,543	63,393	65,150	109,924	54,059	55,865	6,061	3,005	3,056	9,281	4,340	4,941
OUTMIGRANTS	159,797	79,022	80,775	150,506	74,271	76,235	4,550	2,382	2,168	6,042	3,010	3,032
NET MIGRATION	-31,254	-15,629	-15,625	-40,582	-20,212	-20,370	1,511	623	888	3,239	1,330	1,909
BURLINGTON												
INMIGRANTS	93,185	49,631	43,554	71,317	37,351	33,966	16,737	9,623	7,114	3,977	2,372	1,605
OUTMIGRANTS	79,826	41,344	38,482	69,338	36,013	33,325	8,495	4,414	4,081	1,788	944	844
NET MIGRATION	13,359	8,287	5,072	1,979	1,338	641	8,242	5,209	3,033	2,189	1,428	761
CAMDEN												
INMIGRANTS	75,348	36,868	38,480	59,935	29,561	30,374	9,350	4,358	4,992	5,424	2,416	3,008
OUTMIGRANTS	81,479	39,820	41,659	71,564	34,536	37,028	7,326	3,673	3,653	2,474	1,199	1,275
NET MIGRATION	-6,131	-2,952	-3,179	-11,629	-4,975	-6,654	2,024	685	1,339	2,950	1,217	1,733
CAPE MAY												
INMIGRANTS	20,300	9,956	10,344	19,421	9,532	9,889	607	314	293	353	143	210
OUTMIGRANTS	13,070	6,615	6,455	12,072	6,096	5,976	734	377	357	193	109	84
NET MIGRATION	7,230	3,341	3,889	7,349	3,436	3,913	-127	-63	-64	160	34	126
CUMBERLAND												
INMIGRANTS	14,036	7,226	6,810	10,309	5,273	5,036	2,138	1,198	940	2,344	1,140	1,204
OUTMIGRANTS	17,036	8,525	8,511	14,448	7,233	7,215	1,840	899	941	1,107	496	611
NET MIGRATION	-3,000	-1,299	-1,701	-4,139	-1,960	-2,179	298	299	-1	1,237	644	593
ESSEX												
INMIGRANTS	93,809	45,503	48,306	59,067	28,953	30,114	23,703	11,328	12,375	14,455	6,962	7,493
OUTMIGRANTS	152,222	74,277	77,945	113,021	54,492	58,529	31,780	16,002	15,778	11,592	5,572	6,020
NET MIGRATION	-58,413	-28,774	-29,639	-53,954	-25,539	-28,415	-8,077	-4,674	-3,403	2,863	1,390	1,473
GLOUCESTER												
INMIGRANTS	38,910	18,876	20,034	35,265	17,079	18,186	2,725	1,375	1,350	848	447	401
OUTMIGRANTS	32,935	16,394	16,541	29,902	14,986	14,916	2,450	1,114	1,336	392	211	181
NET MIGRATION	5,975	2,482	3,493	5,363	2,093	3,270	275	261	14	456	236	220
HUDSON												
INMIGRANTS	75,274	38,029	37,245	53,729	27,307	26,422	5,792	2,949	2,843	32,078	14,743	17,335
OUTMIGRANTS	95,030	47,008	48,022	78,358	37,944	40,414	7,715	3,854	3,861	17,963	8,710	9,253
NET MIGRATION	-19,756	-8,979	-10,777	-24,629	-10,637	-13,992	-1,923	-905	-1,018	14,115	6,033	8,082
HUNTERDON												
INMIGRANTS	23,543	12,066	11,477	22,566	11,513	11,053	685	417	268	385	215	170
OUTMIGRANTS	16,759	8,204	8,555	16,360	8,006	8,354	103	48	55	188	124	64
NET MIGRATION	6,784	3,862	2,922	6,206	3,507	2,699	582	369	213	197	91	106
MERCER												
INMIGRANTS	49,129	24,561	24,568	40,808	20,285	20,523	5,083	2,601	2,482	2,180	1,163	1,017
OUTMIGRANTS	58,048	29,849	28,199	48,555	24,944	23,611	7,431	3,871	3,560	1,804	890	914
NET MIGRATION	-8,919	-5,288	-3,631	-7,747	-4,659	-3,088	-2,348	-1,270	-1,078	376	273	103
MIDDLESEX												
INMIGRANTS	111,709	55,919	55,790	90,943	45,200	45,743	10,057	5,249	4,808	9,351	4,684	4,667
OUTMIGRANTS	110,548	55,194	55,354	100,339	50,514	49,825	6,276	2,760	3,516	3,921	1,909	2,012
NET MIGRATION	1,161	725	436	-9,396	-5,314	-4,082	3,781	2,489	1,292	5,430	2,775	2,655
MONMOUTH												
INMIGRANTS	94,288	46,705	47,583	85,369	42,186	43,183	5,221	2,631	2,590	3,687	1,886	1,801
OUTMIGRANTS	91,199	45,551	45,648	84,163	41,994	42,169	5,337	2,782	2,555	2,513	1,378	1,135
NET MIGRATION	3,089	1,154	1,935	1,206	192	1,014	-116	-151	35	1,174	508	666
MORRIS												
INMIGRANTS	89,882	44,601	45,281	83,137	41,244	41,893	2,338	1,215	1,123	3,201	1,648	1,553
OUTMIGRANTS	94,184	47,533	46,651	90,115	45,456	44,659	2,144	1,005	1,139	2,317	1,134	1,183
NET MIGRATION	-4,302	-2,932	-1,370	-6,978	-4,212	-2,766	194	210	-16	884	514	370
OCEAN												
INMIGRANTS	91,295	43,470	47,825	87,724	41,710	46,014	1,963	1,033	930	2,232	1,085	1,147
OUTMIGRANTS	50,159	24,982	25,177	47,744	23,683	24,061	1,596	832	764	1,650	888	762
NET MIGRATION	41,136	18,488	22,648	39,980	18,027	21,953	367	201	166	582	197	385
PASSAIC												
INMIGRANTS	61,848	30,253	31,595	48,400	23,556	24,844	4,231	2,137	2,094	14,272	7,095	7,177
OUTMIGRANTS	76,039	38,189	37,850	67,361	33,688	33,673	5,854	3,039	2,815	6,045	3,092	2,953
NET MIGRATION	-14,191	-7,936	-6,255	-18,961	-10,132	-8,829	-1,623	-902	-721	8,227	4,003	4,224
SALEM												
INMIGRANTS	8,934	4,526	4,408	7,658	3,871	3,787	892	448	444	409	209	200
OUTMIGRANTS	8,427	4,418	4,009	7,257	3,777	3,480	992	529	463	162	77	85
NET MIGRATION	507	108	399	401	94	307	-100	-81	-19	247	132	115
SOMERSET												
INMIGRANTS	47,963	24,075	23,888	42,797	21,376	21,421	3,222	1,666	1,556	1,710	900	810
OUTMIGRANTS	45,342	22,255	23,087	42,894	21,042	21,852	1,509	709	800	862	422	440
NET MIGRATION	2,621	1,820	801	-97	334	-431	1,713	957	756	848	478	370
SUSSEX												
INMIGRANTS	33,373	16,699	16,674	32,535	16,239	16,296	248	139	109	749	326	423
OUTMIGRANTS	23,896	11,881	12,015	23,454	11,663	11,791	199	94	105	352	171	181
NET MIGRATION	9,477	4,818	4,659	9,081	4,576	4,505	49	45	4	397	155	242
UNION												
INMIGRANTS	72,533	34,903	37,630	54,731	26,316	28,415	12,309	5,764	6,545	9,746	5,045	4,701
OUTMIGRANTS	108,298	54,451	53,847	94,721	47,390	47,331	10,474	5,474	5,000	7,662	3,801	3,861
NET MIGRATION	-35,765	-19,548	-16,217	-39,990	-21,074	-18,916	1,835	290	1,545	2,084	1,244	840
WARREN												
INMIGRANTS	17,723	8,640	9,083	17,110	8,350	8,760	303	141	162	310	173	137
OUTMIGRANTS	14,185	7,114	7,071	13,651	6,763	6,888	381	225	156	282	154	128
NET MIGRATION	3,538	1,526	2,012	3,459	1,587	1,872	-78	-84	6	28	19	9

1/ Includes other races not shown separately.

2/ Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

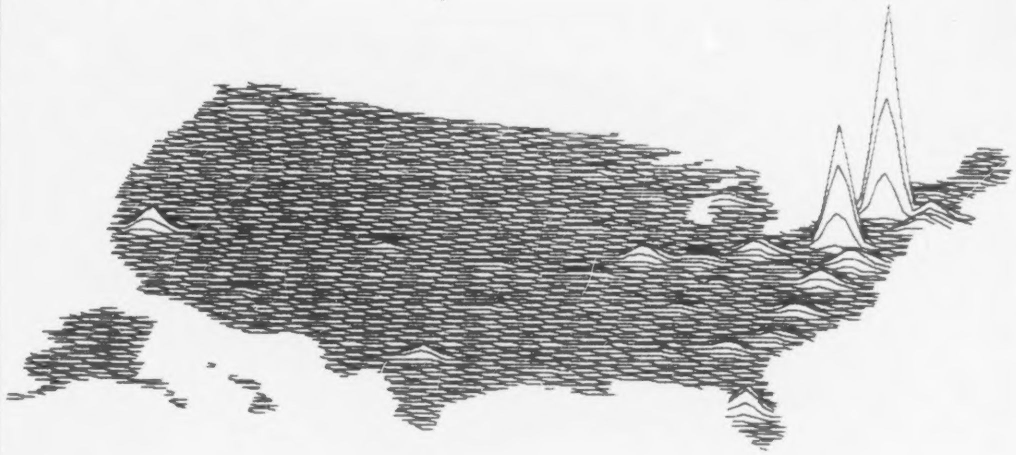
Table 3.
Inmigrants, Outmigrants, and Net Migration by Age for New Jersey Counties from 1975 to 1980

	TOTAL	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
NEW JERSEY											
INMIGRANTS	681,060	65,606	57,700	65,285	80,184	108,989	94,975	86,450	45,028	34,948	40,813
OUTMIGRANTS	764,394	57,848	55,623	88,989	133,508	94,893	77,216	81,271	54,069	54,831	59,165
NET MIGRATION	-83,334	7,758	2,077	-23,704	-53,324	14,096	17,759	5,179	-9,041	-19,883	-18,352
ATLANTIC											
INMIGRANTS	28,984	2,302	2,092	2,046	4,558	4,796	3,388	3,084	1,860	2,283	2,575
OUTMIGRANTS	25,444	2,079	1,674	2,659	4,632	3,112	2,459	2,739	1,629	1,160	3,301
NET MIGRATION	3,540	223	418	-613	-74	1,684	929	345	231	1,123	-726
BERGEN											
INMIGRANTS	128,543	11,351	9,458	8,078	11,776	20,035	19,801	21,041	10,614	7,582	8,797
OUTMIGRANTS	159,797	9,578	9,170	15,308	25,273	23,216	17,667	17,126	12,457	14,179	15,824
NET MIGRATION	-31,254	1,773	288	-7,230	-13,497	-3,181	2,134	3,915	-1,843	-6,597	-7,027
BURLINGTON											
INMIGRANTS	93,185	9,325	7,618	10,340	13,227	14,137	12,668	12,339	5,296	3,402	4,833
OUTMIGRANTS	79,826	7,585	6,574	8,184	13,771	11,232	10,532	10,300	5,455	3,394	2,799
NET MIGRATION	13,359	1,740	1,044	2,156	-544	2,905	2,136	2,039	-159	8	2,034
CAMDEN											
INMIGRANTS	75,348	7,929	6,803	4,345	9,048	14,001	11,195	10,238	4,336	3,667	3,784
OUTMIGRANTS	81,479	7,205	5,918	7,784	12,776	11,930	10,243	9,615	5,479	5,051	5,475
NET MIGRATION	-6,131	724	885	-3,439	-3,728	2,071	952	623	-1,143	-1,384	-1,691
CAPE MAY											
INMIGRANTS	20,300	1,380	1,369	1,982	2,607	2,262	1,593	2,088	1,629	2,718	2,724
OUTMIGRANTS	13,070	972	797	1,281	2,243	1,939	1,304	1,110	901	779	1,794
NET MIGRATION	7,230	408	572	701	364	323	289	978	728	1,939	930
CUMBERLAND											
INMIGRANTS	14,035	1,509	1,304	1,189	1,634	2,215	1,699	1,772	855	703	1,077
OUTMIGRANTS	17,035	1,826	1,246	1,924	3,374	2,307	1,985	1,656	853	890	877
NET MIGRATION	-3,000	-317	58	-735	-1,740	-92	-286	116	2	-187	200
ESSEX											
INMIGRANTS	93,809	8,294	7,659	7,501	13,058	16,537	13,479	12,281	6,245	4,415	4,380
OUTMIGRANTS	152,222	10,997	10,135	14,191	20,374	21,045	19,583	18,326	10,447	11,861	16,182
NET MIGRATION	-58,413	-2,703	-2,476	-6,690	-7,316	-4,508	-6,104	-6,045	-4,202	-7,446	-11,802
GLOUCESTER											
INMIGRANTS	38,910	4,332	3,017	3,072	5,610	7,108	5,710	4,644	1,793	1,897	1,827
OUTMIGRANTS	32,935	2,945	2,761	3,160	5,502	5,431	3,551	3,986	2,129	1,917	1,553
NET MIGRATION	5,975	1,387	256	-88	108	1,677	2,159	658	-336	-20	274
HUDSON											
INMIGRANTS	76,274	5,830	5,799	6,789	10,848	12,875	9,795	10,621	6,042	4,353	3,532
OUTMIGRANTS	96,030	9,164	6,970	7,193	10,016	12,763	12,876	13,094	6,679	7,124	9,951
NET MIGRATION	-19,756	-3,334	-1,171	-404	832	112	-3,081	-2,473	-637	-2,771	-6,419
HUNTERDON											
INMIGRANTS	23,543	2,203	2,572	2,054	1,739	3,282	3,511	4,309	1,929	1,000	914
OUTMIGRANTS	16,759	1,144	1,272	1,721	2,898	2,056	1,712	2,113	1,316	1,134	1,393
NET MIGRATION	6,784	1,059	1,300	333	-1,159	1,226	1,799	2,196	613	-134	-479
MERCER											
INMIGRANTS	46,129	3,371	2,626	6,286	9,495	8,583	6,601	5,795	2,694	1,684	1,983
OUTMIGRANTS	55,048	4,424	3,525	5,224	9,476	10,504	7,426	7,294	3,418	3,103	3,864
NET MIGRATION	-8,919	-1,053	-899	1,062	19	-1,921	-825	-1,499	-724	-1,419	-1,881
MIDDLESEX											
INMIGRANTS	111,709	8,890	7,121	11,015	18,574	19,855	16,495	13,069	5,543	4,898	6,159
OUTMIGRANTS	110,548	9,214	8,365	9,091	16,481	18,777	14,615	14,502	7,282	6,840	5,380
NET MIGRATION	1,161	-324	-1,244	1,924	2,093	1,078	1,880	-1,433	-1,739	-1,942	779
MONMOUTH											
INMIGRANTS	84,268	9,618	8,094	6,805	8,543	13,186	14,284	13,274	5,556	5,724	8,016
OUTMIGRANTS	81,199	7,200	7,080	10,729	16,861	11,783	9,606	10,679	5,325	5,839	4,927
NET MIGRATION	3,069	2,418	1,014	-3,924	-8,318	1,403	4,678	2,595	231	-115	3,089
MORRIS											
INMIGRANTS	89,882	9,113	7,486	6,154	6,988	14,497	14,723	14,102	6,398	3,868	4,595
OUTMIGRANTS	94,184	7,400	6,961	10,013	15,527	12,323	10,767	12,422	6,764	6,849	5,101
NET MIGRATION	-4,302	1,713	525	-3,859	-8,539	2,174	3,956	1,680	-366	-2,981	-506
OCEAN											
INMIGRANTS	61,285	7,311	5,575	5,056	7,220	10,612	9,667	8,224	5,899	12,883	18,846
OUTMIGRANTS	20,159	4,364	4,297	4,658	7,184	5,502	5,882	6,144	3,104	3,121	5,882
NET MIGRATION	41,126	2,947	1,278	398	36	5,110	3,785	2,080	2,795	9,762	12,964
PASSAIC											
INMIGRANTS	61,848	5,429	4,351	4,967	8,939	11,462	8,870	7,094	3,818	3,523	3,374
OUTMIGRANTS	76,029	6,482	5,633	6,819	9,251	11,382	10,118	9,502	4,668	5,810	6,303
NET MIGRATION	-14,181	-1,053	-1,282	-1,852	-312	80	-1,248	-2,408	-850	-2,287	-2,929
SALEM											
INMIGRANTS	6,934	943	1,112	701	1,192	1,260	927	1,234	577	853	415
OUTMIGRANTS	6,427	686	461	1,007	1,713	1,093	796	992	658	813	508
NET MIGRATION	507	257	651	-306	-521	167	131	242	-81	40	-93
SOMERSET											
INMIGRANTS	47,863	4,478	4,295	2,830	4,960	7,928	7,809	7,569	3,708	1,947	2,599
OUTMIGRANTS	45,242	3,136	3,427	4,849	7,864	6,063	5,361	6,075	3,168	3,153	2,616
NET MIGRATION	2,621	1,342	868	-2,019	-2,904	1,865	2,448	1,494	540	-1,206	-17
SUSSEX											
INMIGRANTS	33,373	3,890	3,042	1,829	2,324	5,902	5,894	5,017	1,941	1,535	1,899
OUTMIGRANTS	23,896	2,219	2,088	2,640	3,649	2,382	3,046	3,390	1,659	1,560	1,162
NET MIGRATION	9,477	1,671	954	-811	-1,325	3,520	2,848	1,627	282	-25	737
UNION											
INMIGRANTS	72,533	6,356	5,598	4,969	8,306	12,319	10,582	10,453	5,003	4,033	4,922
OUTMIGRANTS	108,298	7,914	7,124	9,445	16,748	14,743	12,764	12,871	7,361	8,325	11,003
NET MIGRATION	-35,765	-1,558	-1,526	-4,476	-8,442	-2,424	-2,182	-2,418	-2,358	-4,292	-6,081
WARREN											
INMIGRANTS	17,722	1,824	1,550	1,635	1,945	2,547	2,609	2,563	1,091	1,006	853
OUTMIGRANTS	14,186	1,387	1,187	1,398	2,311	1,819	2,063	1,619	877	842	582
NET MIGRATION	3,536	437	363	237	-366	728	546	944	214	164	271

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Chart 1.

State of Residence in 1975 for Migrants Who Lived in New Jersey in 1980



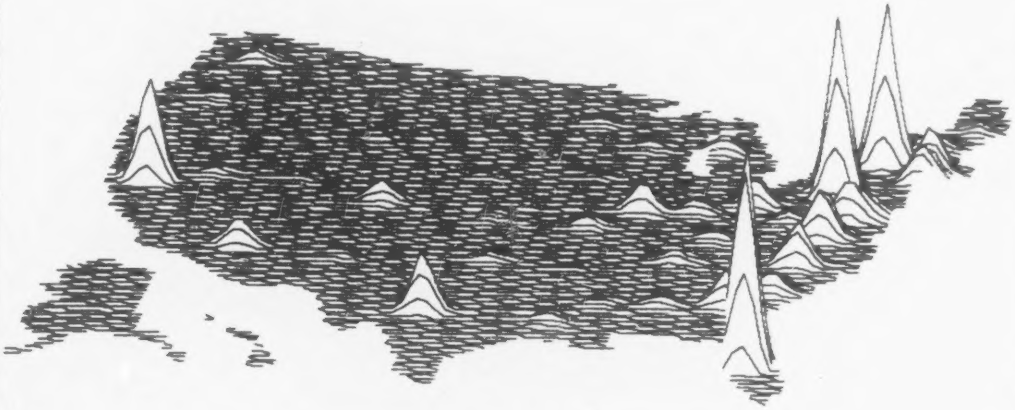
Source:
Census of Population and Housing 1980

Prepared by:
New Jersey State Data Center

Inmigrants	
All Areas	681,060
New York	197,322
Abroad	141,971
Puerto Rico	23,791
Pennsylvania	107,753
Florida	25,342
California	20,981
Massachusetts	16,790
Virginia	14,415
Maryland	14,343
Illinois	13,728
Connecticut	13,117
Ohio	12,430
No. Carolina	9,498
Texas	8,869
Michigan	8,177
Georgia	7,010
So. Carolina	5,129
Delaware	4,941
Indiana	4,496
Colorado	3,340
Missouri	3,032
Other Areas	48,376

Chart 2.

State of Residence in 1980 for Migrants Who Lived in New Jersey in 1975



Source:
Census of Population and Housing 1980

Prepared by:
New Jersey State Data Center

Outmigrants	
All areas	764,394
Florida	134,150
Pennsylvania	100,676
New York	94,666
California	64,860
Texas	32,134
Virginia	30,554
Massachusetts	25,943
No. Carolina	24,371
Connecticut	20,135
Maryland	18,962
Illinois	18,065
Georgia	17,612
Ohio	16,820
Arizona	15,284
So. Carolina	11,719
Colorado	11,626
Michigan	9,243
Delaware	9,087
New Hampshire	7,221
Washington	6,612
Other Areas	94,654

Occupational Outlook for New Jersey: 1995

by
Thomas S. Charpentier
Bureau of Occupational Research
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Current occupational employment estimates are produced from the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a mail survey of New Jersey employers, which is a cooperative program of the New Jersey Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Projections of future occupational employment are developed by applying OES industry staffing patterns to projected 1995 industry employment. Industry projections are based on historic employment trends, and do not consider short-run cyclical fluctuations. A complete methodology statement is available in the Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas 1982-1990, a publication of this Division.

EMPLOYMENT UP 20% BY 1995

Total employment in New Jersey is expected to increase by approximately 700,000 or 20% from 1984 to 1995. Employment in white-collar occupations, New Jersey's largest occupational group, is expected to grow at a slightly faster rate, increasing nearly 22% from 1984 to 1995. Blue-collar occupations, the slowest growing major occupational group, are expected to grow by only 13% during this period. Service workers, the smallest of the major occupational groups, will grow the fastest, increasing nearly 25% from 1984 to 1995. (See Table I)

As a result of the differences in growth rates among the major occupational groups, their proportions of total employment can be expected to keep shifting in a manner consistent with past trends. White-collar occupations, which accounted for 57.3% of all jobs in 1984, are projected to rise to 58.4% in 1995. The proportion of service workers is also expected to increase from 14.2% in 1984 to 14.8% in 1995. Countering this trend, blue-collar worker's share of total employment is expected to decline from 1984 to 1995 from 28.5% to 26.8%. The trends exhibited by these major occupational groups depict New Jersey's economy as one with a rapid expansion of jobs in the service-producing sectors and slower growth in the manufacturing and construction industries.

GROWTH AMONG THE WHITE-COLLAR GROUP

Professional and Technical Workers--Employment in professional and technical occupations comprised 17.7% of New Jersey's employment in 1984. From 1984 to 1995, professional and technical workers are projected to be one of the fastest growing groups, expanding by 24%. In 1995, this category will make up 18.4% of New Jersey's total employment.

Managers and Officers--This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government from corporate executives to managers of small establishments such as restaurants. Growing at a slower pace than employment as a whole, the number of managers and officers are expected to expand 15.2% by 1995. The relatively low growth rate means this group's share of total employment will decline from 10.7% in 1984 to 10.3% in 1995.

Sales Workers--Although sales workers, the second smallest occupational group, accounted for only 6.9% of the New Jersey labor force in 1984 it is expected to be the fastest growing group, expanding by more than 25% from 1984 to 1995. This high growth rate will push the group's share of total employment from 6.9% in 1984 to 7.2% in 1995.

Clerical Workers--Clerical workers were the largest occupational group in 1984, accounting for more than one out of every five jobs in New Jersey. Employment of clerical workers is projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations

Table I

ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, 1984 AND PROJECTIONS, 1995

	Employment 1984		Employment 1995		Employment Change 1984-1995	
Occupational Title	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total All Occupations	3,519,250	100.0	4,208,800	100.0	689,550	19.6
White-Collar Occupations	2,017,550	57.3	2,458,250	58.4	440,700	21.8
Professional, Technical Workers	623,050	17.7	772,300	18.4	149,250	24.0
Managers and Officers	375,900	10.7	432,800	10.3	56,900	15.2
Sales Workers	241,000	6.9	301,650	7.2	60,650	25.2
Clerical Workers	777,600	22.1	951,500	22.6	173,900	22.4
Blue-Collar Workers	1,002,100	28.5	1,128,950	26.8	126,850	12.7
Craft and Kindred Workers	359,400	10.2	425,950	10.1	66,550	18.5
Operatives	448,800	12.8	487,700	11.6	38,900	8.7
Laborers	193,900	5.5	215,300	5.1	21,400	11.0
Service Workers	499,550	14.2	621,600	14.8	122,050	24.4

Table II

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 AND 1995

1984		1995	
Occupational Title	Employment	Occupational Title	Employment
Sales Clerk	113,250	Sales Clerk	139,200
Secretary	102,800	Secretary	137,750
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	93,900	Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	117,600
General Office Clerk	89,450	General Office Clerk	106,150
Teacher, Elementary and Preschool	59,250	Waiter/Waitress	74,600
Cashier	59,000	Cashier	72,900
Truck Driver	58,650	Truck Driver	69,900
Waiter/Waitress	58,550	Nurse, Professional	69,740
Typist/Clerk Typist	52,050	Typist/Clerk Typist	61,800
Nurse, Professional	49,450	Sales Representatives, Non-technical	61,100

with a 22.4% increase from 1984 to 1995. In 1995, clerical workers will continue to be the largest occupational group in New Jersey.

GROWTH AMONG THE BLUE-COLLAR GROUP

Craft and Kindred Workers--Craft and kindred workers, which include construction workers, blue-collar supervisors, mechanics and repairers, and printing trade workers accounted for 10.2% of New Jersey's 1984 employment. These occupations, typically found in construction and manufacturing, are projected to increase at a rate somewhat slower than the average from 1984 to 1995. This group's share of total employment will register a marginal decline falling to 10.1%.

Operatives--Operative occupations are projected to experience the smallest growth of any occupational group, increasing only by 9.7% from 1984 to 1995. Concentrated in manufacturing and transportation industries, these occupations comprised 12.8% of the 1984 labor force. In 1995, this group will comprise 11.6% of the labor force.

Laborers--Nonfarm laborers accounted for the least amount of employment in 1984 with only 5.5% of all jobs. Employment growth of laborers is projected to rise only 11% from 1984 to 1995 or slightly more than one-half of the state's average growth. This group's share of total employment will decline to 5.1% in 1995.

GROWTH AMONG THE SERVICE GROUP

Service Workers--This group includes workers employed in a wide variety of occupations, such as, police officers, janitors, waiters/waitresses, barbers, casino dealers, and nurses' aides. They accounted for 14.2% of New Jersey's 1984 labor force, with most (approximately 40%) employed in food service occupations. These workers are projected to be the second fastest growing occupational group with a 24.4% growth rate during the 1984-1995 time period. In 1995, service workers will comprise 14.8% of the labor force.

LARGEST OCCUPATIONS IN NEW JERSEY

The ten occupations with the largest employment in 1984 are shown in Table II. These occupations accounted for over 20% of New Jersey's 1984 total employment. Sales clerk and secretary were the largest occupations with employment of 113,250 and 102,800, respectively. Clerical occupations comprised four of the top ten occupations. These four--secretary, general office clerk, cashier, and typist--accounted for nearly 40% of all clerical jobs in New Jersey.

The top ten occupations in 1995 will mirror the 1984 list. As a group, they still should comprise more than 20% of New Jersey's 1995 total employment. Once again, sales clerk and secretary are projected to be the largest occupations with employment of 139,200 and 137,700, respectively. Also, the same four clerical occupations found in 1984's list of ten largest occupations are again found in the 1995 list. These four clerical occupations are projected to comprise nearly 40% of all 1995 clerical employment.

JOB OPENINGS

Employment growth within a specific occupation represents only part of the demand for that occupation. Job openings resulting from labor force separations due to death, illness, and retirement represent significant employment opportunities. From 1984 to 1995 this need to replace workers is projected to account for more than 138,000 or nearly 70% of the annual job openings in New Jersey.

It is important to note that occupational transfers represent another source of job openings. Unfortunately, these transfers have been difficult to quantify and currently no comprehensive or reliable data exist. This represents a serious limitation on job openings data. A detailed discussion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' analysis of this problem appears in the January 1977 *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*.

Clerical occupations are expected to provide the greatest number of average annual job openings from 1984 to 1995 with 48,040 or 23.9% of total openings. This will be followed by service workers with 38,000 or 19% and professional and technical workers with 34,710 or 17.3%. Specific occupations projected to generate large numbers of job openings include janitors/porters/cleaners, secretaries, sales clerks, general office clerks, and guards and doorkeepers. (See Table III)

Table III

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH
MOST AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS,
1984-1995

Occupational Title	Job Openings
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	8,690
Secretary	8,410
Sales Clerk	7,560
General Office Clerk	5,200
Guard and Doorkeeper	5,130
Nurse, Professional	4,140
Waiter/Waitress	3,680
Cashier	3,640
Sales Representative, Non-technical	3,460
Typist/Clerk Typist	3,050

Data for this article are contained in a recently published table entitled *State of New Jersey--Estimated Occupational Employment, Projections and Job Openings*.

Requests for copies of the table should be directed to Thomas S. Charpentier, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,868R
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	3,893	3,880P
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

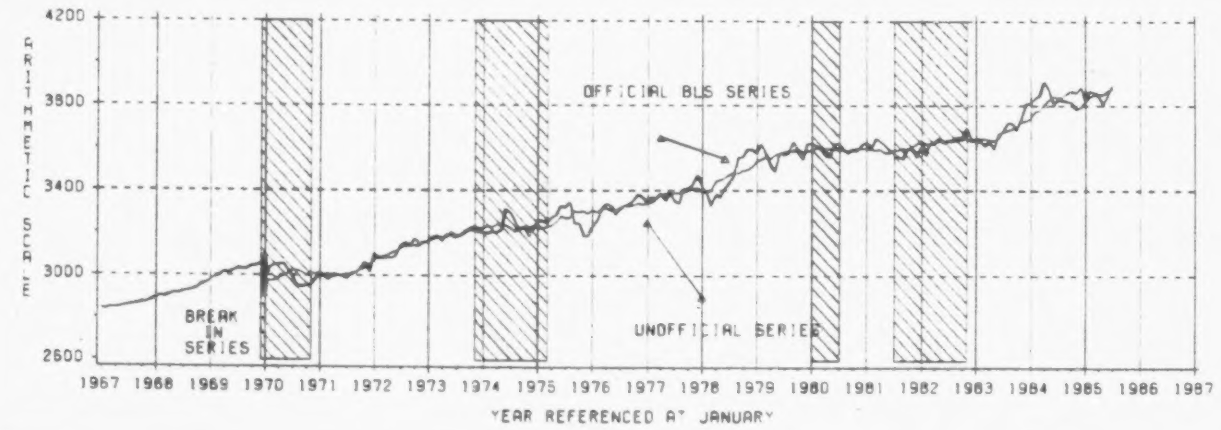
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,649R
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603	3,662	3,654P
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

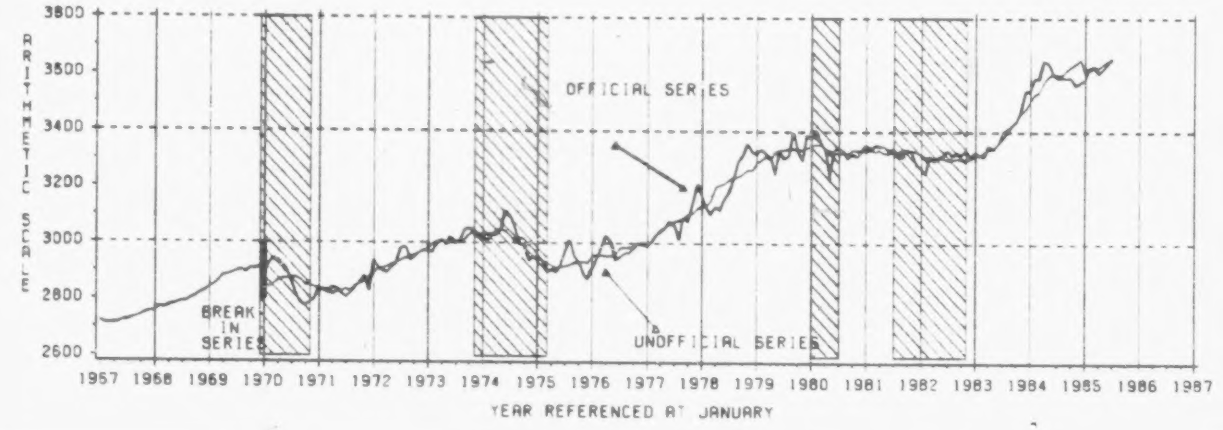
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240	231	226P
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

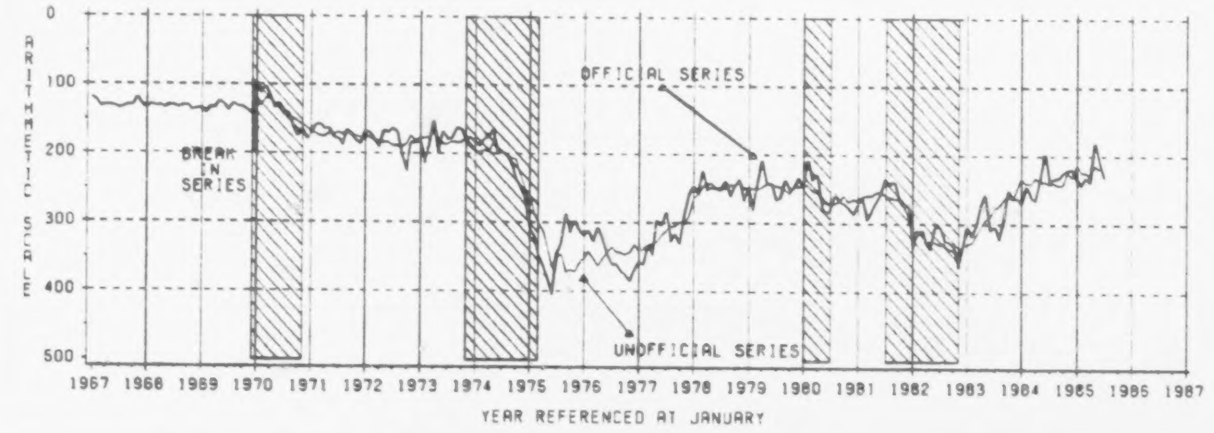


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8	66.0	65.8P
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

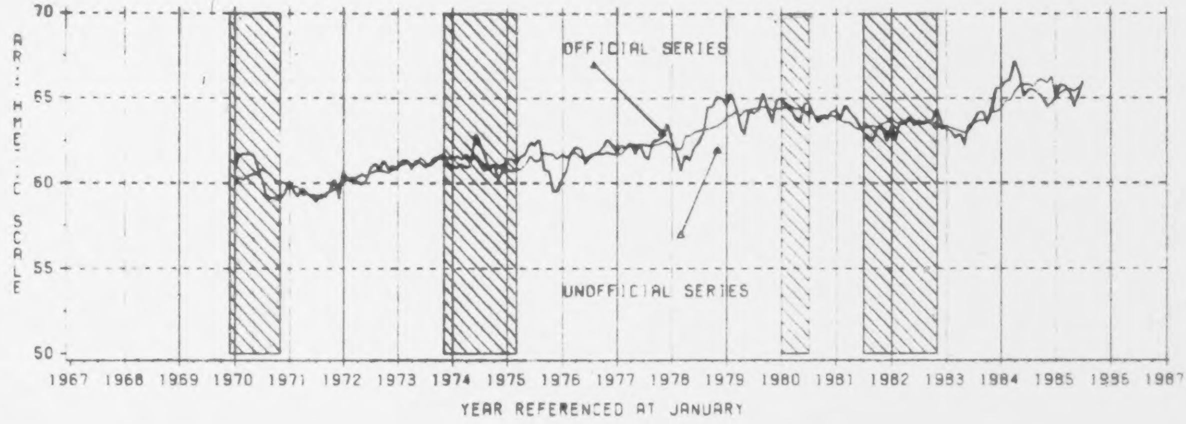
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7	62.1	61.9P
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

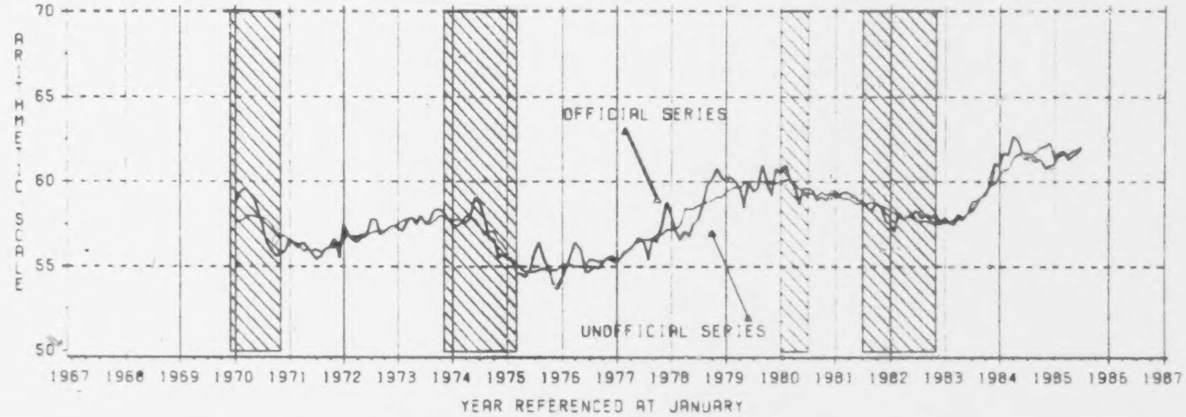
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8P
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

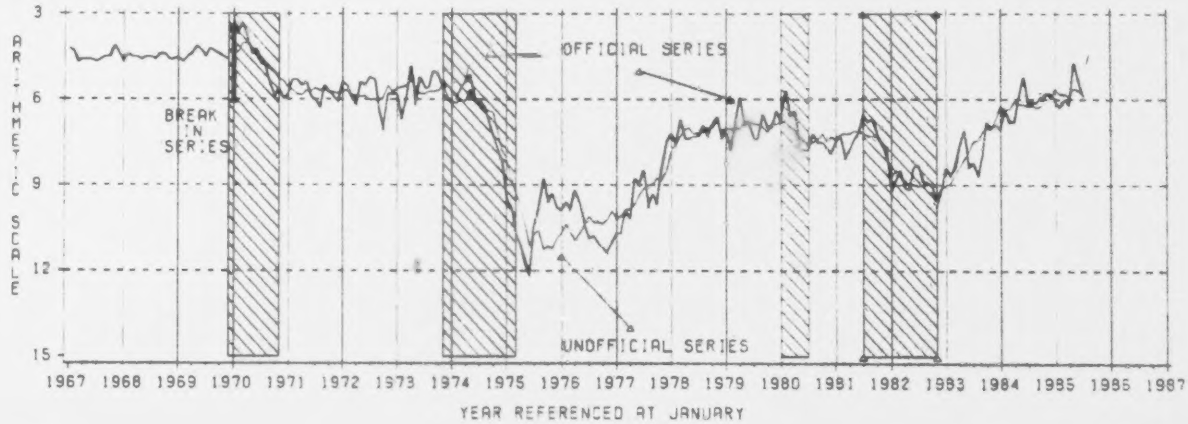


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1	3437.6
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3500.6R	3440.1R
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6	3496.3P	3439.9P
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

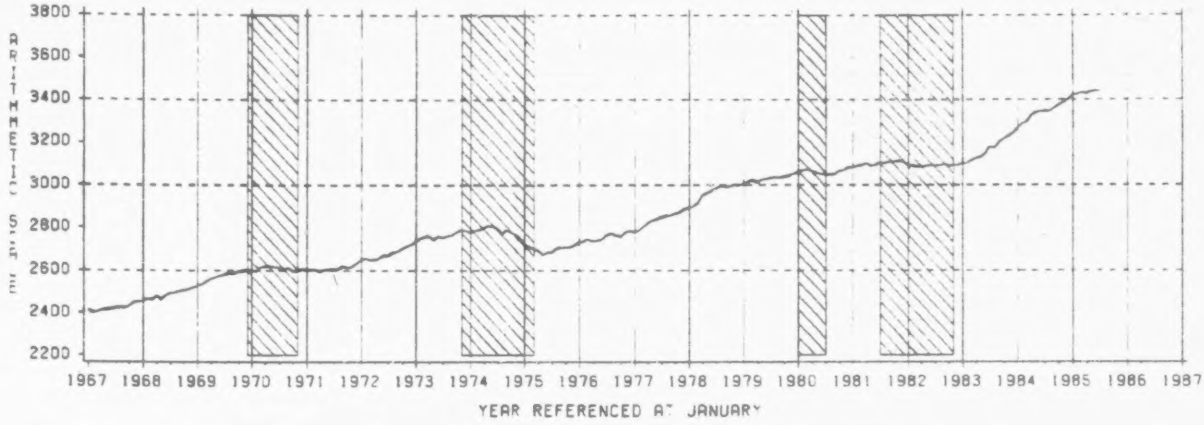
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4	2900.3
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2954.7R	2900.9R
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1	2956.9P	2902.5P
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

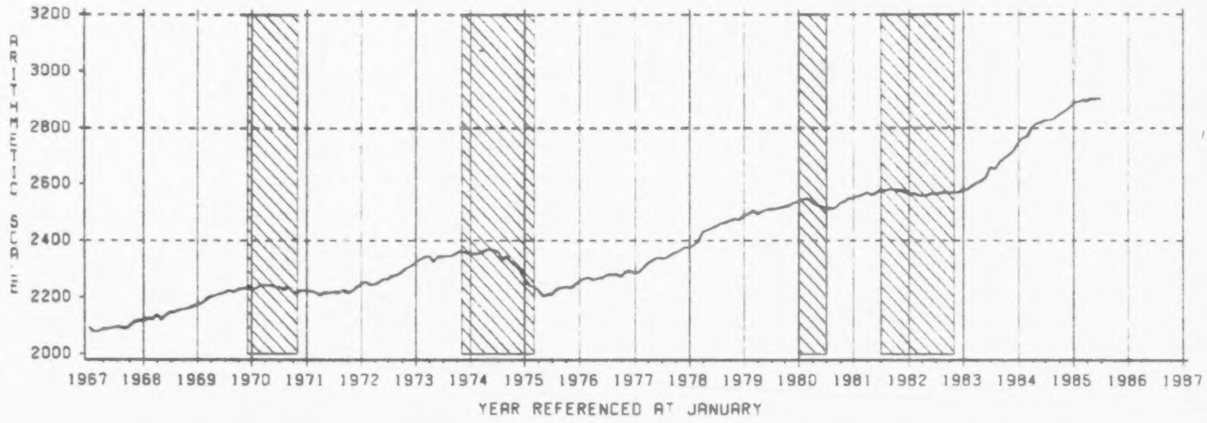
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7	537.3
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	545.9R	539.2R
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5	539.4P	537.4P
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

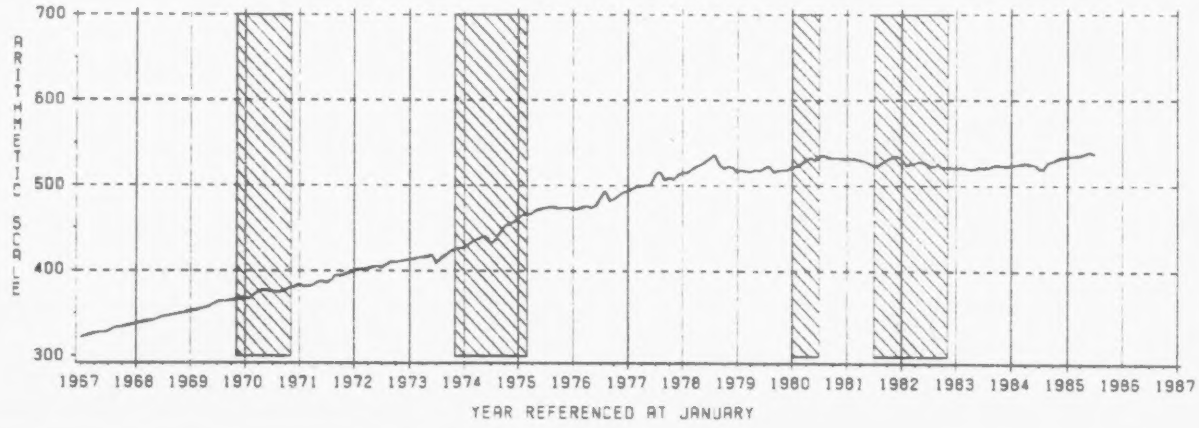


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7	726.3
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	731.0R	724.3R
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4	723.8P	725.4P
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

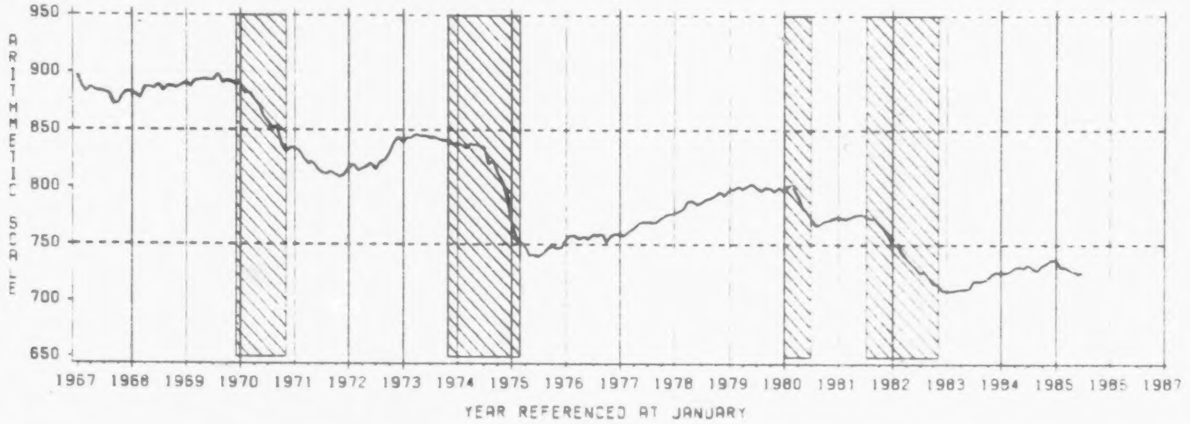
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9	152.5
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	157.7R	150.8R
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7	157.8P	147.3P
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

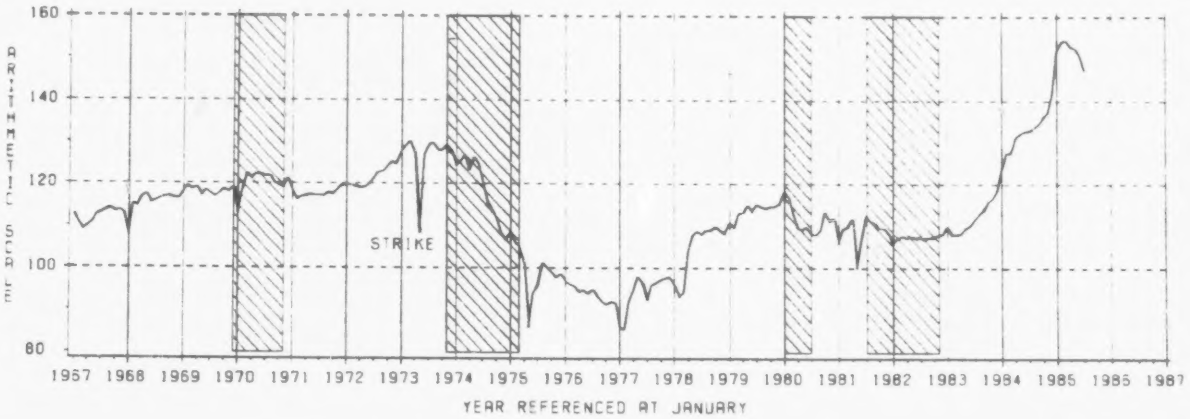
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5	2019.3
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2063.6R	2023.5R
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7	2073.0P	2027.6P
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT (000)

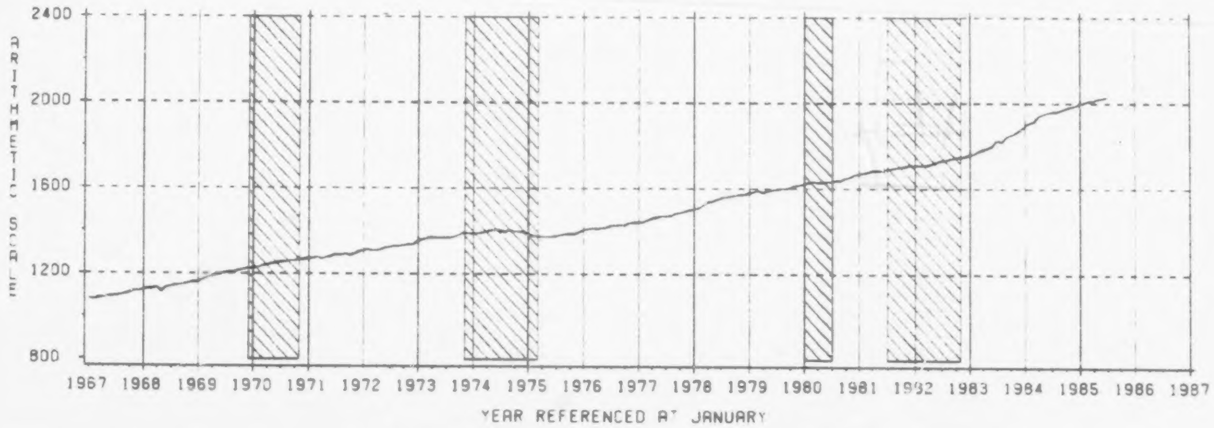


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7	453.6
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	457.8R	453.3R
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6	451.1P	455.7P
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

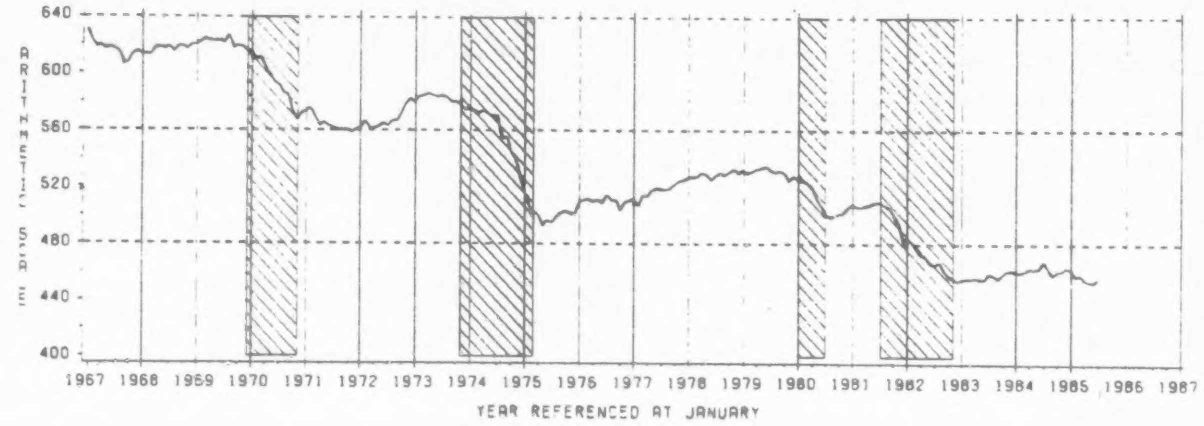
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.1R	41.1R
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2	40.7P	41.1P
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

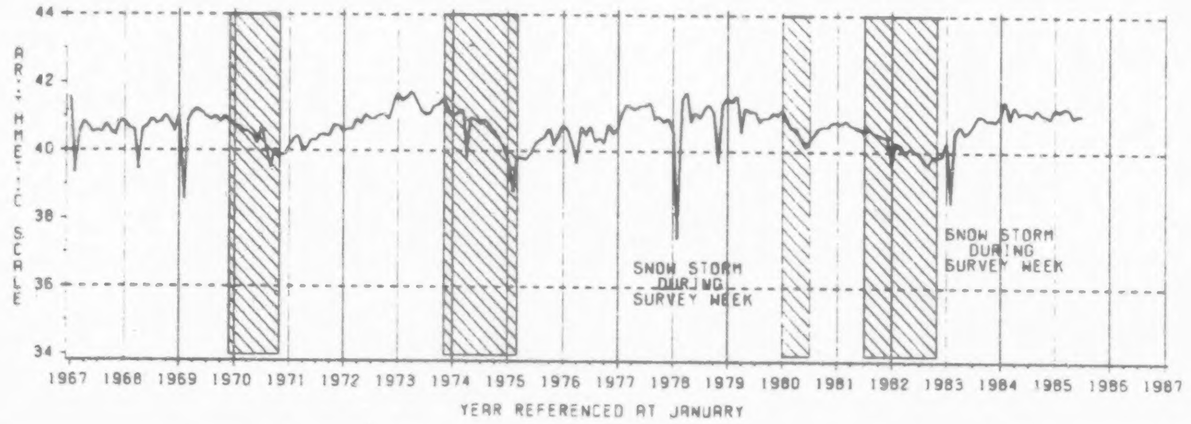
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515	18,598
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,816R	18,631R
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265	18,360P	18,729P
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

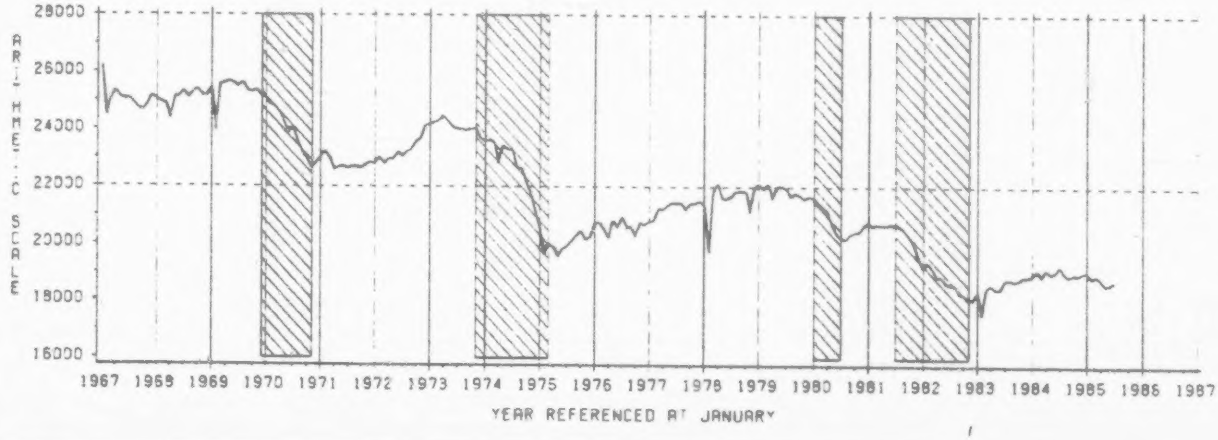


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	404.01R
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	401.30P
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

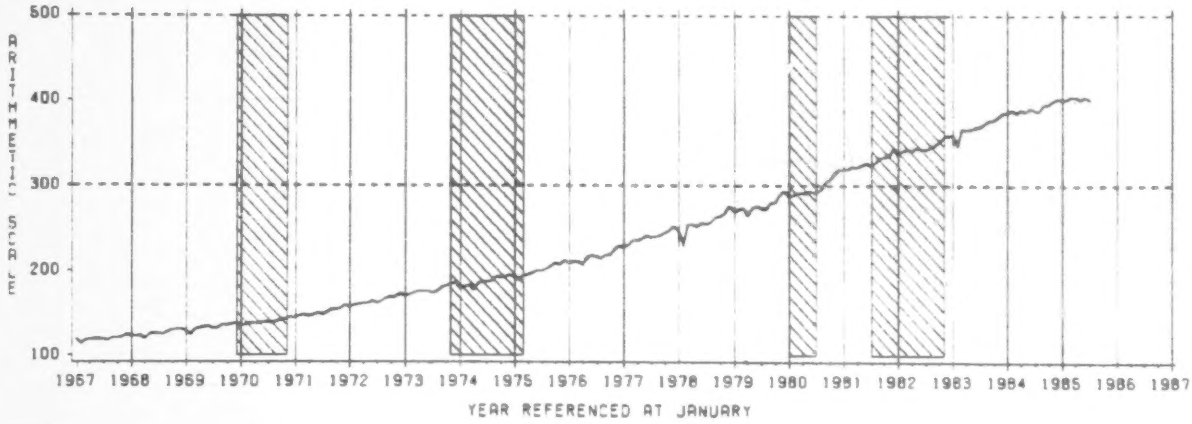
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3	319.1	306.5	318.6
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

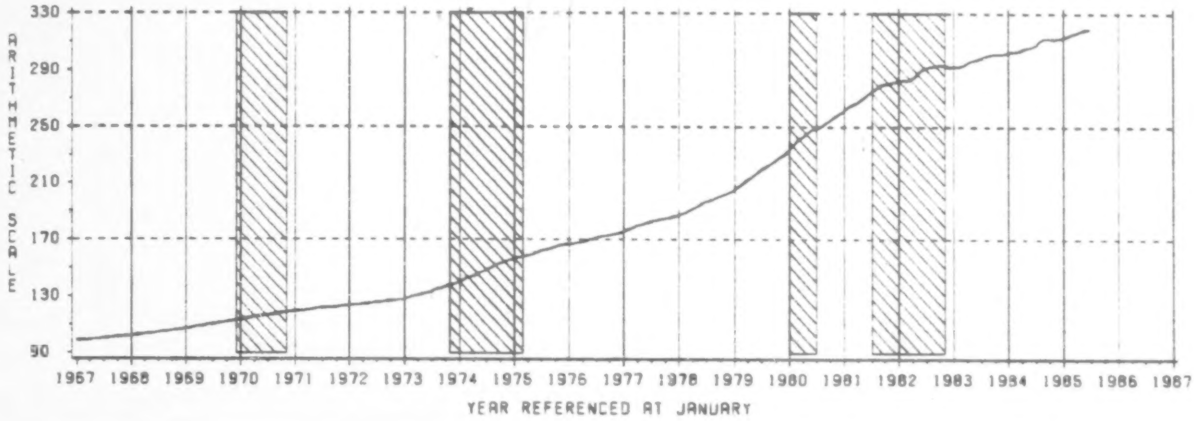
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64	105.78
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.13R	106.33R
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69	97.31P	105.42P
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

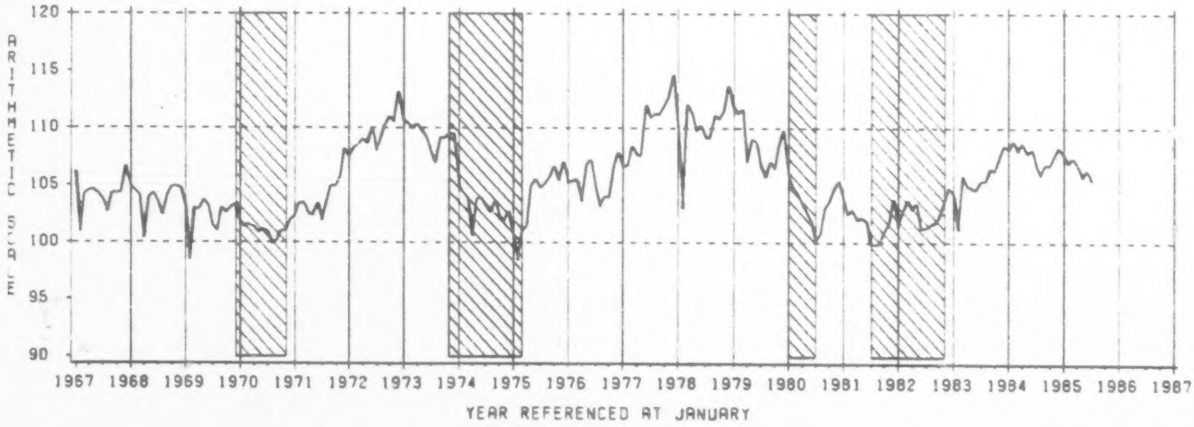


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122	2533	2257
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152	2627	2513
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	104R	102R
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77	88R	76R
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78	101R	82R
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64	63	55
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102	90	126
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75		
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

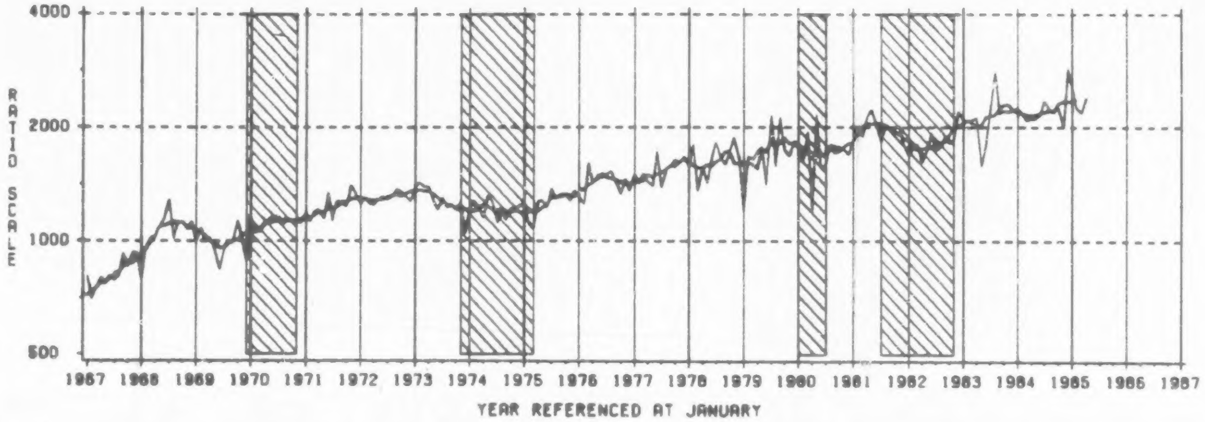
Break in series beginning in January 1984 See page S-3 for explanation.

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

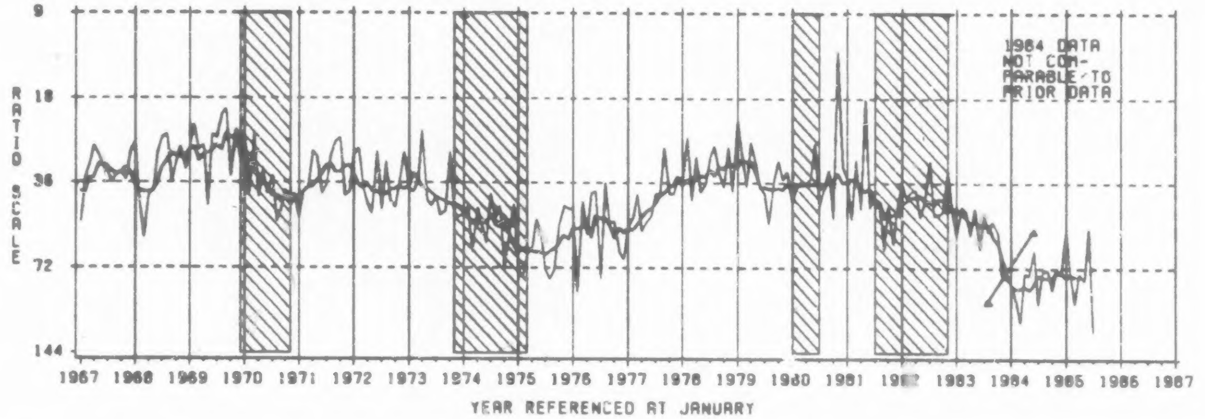
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376	4083	4457
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427	4136	4616
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OFKILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

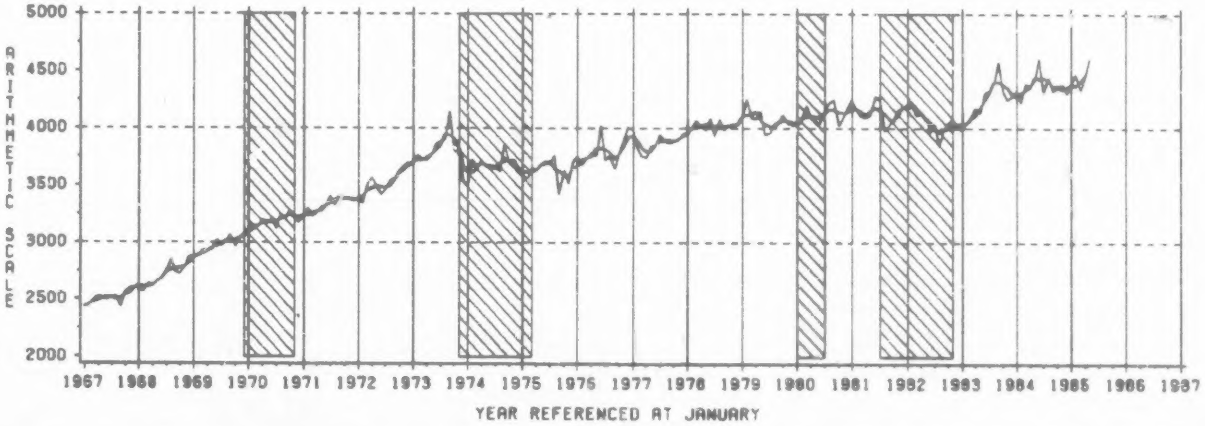


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	463.6R	452.3R	831.6	811.4
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

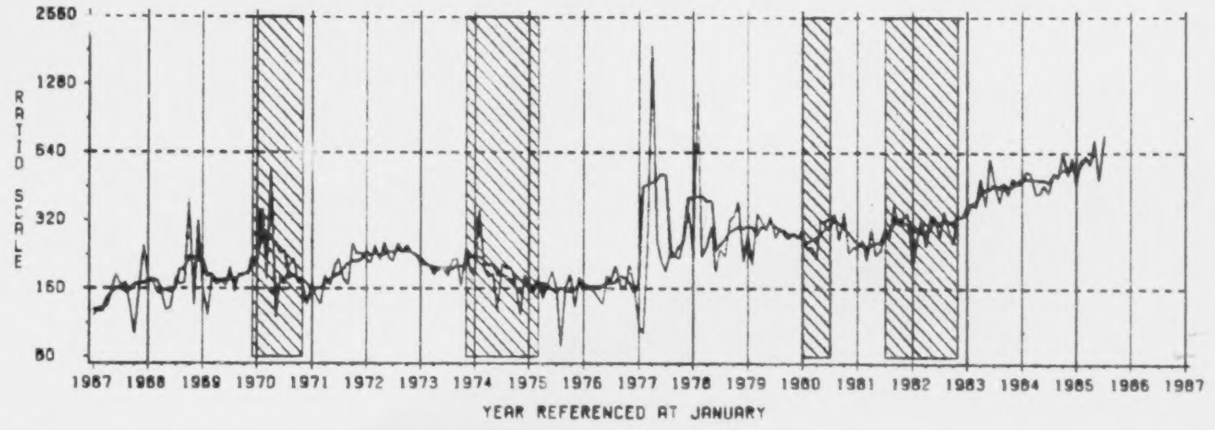
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	218.6R	217.3R	552.8	549.5
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

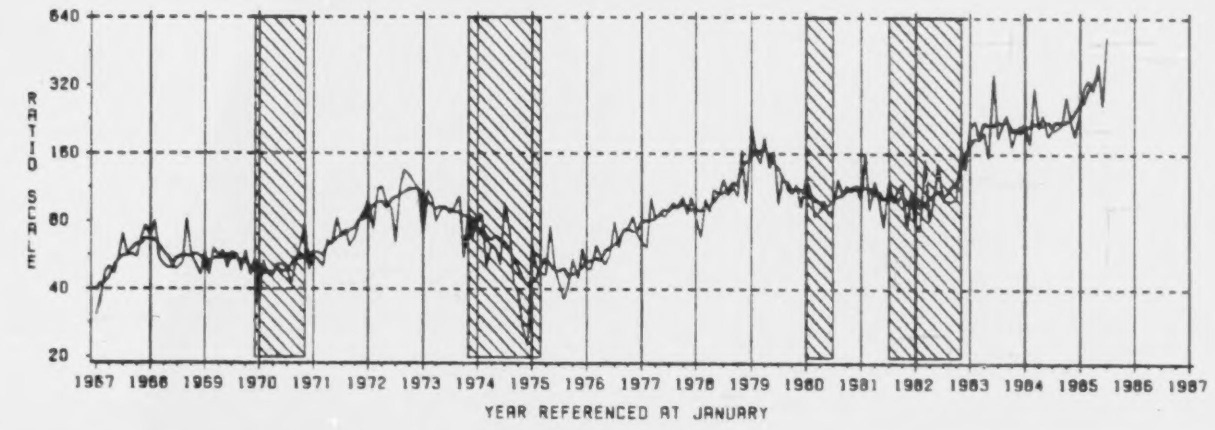
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	179.4R	186.7R	193.7	201.6
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

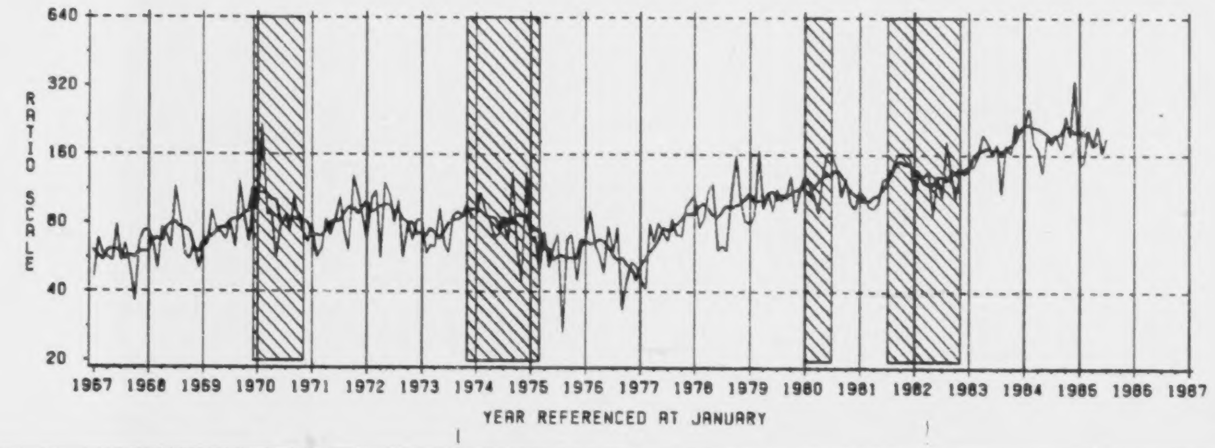


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593	3260	2738
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

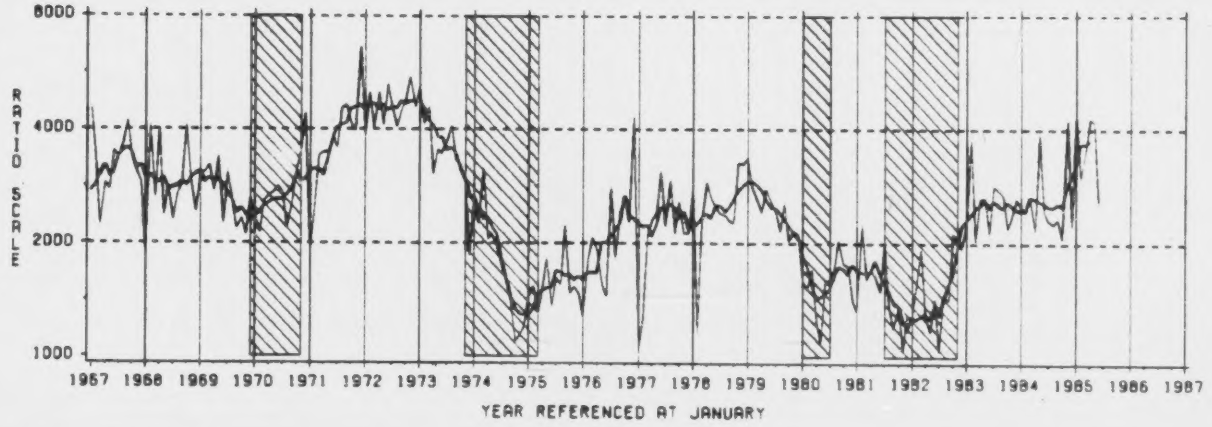
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979	2283	2065
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

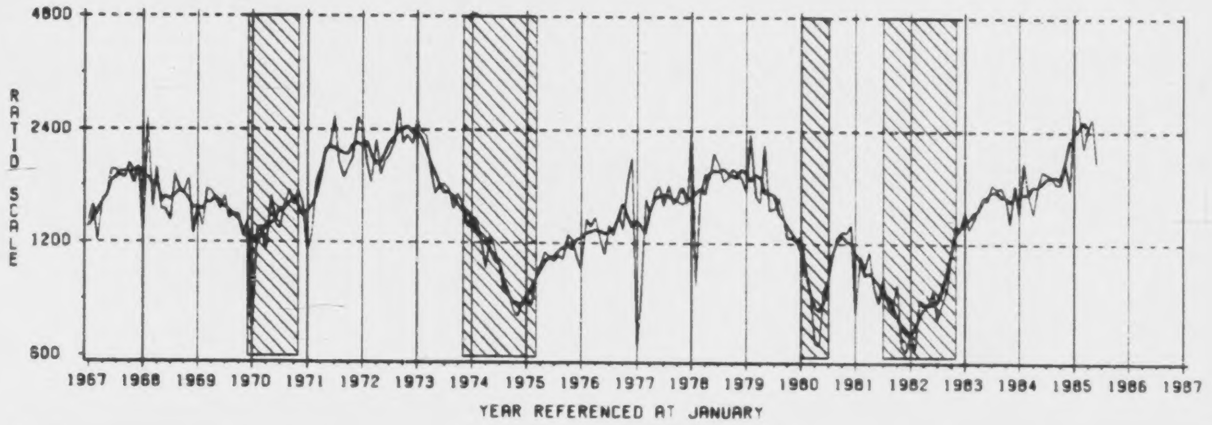
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375	796	561
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

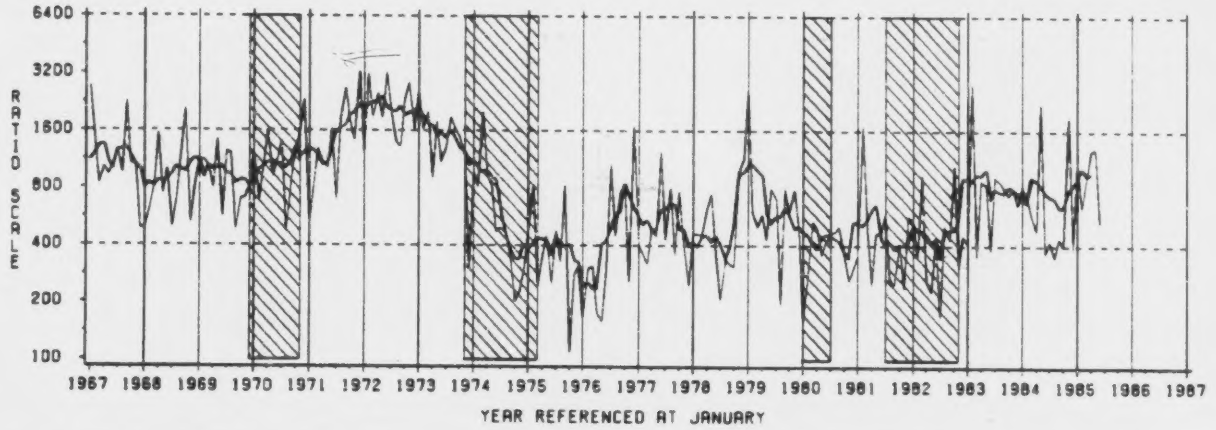


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893	4,010
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,186R	4,047R
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784	4,028P	4,127P
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

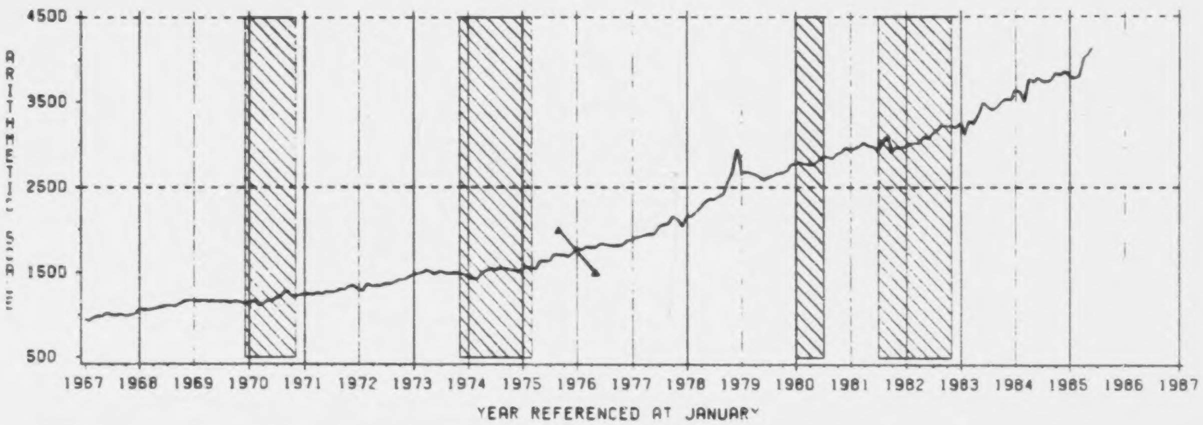
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,448R
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	1,482P
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

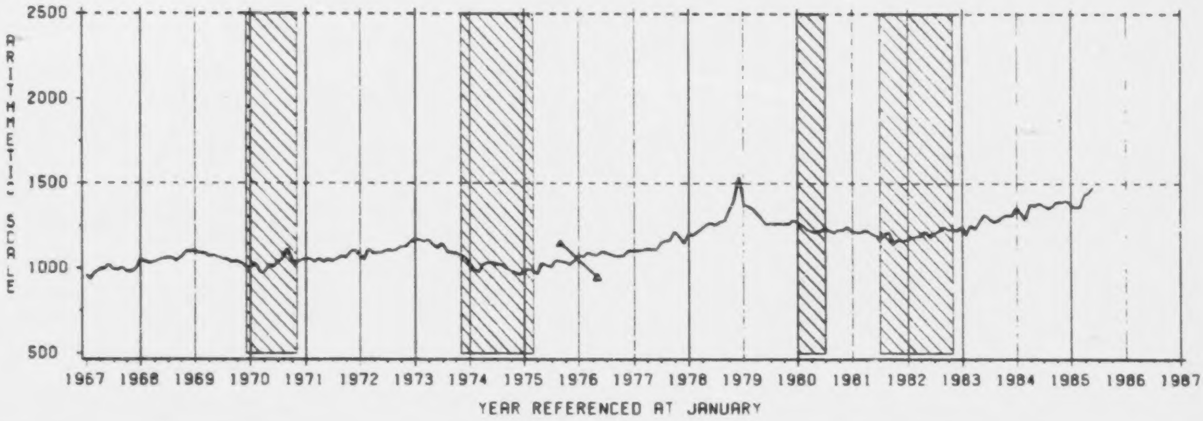
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730	Data Temporarily Unavailable	
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

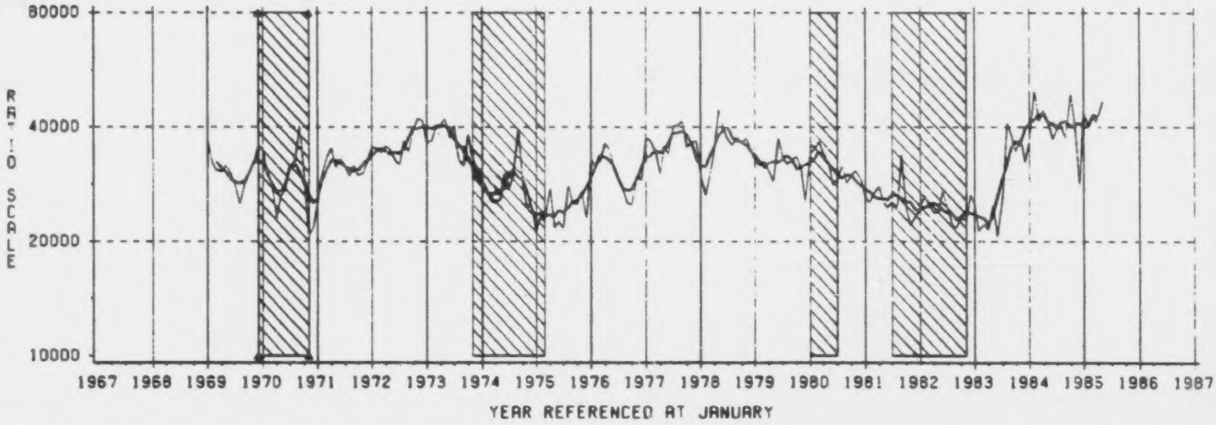


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	13,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522	10,692	11,863
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

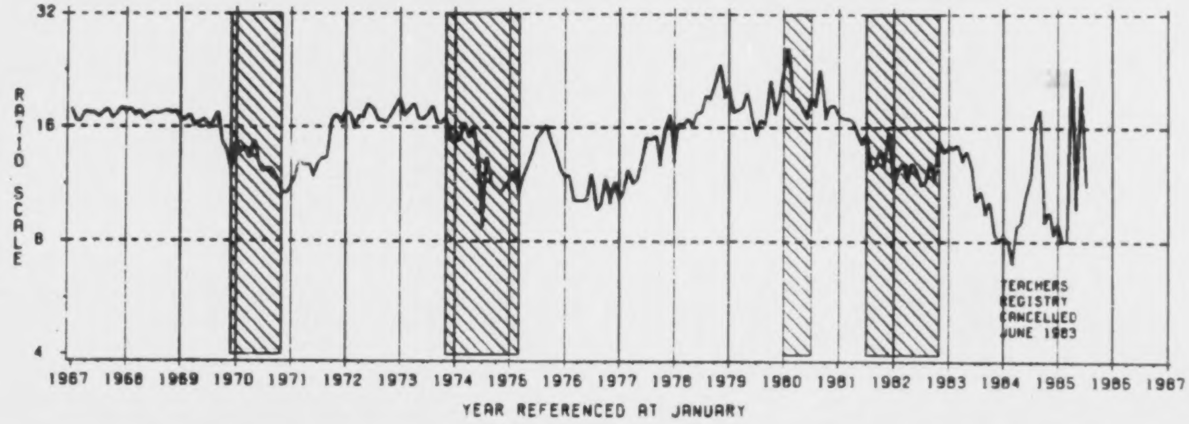
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152	5,780	6,945
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

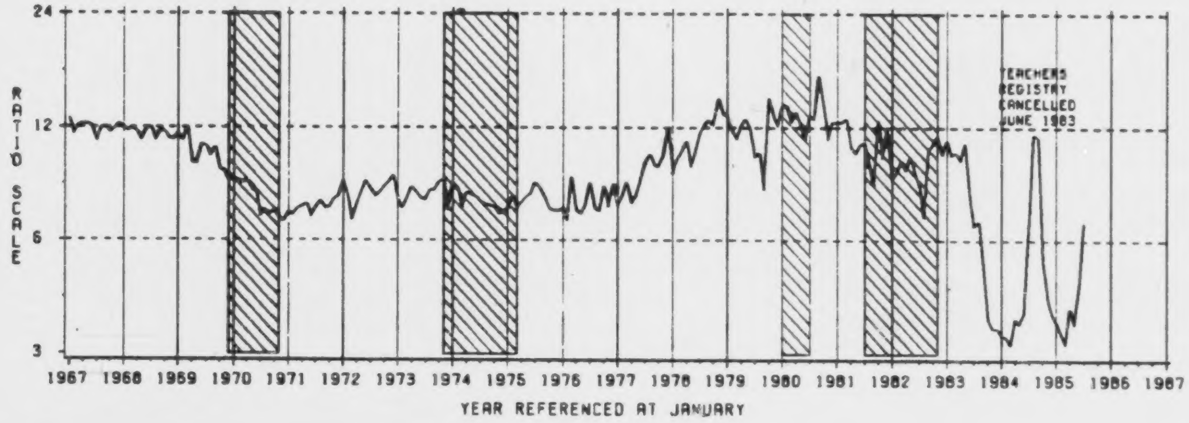
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6	89.9	94.1
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE(000) – INVERTED SCALE

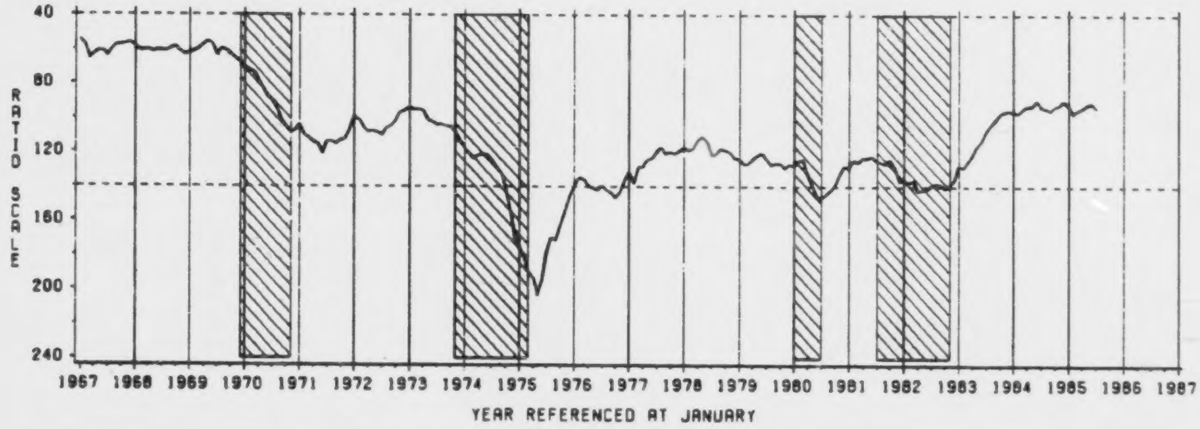


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

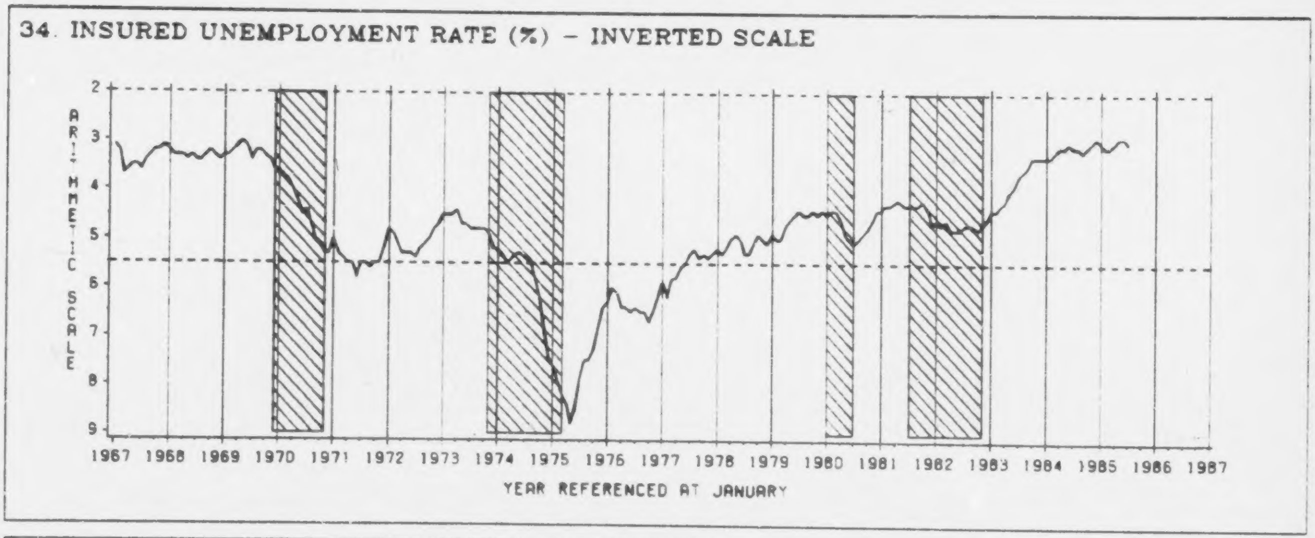
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

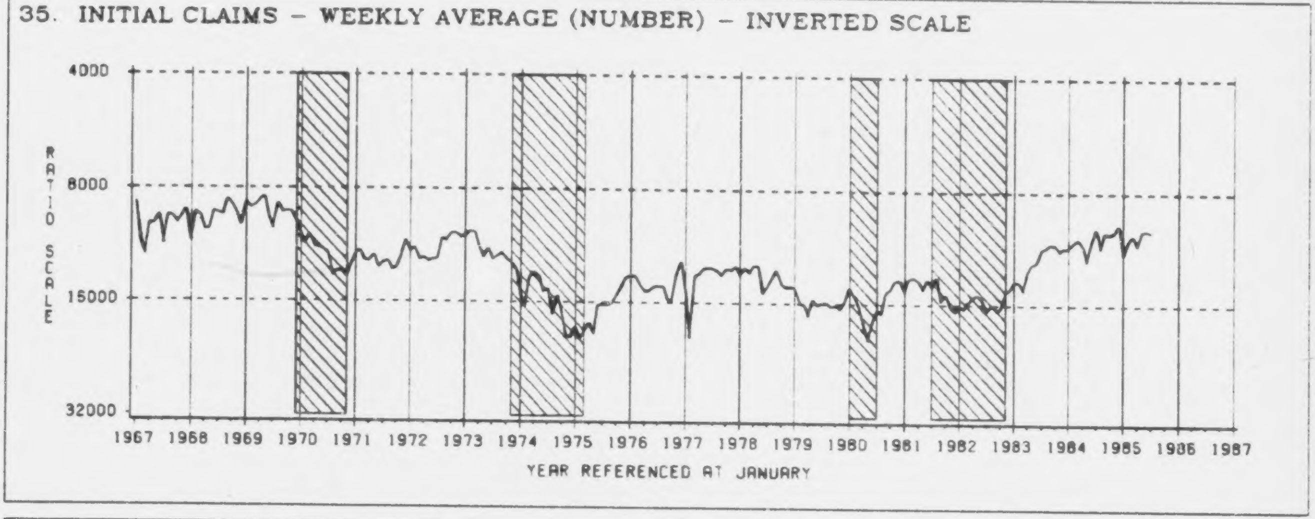
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529	11,656	10,782
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231	9,836	9,522
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172	9,005	9,005
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513	9,354	7,135
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529	9,953	8,329
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,225	14,499	13,330	6,568	6,048
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826	6,046	6,252
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707	7,199	7,391
AUG	15,152	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139		
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627		
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863		
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I





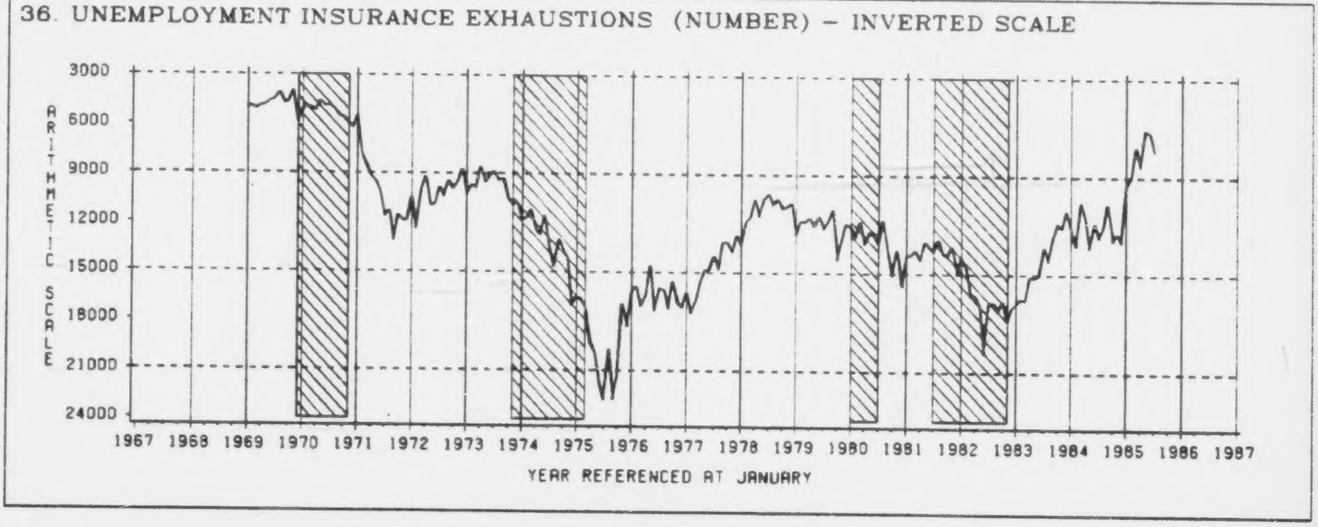


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7	36.2	38.2
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

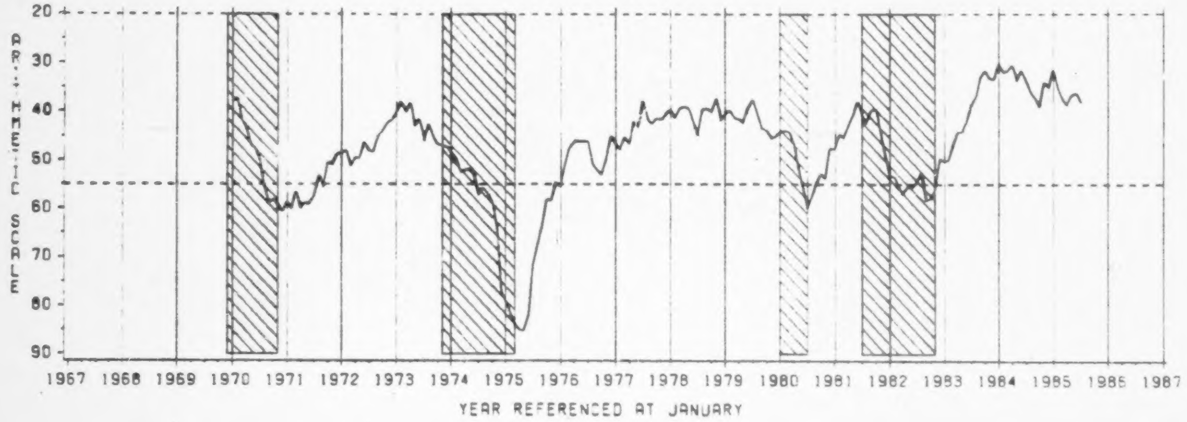
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3	7.1	11.5
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

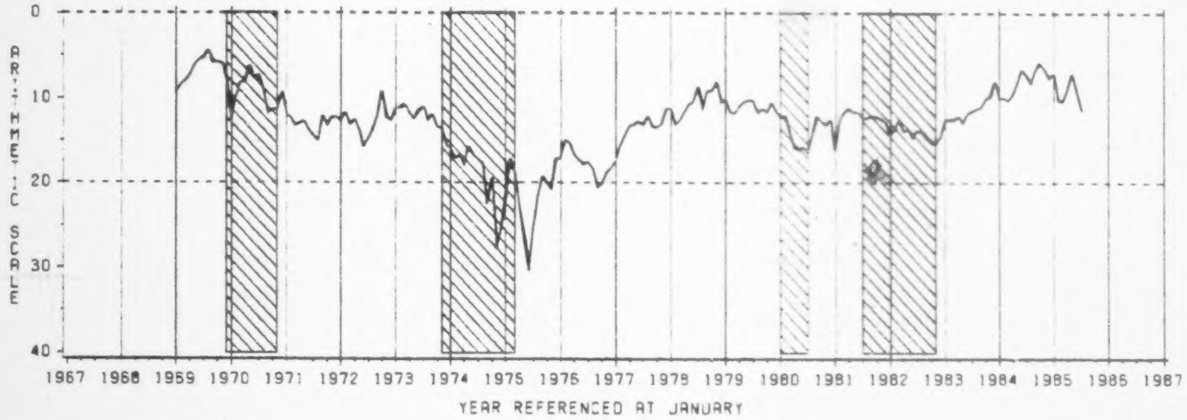
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2	46.0	44.7
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

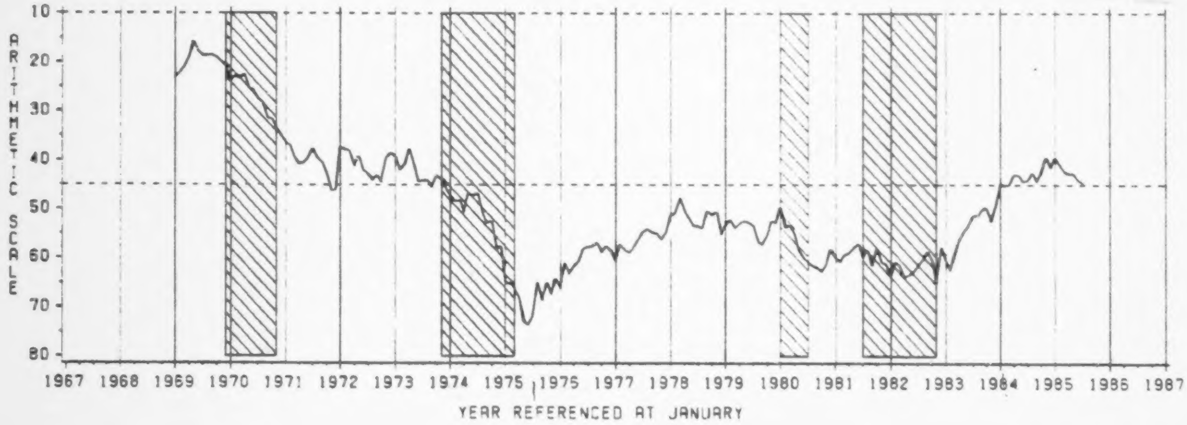
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3429.4	3437.6	3440.1	3439.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2900.9	2902.5
GOODS PRODUCING	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.4	874.9
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2023.5	2027.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	539.2	537.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3399.4	3397.[illegible]	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3500.6	3496.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.1	883.9
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Construction	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	157.7	157.8
MANUFACTURING	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	731.0	723.8
Durable Goods	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	348.2	346.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Furniture & Fixtures	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.6	26.6
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7
Primary Metal Industries	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Iron & steel foundries	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.8
Metal cans	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9
Metal stampings	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.0	59.3
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6
Service industry machinery	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.9
Other machinery, except elec.	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.6	94.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Communication equipment	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.8	43.0
Electronic components & access.	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9
Transportation Equipment	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.4
Motor vehicles	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	23.0	23.2
Nondurable Goods	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.8	377.0
Food & Kindred Products	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	46.0	46.0
Canned, cured & froze	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.0
Beverages	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.3
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Apparel & Other Textile Products	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.3	49.3
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.5	25.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2
Other apparel & related products	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.0
Paper & Allied Products	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.2
Other paper & allied products	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9
Printing & Publishing	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4	63.6
Newspapers	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.7
Commercial printing	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.6
Other printing & publishing	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.9	120.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Drugs	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2	46.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.2
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.5
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3
Other petroleum & coal products	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	38.9
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.6	32.7
Leather & Leather Products	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Other leather & leather products	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2563.2	2609.5	2612.4
Private-Service Producing	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2054.6	2073.0
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	220.3	216.7
Railroad transportation	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other transportation	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	126.4	122.5
Communications	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.8	29.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	843.9	847.5
Wholesale trade	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.0	256.6
Retail trade	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	588.9	590.9
Retail general merchandise	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6	76.9
Food stores	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.1	102.3
Auto dealers & service sta.	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.4	56.8
Apparel & accessories	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4	46.2
Eating & drinking places	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	189.0	190.7
Other retail stores	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4	113.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.0	194.5
Banking	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.9	51.2
Insurance agents & carriers	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.5
Other fin., insur. & real estate	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	69.6	69.8
Services	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	805.4	814.3
Medical & other health services	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.8	206.9
Hospitals	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.6	110.9
Educational services	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.8	47.4
Other services	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	548.8	560.0
Casinos	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.7	43.2
Public Sector	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	545.9	539.4
Federal	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.9	76.5
Local	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	357.4	352.3
State*	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.6	110.6
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8	68.1

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,495.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	404.01	401.30
Durable Goods	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.87	419.05
Lumber & Wood Products	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	267.06	262.52
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	317.93	308.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	[illegible]	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	427.98	425.72
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	[illegible]	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	456.51	448.80
Pottery & related products	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.89	392.44	395.81
Primary Metal Industries	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	432.90	428.21
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	488.64	483.01	[illegible]	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	483.24	484.75
Iron & Steel foundries	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93	385.63
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	649.15	650.08
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	351.55	346.32
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	408.24	406.13
Metal cans	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	443.50	427.84
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	572.66	597.38
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	360.04	357.57
Metal Stampings	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	378.10	369.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	424.27	420.58	427.86	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	430.54	430.14
Construction & related machinery	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	380.24	387.69
Metalworking machinery	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.75	435.80
Special industry machinery	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67	467.57
General industry machinery	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	447.12	451.11
Service industry machinery	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	394.21	383.90
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.46	414.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48	315.09
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.93	315.70
Radio & TV receiving equipment	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90	346.09
Communication equipment	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	535.02	534.93
Electronic components & access.*	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.09	307.29
Transportation Equipment	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	662.65	621.78
Motor vehicles & equipment	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.39	664.55
Instruments & Related Products	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	462.89	466.75
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	317.60	318.66	325.56
Nondurable Goods	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	384.91	384.35
Food & Kindred Products	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	430.73	432.00
Canned, cured & frozen food	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	379.66	384.54
Grain mill & bakery products*	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	408.80	415.54
Beverages*	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	544.50	530.86
Textile Mill Products	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	336.38	328.68
Apparel & other Textile Products	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	221.58	221.34
Men's & boys' suits & coats	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	209.17	210.60
Men's & boys' furnishings*	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	226.20	224.79
Women's & children's undergarm.*	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.36	221.84
Paper & Allied Products	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	427.06	419.25
Paperboard containers & boxes	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	405.65	401.52
Printing & Publishing	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	383.93	386.20
Newspapers	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	409.03	412.61
Commercial printing*	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	418.42	424.84
Chemicals & Allied Products	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	483.84	479.74
Industrial inorganic chemical	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	476.64	469.09
Plastic materials & synthetics*	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	553.28	547.24
Drugs	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	474.29	472.53
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	414.12	414.86
Paints & allied products	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	440.12	430.86
Industrial organic chemicals	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	547.84	534.59
Petroleum & Coal Products*	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	660.26	649.30
Petroleum refining*	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19	684.80
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	321.19	317.88
Rubber & rubber products	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	356.61	358.39
Miscellaneous plastic products	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	315.15	310.47
Leather & Leather Products	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	254.70	250.08

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984						1985						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.7
Durable Goods	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.2
Lumber & Wood Products	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	39.8	39.3
Furniture & Fixtures	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.5	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8	44.0
Pottery & related products	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9
Primary Metal Industries	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.1
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6	46.7
Iron & steel foundries	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.2
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.5	44.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.4
Metal cans	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1	41.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	42.8	43.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.1
Metal Stampings	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1	38.3
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6
Construction & related machinery	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8	39.2
Metalworking machinery	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.0	42.6
Special industry machinery	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8	42.7
General industry machinery*	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	41.4	41.5
Service industry machinery*	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.5	38.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	43.4	41.9
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.5	41.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.3
Communication equipment	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.4	44.1
Electronic components & access.*	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.7
Transportation Equipment	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.6	44.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8	45.3
Instruments & Related Products	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.9
Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.3
Food & Kindred Products	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.3
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.1	39.0
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.9
Beverages*	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.7	43.3
Textile Mill Products	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.1	41.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.0
Men's and boys' suits & coats	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.1	38.5
Men's & boys' furnishings*	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8	38.1
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1	34.5
Paper & Allied Products	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.5	42.2	41.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	42.7	42.0
Printing & Publishing	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.9
Newspapers	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.1
Commercial printing*	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.9	38.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	40.6	40.3
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.8	44.6
Drugs	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.6	40.2
Paints and allied products	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	44.1	43.0
Industrial organic chemicals	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.7	41.7
Petroleum & Coal Products*	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	43.9	43.0
Petroleum refining*	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1	42.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	39.8	39.1
Rubber and rubber products	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	36.5	37.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.3	39.4
Leather & Leather Products	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.4

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83	9.86
Durable Goods	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.93
Lumber & Wood Products	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71	6.68
Furniture & Fixtures	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.93	9.97
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.19	10.20
Pottery & related products	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.91	9.92
Primary Metal Industries	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.75	9.71
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.37	10.38
Iron and Iron foundries	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42	9.36
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.44	13.60
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.90	7.80
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.79	9.81
Metal cans	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.29	10.26
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.38	13.67
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76	8.70
Metal stampings	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.67	9.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.30	10.34
Construction & related machinery	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.80	9.89
Metalworking machinery	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.25	10.23
Special industry machinery	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86	10.95
General industry machinery	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.80	10.87
Service industry machinery	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.98	9.92
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.73	7.52
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81	7.70
Radio & TV receiving equipment	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25	8.38
Communication equipment	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.13
Electric components & access.*	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.49	7.55
Transportation Equipment	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22	13.91
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.05	14.67
Instruments & Related Products	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.74	10.88
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.66	7.77
Nondurable Goods	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.72	9.76
Food & Kindred Products	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.48	10.46
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.71	9.86
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22	10.16
Beverages*	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.46	12.26
Textile Mill Products	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	7.99	7.92
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.46	6.51
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.49	5.47
Men's & boys' furnishings*	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.83	5.90
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.55	6.43
Paper & Allied Products	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.12	10.03
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.50	9.58
Printing & Publishing	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.13	10.19
Newspapers	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.96	12.10
Commercial printing*	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.04	11.18
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.52	11.56
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.74	11.64
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.35	12.27
Drugs	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.54	11.61
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.20	10.32
Paints & allied products	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	9.98	10.02
Industrial organic chemicals	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.83	12.82
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04	15.10
Petroleum refining*	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90	16.00
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	8.07	8.13
Rubber & rubber products	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	9.77	9.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.82	7.88
Leather & Leather Products	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.32	6.19

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,971	3,901	3,909	70.0	62.0
Total Employment	3,733	3,687	3,663	46.0	70.0
Total Unemployment	238	214	247	24.0	-9.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	231	208	239	23.0	-8.0
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.5	6.3	0.5	-0.3
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.9	5.4	6.2	0.5	-0.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	93,828	83,225	89,201	+10,603	+ 4,627
Federal Employees' Program	336	384	454	- 48	- 118
Veterans' Program	235	247	274	- 12	- 39
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	0	197	10,122	- 197	-10,122
TOTAL	94,399	84,053	100,051	+10,346	- 5,652

[1] This was a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and expired March 31, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jul 1985	Jun 1985	Jul 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	93.8	83.2	89.2	+10.6	+4.6
Male	48.2	46.8	43.1	+ 1.4	+5.1
Female	45.6	36.4	46.1	+ 9.2	-0.5
White, not Hispanic	59.3	50.8	58.2	+ 8.5	+1.1
Black, not Hispanic	20.8	19.8	20.4	+ 1.0	+0.4
Hispanic	12.5	11.6	10.0	+ 0.9	+2.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.3	0.0	+ 0.1	+0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.3	0.1	- 0.1	+0.1
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.6	0.4	0.5	+ 0.2	+0.1
MANUFACTURING	36.2	33.8	31.7	+ 2.4	+4.5
Durable Goods	16.4	15.5	13.7	+ 0.9	+2.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.9	2.7	1.7	+ 0.2	+1.2
Machinery except electrical	2.4	2.2	2.4	+ 0.2	0.0
Electrical machinery	5.0	4.3	3.1	+ 0.7	+1.9
Nondurable Goods	19.9	18.2	18.0	+ 1.7	+1.9
Food & kindred products	2.5	2.0	1.7	+ 0.5	+0.8
Textile mill products	1.3	1.0	1.1	+ 0.3	+0.2
Apparel & other textile products	7.5	6.6	7.7	+ 0.9	-0.2
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & allied products	3.1	3.5	2.4	- 0.4	+0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	0.0
NONMANUFACTURING	56.9	49.2	55.5	+ 7.7	+1.4
Contract construction	7.1	7.1	4.5	0.0	+2.6
Transportation & public utilities	6.3	4.6	5.8	+ 1.7	+0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	19.3	16.2	18.5	+ 3.1	+0.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.4	3.1	3.4	+ 0.3	0.0
Services	17.1	15.3	17.6	+ 1.8	-0.5
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	14.5	13.9	15.8	+ 0.6	-1.3
25 through 34	29.6	27.9	27.8	+ 1.7	+1.8
35 through 44	19.8	17.1	17.8	+ 2.7	+2.0
45 through 54	15.1	12.7	13.3	+ 2.4	+1.8
55 through 64	12.0	9.2	11.9	+ 2.8	+0.1
65 and over	2.8	2.5	2.7	+ 0.3	+0.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.3	7.2	9.4	+ 4.1	+1.9
3 to 4 weeks	11.2	9.3	13.7	+ 1.9	-2.5
5 through 14 weeks	45.2	41.3	42.9	+ 3.9	+2.3
15 weeks and over	26.1	25.4	23.1	+ 0.7	+3.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	May[1] 1985	Apr[2] 1985	Year to Date[3]		
			1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	4,263	3,931	15,429	11,169	+ 38.1
Private Units	4,263	3,861	15,359	10,908	+ 40.8
Single Family	3,007	2,715	10,652	7,103	+ 50.0
Two-Family	182	132	784	606	+ 29.4
Three-or-Four Family	50	377	633	150	+322.0
Five or More Family	1,024	637	3,290	3,049	+ 7.9
Public Units	0	70	70	261	- 73.2
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$293,907	$263,521	$1,048,381	$743,892	+ 40.9
New Buildings	$252,176	$255,472	$ 889,667	$615,523	+ 44.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 41,731	$ 38,049	$ 158,714	$128,369	+ 23.6

[1] Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 401 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%
	Jul	3,733	±53	1.4%	238	±22	9.2%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
Jun	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4
Jul	115,314	3,893.0	106,862	3,662.0	8,451	231.0	7.3	5.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	[illegible]	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

Number 254 Based on data available through September 30, 1985

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

Moderate expansion of the national economy continued in August, with consumer spending, industrial production, and housing starts all moving up. Employment also climbed higher, boosting personal income to another high and contributing to a drop of the nation's civilian unemployment rate from its six-month plateau of 7.3% to 7.0%. These gains were accompanied by continued price stability. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of only 2.6%, about the same as during the three preceding months, and producers' prices dropped for food products and energy while remaining essentially unchanged for other types of finished goods.

August's production increase was mainly concentrated in consumer household durables, light trucks, and defense and space products. Auto assemblies were unchanged at an annual rate of 8.3 million units and output of business equipment advanced fractionally following three months of decline. Energy production dropped. The Federal Reserve Board's production index has registered an expansion of only 1% over the past year, having been held down by the erosion of exports and rise of imports associated with the overvalued dollar.

Housing market conditions have shown some recent improvement, after turning sluggish during the spring and early summer. Home sales have quickened and new housing starts advanced 6% in August to an annual rate of 1,749,000. Building permits for new residential construction also increased in August. Starts were still below their pace of the early months of 1985, however, and are not expected to register more than moderate gains during the months immediately ahead.

Consumer spending recorded a sharp increase in August, sparked by higher auto sales and stepped-up purchases of nondurable goods. August's big increase (1.9% for retail sales and 1.2% for overall consumer spending) followed weakness during the preceding several months and in that regard is encouraging. On the other hand, the nation's savings rate dipped from an already low 3.8% in July to an unsustainable 2.8% in August, its lowest level since 1959. This probably signals a moderate pace of consumer spending growth during the months ahead as households seek to bring their budgets into better balance.

Based on data available through mid-September, the U.S. Commerce Department has estimated that gross national product will show an annual growth rate of about 2.8%, for the full third quarter, an improvement over gains of 0.3% in the first quarter and 1.9% (revised) in the second, but well below the 5% annual rate anticipated by the Council of Economic Advisors for the second half of the year.

Economic forecasters surveyed in September by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the American Statistical Association see growth continuing at about the same rate (2.7%) during the 12 months ahead, with moderate gains in consumer spending, business investment, and government outlays partially offset by some slippage of homebuilding starting next year as interest rates edge higher. They expect unemployment to average slightly over 7% throughout this period and price increases to accelerate slightly to an annual rate of about 4.4% by the second quarter of 1986.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of September 30, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Business activity in New Jersey was little changed in August, after climbing to another record high a month earlier on the strength of a record pace of construction, bouyant consumer spending, and further growth of the demand for business services. Construction activity showed no sign of abatement and jobholding held at July's peak levels throughout the service sectors, except for transportation where an auto carrier strike idled some 1,700 workers. There was continued slippage in manufacturing, however, where demand remained subdued because of adverse exchange rates in international markets.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled approximately 3,444,500 in mid-August on a seasonally adjusted basis, off a statistically inconsequential 200 from July's all-time high as a small decline in the private sector caused by the auto carrier strike was offset by local government hiring of youth under summer programs of the Job Training Partnership Act. More complete information for July compiled through the N.J. Department of Labor's monthly survey of employers revealed that jobholding had climbed by 4,600 between June and July instead of edging down by 200 as originally reported. Most of July's upward revisions were in construction and the service sectors.

Factory employment dropped by another 2,700 in August to an estimated 721,400, bringing this sector's total loss since January to about 15,200. Small layoffs and/or shortfalls of seasonal hiring were scattered over a broad range of industries, with the more significant cutbacks occurring in the nonelectrical machinery industry and in the processing of fruits and vegetables. Small job gains were recorded in transportation equipment, electrical equipment, and lumber and wood products. There also was an increase in printing and publishing, but most of this simply reflected the return to work of strikers who had been idle a month earlier.

New Jersey's manufacturing job losses over the past seven months parallel national trends and are related in good part to the competitive edge the overvalued dollar has given to foreign producers. With the value of the dollar edging lower since February, some relief may be on the way. A late September agreement among the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France, and Japan to intervene in currency markets and take other steps to reduce the value of the dollar further could speed this relief. Most trade experts agree, however, that the effects of this on factory orders and jobs will probably not be evident until 1986.

Construction employment moved up to an estimated 149,200 in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, countering a fractional dip a month earlier. Discounting small changes attributable to atypical seasonal patterns, jobholding in this sector has been at a record level throughout 1985, and all signs point to this continuing at least into early 1986. Contracts for new building projects in the state during the first eight months of the year exceeded year-earlier levels by 33%. Homebuilding awards have risen 57% and those for public works projects have jumped 32%. Contracts for nonresidential buildings have also increased moderately (6%) from last year's strong pace. It is worth adding that the construction outlook is far better in New Jersey than in the nation, where total contract awards thus far this year are running only 5% ahead of the comparable period in 1984.

Employment in New Jersey's service-producing sectors declined by 1,700 in August to an estimated 2,028,100, but all of the drop was attributable to the aforementioned strike by auto carriers, which has since been settled. There was substantially no change between July and August in finance, trade, or business and personal services, but underlying growth trends in these activities can be expected to resume during the period ahead.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), New Jersey's unemployment rate plummeted in August to just 4.4% after climbing to 5.9% a month earlier. This continues a pattern of large month-to-month fluctuations that undoubtedly reflect the substantial degree of sampling error inherent in the small size of the household survey sample upon which the BLS estimates are based. A preliminary independent estimate prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL) also recorded a decline in August, but one that appears more plausible. NJDOL estimates show the state's jobless rate fluctuating within the narrow range of 5.6% to 5.9% during the first seven months of the year and then dipping from 5.8% in July to 5.4% in August. These rates compare quite favorably with the national average, which edged down to 7.0% in August after being stuck at 7.3% for six months in a row.

Other business indicators offer additional evidence of the continued strength of the New Jersey economy. Retail sales during the first seven months of 1985 exceeded their 1984 pace by 7.5% (compared with a 5.9% gain nationally) and new business incorporations during the first half of the year were up 10% from the same period in 1984. At the same time, business failures have been declining. Bankruptcies in New Jersey were about 8% fewer during the first seven months of 1985 than a year earlier.

New Jersey's unemployment rate is likely to remain in the 5½% to 6% range during the months ahead, with hiring expanding roughly in line with the growth of the state's labor force. Job growth will be concentrated mainly in trade, finance, business services, medical care, and other service-producing activities. Construction employment should hold at recent record levels, but hiring will remain sluggish in manufacturing both in New Jersey and the nation until a reduction of the value of the dollar restores the competitiveness of domestic producers.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

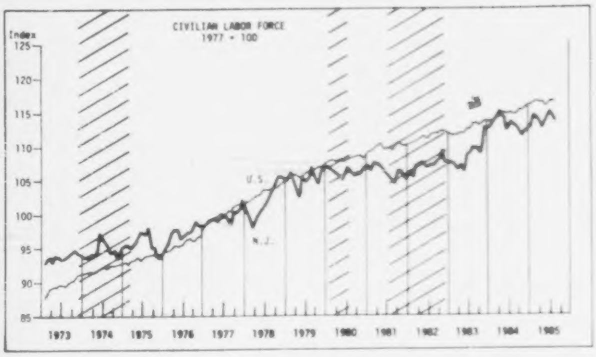
This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

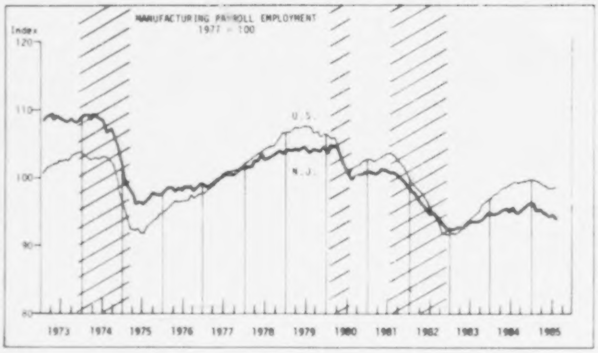
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

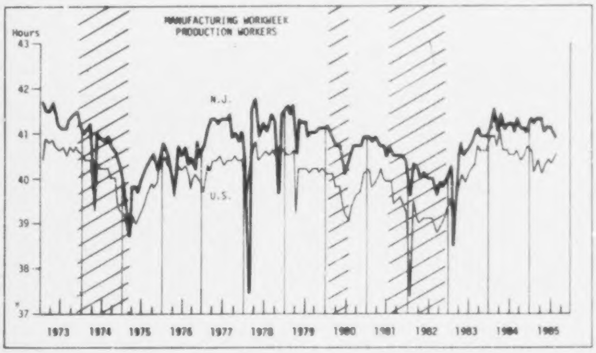
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$121,260	$119,108	$110,391	1st Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.8	+ 7.7
$ 4,160	$ 4,184	$ 3,739	Jul	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 7.5	+ 5.9
2,542	2,227	2,207	Jun	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+10.2	INA
126	55	102	Jul	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 7.6	INA
138.2	113.4	99.9	Jul	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+37.2	- 4.9
$ 793.1	$ 831.6	$ 671.9	Aug	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+33.2	+ 4.6
$ 406.4	$ 552.8	$ 278.1	Aug	Residential*	S-18	+56.8	+ 1.0
$ 250.0	$ 193.7	$ 249.4	Aug	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 6.1	+ 6.8
$ 136.7	$ 85.2	$ 144.3	Aug	Nonbuilding*		+31.6	+10.9
3,444.5	3,444.7	3,344.0	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
721.4	724.1	728.5	Aug	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.1	+ 0.6
2,723.1	2,720.6	2,615.5	Aug	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.5	+ 4.4
169	231	233	Aug	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	-10.7	- 3.0
4.4	5.9	6.1	Aug	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
92.4	94.1	94.2	Aug	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.4	
2.9	3.0	3.1	Aug	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.9	41.1	41.0	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	- 0.9
$ 9.83	$ 9.86	$ 9.47	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 400.08	$ 401.30	$ 387.32	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.7	+ 2.8

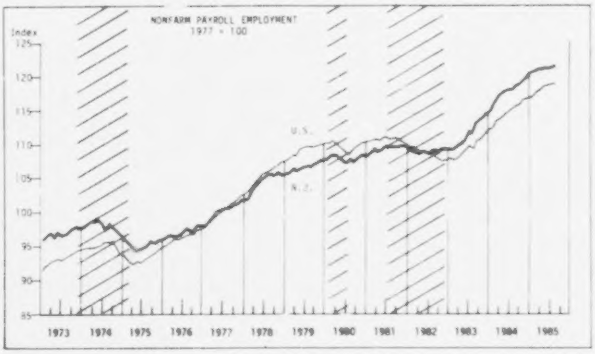
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-1st Qtr.'85)(Month Ago-4th Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-1st Qtr.'84)
INA - Information Not Available

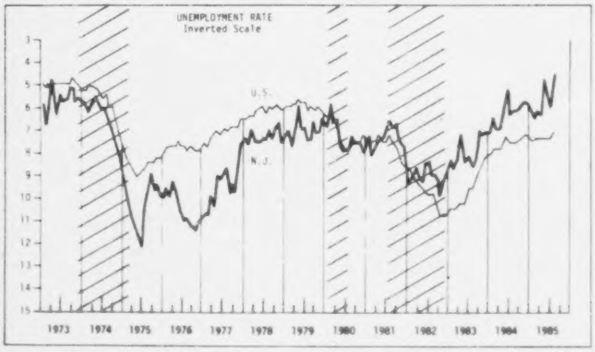
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

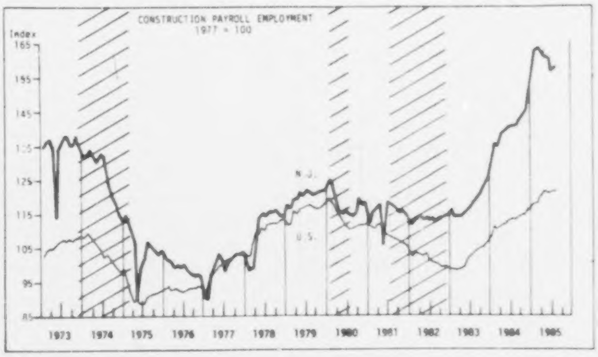




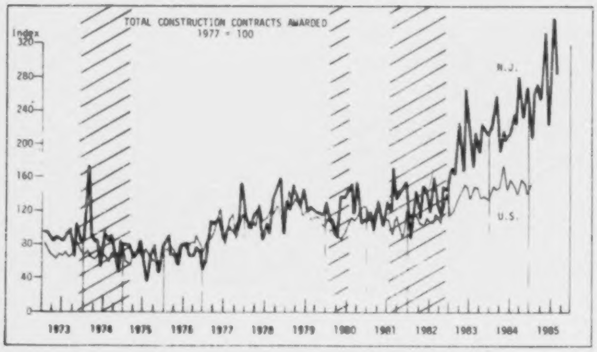


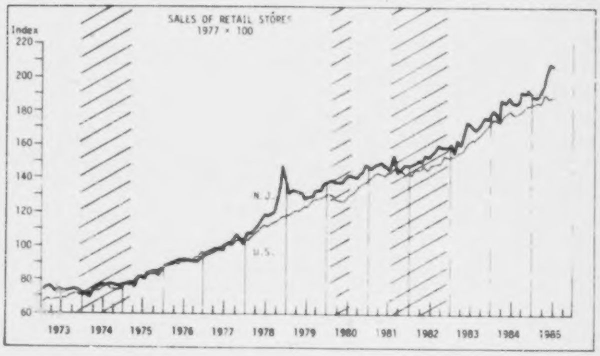


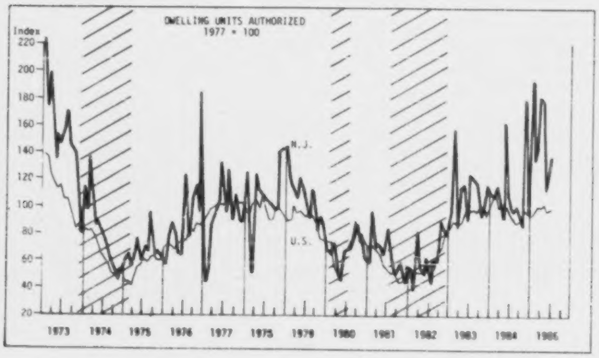


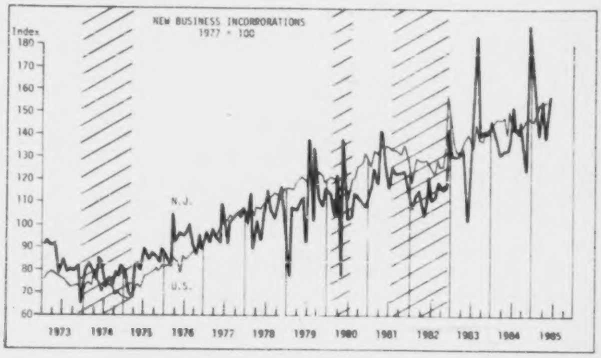


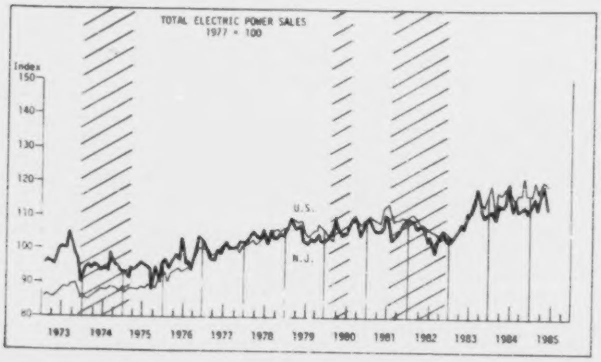
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

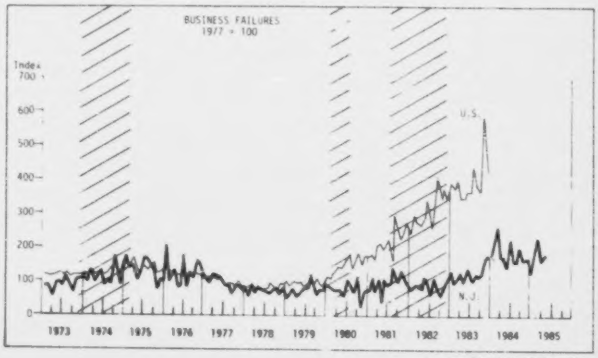












Population Estimates for New Jersey Counties and Municipalities: July 1, 1984

Alfred Toizer
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Continuing the upturn in growth since 1980, New Jersey's resident population reached 7,515,000 by July 1, 1984, according to estimates released recently by the State's Department of Labor. Key features of the expansion are the vigorous development of the central and coastal counties, and an end to heavy population losses in the urban northeastern counties.

Provisional population estimates for 1984, for the state, its 21 counties, and the 567 municipalities, have been published in a report entitled *Official State Estimates - Population Estimates for New Jersey: July 1, 1984.* The publication also contains revised population estimates for July 1 of both 1982 and 1983, superseding figures published last year by the New Jersey Department of Labor. Population estimates for the state's counties and municipalities are prepared each year by this agency, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

STATE ESTIMATES

New Jersey's 1980-84 population increase of 150,000 persons is approaching the 1970-80 ten-year total of 194,000. After three decades of extraordinary expansion (1940-1970), the 1970s witnessed the smallest rate of growth in the state's history--even slower than the 1930s. Since 1980, New Jersey's population has grown at a rate of 0.47% per year, almost double the annual rate during the last decade but still less than the U.S. growth rate of 0.98% per year from 1980 to 1984.

Already the most densely populated state in the union, New Jersey has now passed the 1,000-persons-per-square-mile level. Its overall (statewide) population density was 1002.6 persons per square mile as of July 1, 1984. Rhode Island was a distant second, at 911.8 persons per square mile.

The chief reason for the state's renewed population expansion in this decade is that New Jersey has returned to a status of net in-migration, meaning that more people are moving into the state than are leaving it. Since 1980, New Jersey has been receiving about 5,000 more persons per year than it has been losing. This contrasts sharply with the 1970-1980 period, when out-migrants exceeded in-migrants by an average of about 12,000 a year.

There has been little change in the contribution of the natural increment to the state's population change. Between the April 1, 1980 census date and the July 1, 1984 estimate date, births to New Jersey residents have outnumbered resident deaths by an average of 32,000 annually, versus an average of 31,000 a year from 1970 to 1980.

COUNTY ESTIMATES

The newly published provisional 1984 county population estimates differ somewhat from the figures discussed in the April 1984 edition of *New Jersey Economic Indicators*. These later estimates (see Table 1) draw upon more complete and up-to-date statistics.

But the patterns of population change depicted by the latest estimates are not much different from what the earlier figures had suggested. Ocean County is estimated to have grown by the largest amount--25,200 persons since 1980, or by about 7.3%. That averages out to about 1.7% per year which, although the second highest annual rate in the state, is only one-third the pace by which Ocean County grew during the 1970s.

The top 1980-84 growth rate belongs to Cape May County, where the annual increase has averaged 1.8% a year, a bit more than half its 1970-80 annual rate. The other two seashore counties, Monmouth and Atlantic, also are among the faster-growing, at slightly less than 1% a year, which is approximately the same pace as in the 1970s. Taken together, the group of four coastal counties are estimated to have increased by more than 60,000 persons, accounting for about 40% of the state's overall growth.

The central New Jersey counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex also comprise a fast-growing group. Their population has risen by about 32,000 with Middlesex alone having grown by 21,900--second only to Ocean County in its numerical increase.

In southern New Jersey, the counties of the Philadelphia metropolitan area (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester) have grown by about 3% to 4% each. These counties are growing at or near the rates they exhibited in the 1970s. Salem County (1.6%) and Cumberland County (0.9%) are increasing more slowly than during 1970-80.

The pattern in the northern portion of the state differs markedly when the 1980s are compared to the 1970s. Three heavily urbanized counties--Passaic, Union, and Hudson--have been on the rise since 1980, in contrast to the decreases they experienced from 1970 to 1980. The two largest counties in the state (Bergen and Essex) are the only ones that have continued to decline in numbers, but both are falling by much less than in the 1970s. In fact, Bergen's estimated population loss of 800 persons is virtually insignificant; Essex's decrease of 9,800 persons is only a fraction of its 1970-80 losses. Morris County's growth rate is down very slightly, but the pace in both Sussex and Warren counties has been much slower than in the 1970s.

COMPONENTS OF COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE

Ocean County's 1980-84 growth has been due almost entirely to positive net migration, just as in the 1970s. Because of the demographic structure of the county's population, births have barely outnumbered deaths among residents; so the increase reflects the large numbers of persons and families moving into the county (see Table 2).

Cape May County's pattern is almost the same, except that deaths during the 1980-84 period actually outnumbered births (which had also occurred in the 1970-80 decade). Atlantic County is similar to Ocean and Cape May. Although its natural increment is larger, the bulk of its growth has been due to net in-migration. In Monmouth County, almost two-thirds of the 1980-84 growth results from net in-migration.

Counties that have experienced net out-migration are, most notably, the metropolitan counties near New York City (Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Union, and Passaic) and Philadelphia (Camden and Gloucester). In several of these instances, the amount of that net out-movement was really quite small. Passaic, Gloucester, and Camden all had net migration losses under 1,000. But even for the others, the negative net migration of the 1980-84 period was much less than it had been from 1970 to 1980.

Four other counties--all relatively "rural" in New Jersey terms--showed net out-migration from 1980 to 1984. They were Sussex and Warren in the northwest, and Cumberland and Salem in the southwest. For both Warren and Salem, the numbers were rather small, but the main point to be noted is that all four of these counties had positive net migration during the 1970s.

MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES

Half of New Jersey's 21 cities of 50,000 or more were estimated to have gained population from 1980 to 1984 (see Table 3). Only two of the dozen had experienced increases in the 1970-80 decade, but ironically, both of them (East Orange in Essex County, and Vineland in Cumberland County) appear to have suffered small declines in this decade.

Newark has continued to drop (as it has since the 1950 census) but remains New Jersey's largest city. Second-ranked Jersey City, declining in population since the 1930 census, also is estimated to have decreased in numbers through 1984, but the drop has been very small. For the state's third-, fourth-, and fifth-ranked cities--Paterson, Elizabeth, and Trenton--the 1984 population estimates indicate growth since 1980 compared to losses in the 1970-80 period. Paterson and Elizabeth have risen by more than 1% in the four years, while Trenton's increase was negligible.

Although many of the changes are within the 3% margin of error that can occur in estimating the population of cities of this size, it nevertheless appears that the population losses which have characterized most of the older cities of New Jersey for virtually the entire post-World War II period have, at the very least, abated--and may, for some, have been reversed.

Most of the state's largest townships (see Table 4) are much newer than the big cities and, with few exceptions, did not reach the 50,000 population level until about 30 years ago. Almost all of them grew steadily through the 1950-80 period, and all have continued to grow since 1980. Of the 11 townships whose population exceeds 50,000, the three that declined from 1970 to 1980 have increased since then, and five that grew during the 1970s are now growing faster. The other three are still growing, but more slowly than before. Among these large townships, those with the fastest growth rates are in the central and coastal counties--Middlesex, Ocean, and Monmouth.

Not surprisingly, the counties that have the highest growth rates also have the largest number of fast-growing municipalities. Fifteen of Ocean County's 39 localities have increased by more than 5% since 1980. Cape May has 12 such communities (out of its total of 16), Monmouth has 11 out of 53, Burlington 9 of its 40, Middlesex 8 out of 25, and Atlantic 7 of 23.

ELDERLY POPULATION

The increase in New Jersey's elderly population continues to outpace the rate of general population growth. From 1980 to 1984, the number of persons aged 65 or older rose by more than 82,000 (about 9.6%). The average annual rate of increase, at 2.16% per year, was virtually unchanged from the 2.14%-a-year rate of the 1970s.

In contrast, the state's population under 65 barely increased at all from 1970 to 1980, growing by only 27,922 persons--or 0.43%--in ten years. Since 1980, the state's non-elderly population is up an estimated 67,000 persons and helps to account for the more robust population growth in New Jersey these past few years.

The largest numerical increase in the number of elderly persons occurred in Ocean County, where the 65-and-over population rose by an estimated 12,900 persons from 1980 to 1984. Middlesex County (up by 10,900) and Bergen (up by 10,500) also had very sizeable gains. The only county to decline in elderly population was Atlantic--down by only about 400 persons in this age group, but markedly different from all other seashore counties.

In percentages, Middlesex was the state's leader in gaining elderly persons, up by 20.6% since 1980 (or 4.4% per year). Burlington County was second (up 18.2%), followed closely by Ocean County (17.9%), Somerset (16.5%),and Gloucester (15.1%).

The proportion of elderly persons participating in the federal Medicare program is so high that estimates of the 65-and-over population are quite reliable. Unfortunately, Medicare enrollment is not tabulated for sub-county areas, so estimates of the elderly population at the municipal level cannot be computed.

Table 1
RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

COUNTY	U. S. CENSUS		ESTIMATED*	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1984 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1984
STATE TOTAL	7,171,112	7,365,011	7,515,000	+ 0.27	+ 0.47
Atlantic County	175,043	194,119	200,900	+ 1.03	+ 0.81
Bergen County	897,148	845,385	844,500	- 0.59	- 0.02
Burlington County	323,132	362,542	377,700	+ 1.15	+ 0.96
Camden County	456,291	471,650	485,100	+ 0.33	+ 0.66
Cape May County	59,554	82,266	89,000	+ 3.23	+ 1.85
Cumberland County	121,374	132,866	134,000	+ 0.90	+ 0.20
Essex County	932,526	851,304	841,500	- 0.91	- 0.27
Gloucester County	172,681	199,917	205,600	+ 1.46	+ 0.65
Hudson County	607,839	556,972	558,600	- 0.87	+ 0.07
Hunterdon County	69,718	87,361	91,800	+ 2.26	+ 1.17
Mercer County	304,116	307,863	314,700	+ 0.12	+ 0.51
Middlesex County	583,813	595,893	617,800	+ 0.20	+ 0.85
Monmouth County	461,849	503,173	522,400	+ 0.86	+ 0.88
Morris County	383,454	407,630	417,100	+ 0.61	+ 0.54
Ocean County	208,470	346,038	371,300	+ 5.07	+ 1.66
Passaic County	460,782	447,585	457,700	- 0.29	+ 0.52
Salem County	60,346	64,676	65,700	+ 0.69	+ 0.36
Somerset County	198,372	203,129	208,900	+ 0.24	+ 0.66
Sussex County	77,528	116,119	118,900	+ 4.04	+ 0.56
Union County	543,116	504,094	506,200	- 0.75	+ 0.10
Warren County	73,960	84,429	85,300	+ 1.32	+ 0.25

(P) Provisional estimates.

* The state estimate is shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 2
COMPONENTS OF RESIDENT POPULATION CHANGE, BY COUNTY *
APRIL 1, 1980 TO JULY 1, 1984

	POPULATION		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE		
COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1984 (P)	TOTAL	NATURAL INCREMENT	NET MIGRATION
STATE TOTAL	7,365,011	7,515,000	+150,000	+127,000	+23,000
Atlantic County	194,119	200,900	+ 6,800	+ 1,500	+ 5,300
Bergen County	845,385	844,500	- 800	+ 3,900	- 4,300
Burlington County	362,542	377,700	+15,200	+11,400	+ 3,700
Camden County	471,650	485,100	+13,400	+14,200	- 800
Cape May County	82,266	89,000	+ 6,700	- 200	+ 6,900
Cumberland County	132,866	134,000	+ 1,100	+ 3,300	- 2,200
Essex County	851,304	841,500	- 9,800	+15,300	-25,100
Gloucester County	199,917	205,600	+ 5,600	+ 6,100	- 500
Hudson County	556,972	558,600	+ 1,600	+ 9,800	- 8,200
Hunterdon County	87,361	91,800	+ 4,400	+ 2,000	+ 2,400
Mercer County	307,863	314,700	+ 6,800	+ 5,600	+ 1,200
Middlesex County	595,893	617,800	+21,900	+12,400	+ 9,500
Monmouth County	503,173	522,400	+19,300	+ 6,800	+12,400
Morris County	407,630	417,100	+ 9,500	+ 8,600	+ 900
Ocean County	346,038	371,300	+25,200	+ 300	+24,900
Passaic County	447,585	457,700	+10,100	+10,200	- 100
Salem County	64,676	65,700	+ 1,000	+ 1,300	- 200
Somerset County	203,129	208,900	+ 5,800	+ 3,800	+ 2,000
Sussex County	116,119	118,900	+ 2,800	+ 4,100	- 1,300
Union County	504,094	506,200	+ 2,100	+ 4,900	- 2,700
Warren County	84,429	85,300	+ 900	+ 1,500	- 600

(P) Provisional

* State estimates are shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 3
RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES: NEW JERSEY CITIES WITH 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE IN 1984
(RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1980)

		CENSUS COUNTS		ESTIMATED	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE	
CITY		APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1984 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1984
Newark	(Ess)	381,930	329,248	318,098	- 1.48	- 0.81
Jersey City	(Hud)	260,350	223,532	222,532	- 1.52	- 0.11
Paterson	(Pas)	144,824	137,970	139,564	- 0.48	+ 0.27
Elizabeth	(Un)	112,654	106,201	107,621	- 0.59	+ 0.31
Trenton	(Mer)	104,786	92,124	92,204	- 1.29	+ 0.02
Camden	(Cam)	102,551	84,910	83,065	- 1.89	- 0.52
East Orange	(Ess)	75,471	77,878	77,228	+ 0.31	- 0.20
Clifton	(Pas)	82,437	74,388	75,810	- 1.03	+ 0.45
Bayonne	(Hud)	72,743	65,047	63,731	- 1.12	- 0.48
Union City	(Hud)	57,305	55,593	56,559	- 0.30	+ 0.41
Vineland	(Cum)	47,399	53,753	53,370	+ 1.26	- 0.17
Passaic	(Pas)	55,124	52,463	53,941	- 0.50	+ 0.65

(P) Provisional

Table 4
RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES: NEW JERSEY TOWNSHIPS WITH 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE IN 1984
(RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1980)

		CENSUS COUNTS		ESTIMATED	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE	
TOWNSHIP		APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1984 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1984
Woodbridge twp.	(Mid)	98,944	90,074	93,325	- 0.94	+ 0.83
Hamilton twp.	(Mer)	79,609	82,801	84,611	+ 0.39	+ 0.51
Edison twp.	(Mid)	67,120	70,193	76,132	+ 0.45	+ 1.91
Cherry Hill twp.	(Cam)	64,395	68,785	69,769	+ 0.66	+ 0.33
Dover twp.	(Oc)	43,751	64,455	68,347	+ 3.87	+ 1.38
Middletown twp.	(Mon)	54,623	62,574	66,874	+ 1.36	+ 1.56
Irvington twp.	(Ess)	59,743	61,493	62,513	+ 0.29	+ 0.39
Brick twp.	(Oc)	35,057	53,629	57,693	+ 4.25	+ 1.72
Old Bridge twp.	(Mid)	48,715	51,515	54,249	+ 0.56	+ 1.22
Union twp.	(Un)	53,077	50,184	50,877	- 0.56	+ 0.32
Parsippany - Troy Hills twp.	(Mor)	55,112	49,868	50,139	- 1.00	+ 0.13

(P) Provisional

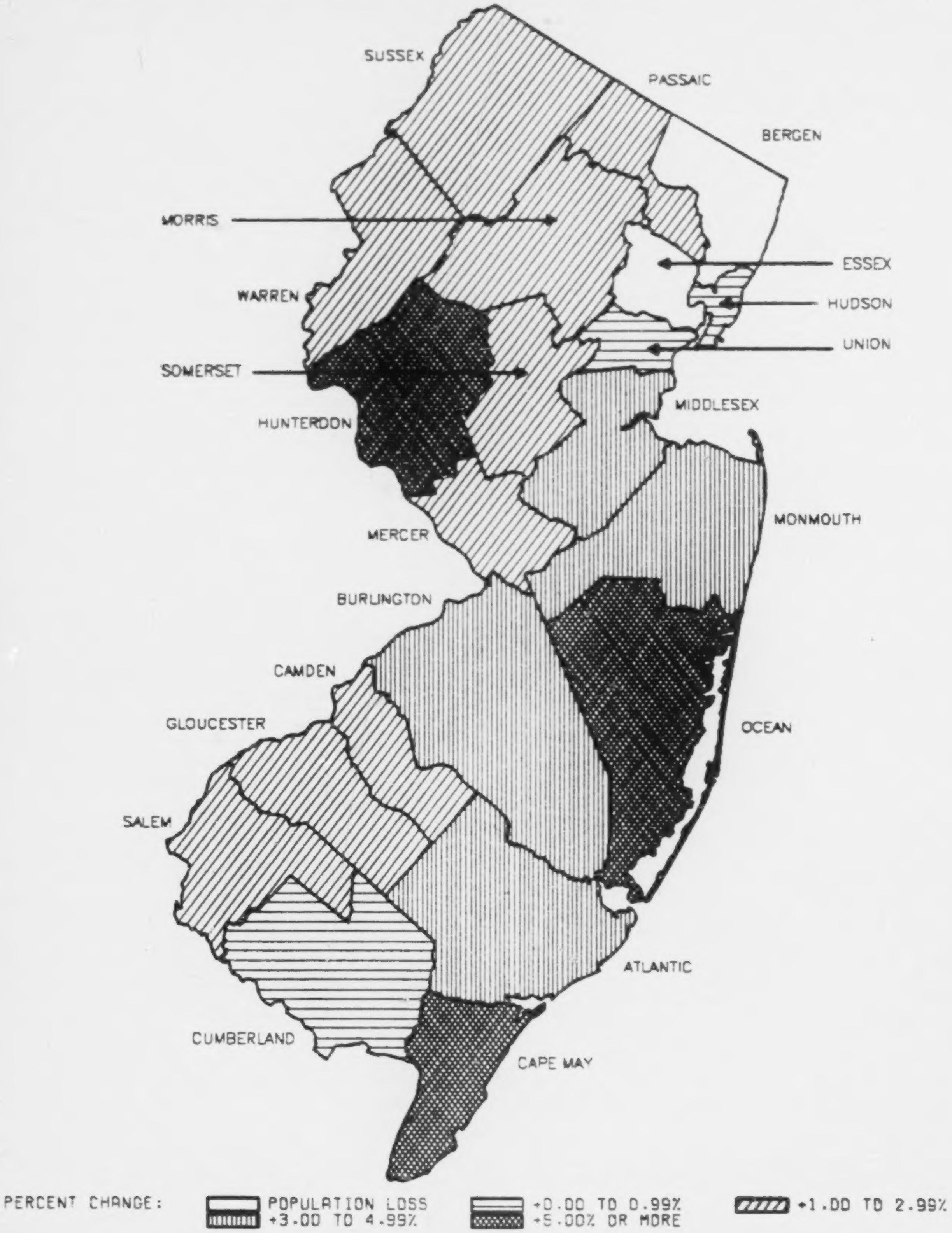
Table 5
ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 65 AND OLDER, FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES *

COUNTY	CENSUS COUNTS APRIL 1, 1970	CENSUS COUNTS APRIL 1, 1980	ESTIMATED JULY 1, 1984 (P)	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE 1980-1984
STATE TOTAL	693,794	859,771	942,000	+ 2.14	+ 2.16
Atlantic County	28,204	30,787	30,400	+ 0.88	- 0.28
Bergen County	84,240	105,276	115,800	+ 2.23	+ 2.24
Burlington County	19,156	28,682	33,900	+ 4.04	+ 3.93
Camden County	40,950	49,232	55,000	+ 1.84	+ 2.60
Cape May County	11,799	16,733	18,000	+ 3.49	+ 1.69
Cumberland County	12,052	15,516	16,700	+ 2.53	+ 1.73
Essex County	98,806	98,761	100,100	- 0.01	+ 0.31
Gloucester County	13,222	17,723	20,400	+ 2.93	+ 3.36
Hudson County	68,629	69,932	71,400	+ 0.19	+ 0.48
Hunterdon County	6,968	8,104	8,800	+ 1.51	+ 1.84
Mercer County	29,475	35,200	38,800	+ 1.78	+ 2.31
Middlesex County	37,138	52,732	63,600	+ 3.51	+ 4.40
Monmouth County	44,932	59,536	65,800	+ 2.81	+ 2.37
Morris County	28,298	35,796	40,000	+ 2.35	+ 2.63
Ocean County	32,798	71,809	84,700	+ 7.84	+ 3.87
Passaic County	47,550	53,141	56,300	+ 1.11	+ 1.37
Salem County	5,575	7,538	8,400	+ 3.02	+ 2.68
Somerset County	14,147	18,282	21,300	+ 2.56	+ 3.61
Sussex County	7,144	10,135	11,500	+ 3.50	+ 2.91
Union County	54,342	64,667	70,000	+ 1.74	+ 1.87
Warren County	8,369	10,189	11,500	+ 1.97	+ 2.79

(P) Provisional

* The state estimate is shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

PERCENT CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION, 1980–84


SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
MORRIS
ESSEX
HUDSON
WARREN
UNION
SOMERSET
HUNTERDON
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
MERCER
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
OCEAN
SALEM
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
CAPE MAY
PERCENT CHANGE:
POPULATION LOSS
+3.00 TO 4.99%
+0.00 TO 0.99%
+5.00% OR MORE
+1.00 TO 2.99%

SOURCES: 1980 U.S. Census, 1984 Provisional Estimates

Covered Employment Wages

in 1984

by
William Saley
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Annual covered wages in New Jersey averaged $19,897 in 1984. Of its neighbors, only New York had a higher wage than New Jersey. Covered wages for New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania were $20,754, $18,505, and $17,931, respectively. New Jersey compared favorably with the 1984 national average of $18,350 and ranked sixth among all states.

These figures are based on reports submitted by employers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs. Although the type of employers covered may vary from state to state, the statistics are generally comparable. In 1984, approximately 93 million workers were covered nationwide, while in New Jersey, approximately 3.2 million workers were covered by the state and federal unemployment insurance program.

Major exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage include most agricultural workers, elected officials in most states, most domestics, most student workers, and employees of small non-profit organizations. A more detailed description of exclusions is located in the appendix of the Division of Planning and Research's *New Jersey Covered Emloyment Trends, 1983.*

Average wages were calculated by dividing total annual payrolls of covered employers by the average number of those workers earning wages during the 12th day of each month of the year. Payroll data included overtime compensation and bonuses for both full- and part-time workers. In addition, since workers are reported by individual employers at the job site, this total does not match the number of persons holding jobs. Since workers may be employed by more than one covered employer, covered employment exceeds the number of individual workers involved. Finally, since turnover enables more than one worker to hold the same job over the course of the year, average wages are on a filled covered job basis and not on a per person basis.

PRIVATE SECTOR WAGES: US VS. NJ

The average annual private-sector wage in New Jersey went from $18,745 in 1983 to $19,776 in 1984, an increase of 5.5% (see Table I). This gain compared favorably with the state's 4.9% increase from 1982 to 1983. National private-sector wages rose by 4.4% from 1983 to 1984, slightly lower than the wage increase of 4.6% from 1982 to 1983.

On average in 1984, New Jersey workers in the private sector earned 8.8% more than their national counterparts (see Table II). Furthermore, in all but two major industry sectors (finance/insurance/real estate and mining), New Jersey average wages were higher than in the nation. These wage differences should be interpreted with caution since they reflect, in part, differences in industrial mix. For example, roughly 90% of all mining workers in New Jersey are engaged in sand and gravel excavation, crushed stone work, etc. These industries tend to pay less than coal and metallic mining and oil and gas extraction, which nationally are primary mining activities.

Data for New Jersey business sectors, excluding those firms which failed to provide sufficient information for classification, show that the highest wages in 1984 in New Jersey were paid in communications and public utilities ($31,973), mining ($25,744), wholesale trade ($25,141), construction ($24,770), manufacturing ($23,961), and transportation ($21,950).

As in 1983, retail trade and agriculture paid the lowest annual wages in 1984, averaging $10,917 and $11,925, respectively. Their average wages tend to be low not only because of comparatively low wage rates but also because both sectors employ large numbers of part-time workers. In addition, the state's unemployment insurance program does not cover all agricultural workers; therefore, wage data for this sector should be interpreted with caution.

Heading the list of specific industries which paid high wages in 1984 were security and commodity brokers ($42,264), and petroleum refining ($37,760).

At the low end of the wage scale for specific industries were private households with domestic help and eating and drinking establishments which paid $7,877 and $7,269, respectively in 1984.

PRIVATE-SECTOR WAGES: COUNTY COMPARISONS

At $26,923, Salem County had the highest private-sector covered wage in the state in 1984, followed by Union, Morris, and Somerset counties (see Table III). They were the only counties paying an average annual wage greater than $21,000. Middlesex, Essex, and Bergen counties paid over $20,000 in annual average wages.

As with last year, Salem County's high wage

Table I

AVERAGE WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY 1983 AND 1984

Majory Industry	1983	1984	Percent Change
Agriculture	$11,241	$11,925	6.1%
Mining	24,505	25,744	5.1
Construction	22,854	24,770	8.4
Manufacturing	22,625	23,961	5.9
Transportation	20,999	21,950	4.5
Comm/Pub Util	29,700	31,973	7.7
Wholesale Trade	23,565	25,141	6.7
Retail Trade	10,432	10,917	4.7
Fin/Ins/Real Est	19,262	20,369	5.8
Services	16,954	17,759	4.8
Unclassified[1]	16,537	16,648	0.7
Private Sector	18,745	19,776	5.5
Government	19,184	20,576	7.3
TOTAL	$18,814	$19,897	5.8%

[1] The unclassified category represents wages for those firms which failed to provide sufficient information for industrial classification.

Table II

AVERAGE COVERED WAGES IN PRIVATE SECTOR INDUSTRY COMPARISON NEW JERSEY AND U.S. 1984

Industry	U.S.	N.J.	Percent Difference
Agriculture[1]		$11,925	
Mining	$30,170	25,744	-14.7%
Construction	20,733	24,770	19.5
Manufacturing	22,594	24,205	7.1
Trans/Comm/ Pub Util	24,687	26,037	5.5
Wholesale Trade	22,736	25,142	10.6
Retail Trade	10,405	10,917	4.9
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	20,731	20,369	- 1.7
Services	16,044	17,559	9.4
Unclassified[1]		16,648	
Total Private Sector	$18,175	$19,776	8.8%

[1] Included in U.S. totals but U.S. breakout is not available.

was due to the heavy concentration (63%) of county employment located in the high-paying construction, manufacturing, and communications and public utilities industries. This contrasts with only 34% of workers employed by construction, manufacturing, and communications and public utilities firms statewide.

Cape May, Sussex, and Ocean counties paid the lowest annual wages in the state in 1984. These counties have heavy concentrations in the retail trade and service sectors, which tend to pay less than the all-industry average. In addition, Ocean and Cape May counties both have economies dependent in large part on the summer vacation season.

Salem, Hunterdon, Ocean, and Hudson counties showed the largest percentage increases in average annual wages from 1983 to 1984. The increase in Salem County was primarily due to a healthy increase in construction wages.. Hunterdon, Ocean, and Hudson county increases in average annual wages were aided in part by county manufacturing wage increases of 8%, 10%, and 11%, respectively. Ocean County also showed a strong gain in construction wages from one year ago.

Average annual wage rankings for the counties remained similar to 1983. However, several counties did shift in ranking. Somerset, Passaic, and Atlantic counties dropped in rank while Union, Morris, Hudson, and Hunterdon gained. Fourteen of the 21 counties showed a larger percentage increase in average annual wages from 1983 to 1984, than from 1982 to 1983.

Table III

AVERAGE COVERED WAGES BY COUNTY
PRIVATE SECTOR 1983-1984

County	1983	1984	Percent Change	Rank 1983	Rank 1984
Atlantic	$16,860	$17,233	2.2%	13	14
Bergen	19,228	20,426	6.2	7	7
Burlington	16,087	17,032	5.9	16	16
Camden	17,304	18,283	5.7	12	12
Cape May	12,251	12,873	5.1	21	21
Cumberland	15,264	16,142	5.8	18	18
Essex	19,900	20,715	4.1	6	6
Gloucester	16,272	17,068	4.9	15	15
Hudson	18,011	19,267	7.0	10	9
Hunterdon	16,493	17,761	7.7	14	13
Mercer	18,371	19,522	6.3	8	8
Middlesex	19,927	20,854	4.7	5	5
Monmouth	15,650	16,605	6.1	17	17
Morris	20,943	22,283	6.4	4	3
Ocean	13,325	14,293	7.3	20	19
Passaic	18,067	19,096	5.7	9	10
Salem	24,901	26,923	8.1	1	1
Somerset	21,178	21,790	2.9	2	4
Sussex	13,363	14,173	6.1	19	20
Union	21,095	22,339	5.9	3	2
Warren	17,824	18,735	5.1	11	11
Undistributed & Statewide*	21,634	23,192	7.2		
TOTAL	$18,745	$19,776	5.5%		

* Includes wages for employees who have not yet been assigned to a specific geographic area and for employees, such as sales agents, who are not employed in a specific geographic location.

Economic Briefs

FACTS ABOUT THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is compiled monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is one of the most discussed indicators in the economy. It attracts wide attention because it affects everyone in some way. It is used to measure inflation; to adjust wages, pensions, social security benefits, and even child support payments; to control the flow of funds in various federal programs; and to help shape economic policy and business decisions.

The CPI is designed to measure changes in the purchasing power of the urban consumer's dollar. It is sometimes described as the measure of the cost of a "market basket" of goods and services in terms of what the same "market basket" cost in the base year 1967.

What goes into the CPI are the prices of a wide range of individual items representing a cross-section of all the goods and services purchased by an average urban family for day-to-day living. This "market basket" of items covers not only the major categories of food, clothing, and shelter, but also such areas as transportation, entertainment, utilities, medical care, and personal services. The prices are collected in 85 urban areas across the nation.

One important result of pricing the items in various urban areas across the nation is that the BLS is able to produce not just one CPI, but separate indexes for a number of different urban areas. It currently compiles a CPI for each of 28 metropolitan areas, four Census regions, and a U.S. city average. The latter figure is the one that is usually featured in the newspaper, radio, and television reports.

INDEXES AVAILABLE TO NEW JERSEYANS

People who are primarily interested in price changes in New Jersey have a choice of two indexes to use. There is a CPI for the New York City-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area and a CPI for the Philadelphia-New Jersey metropolitan area. The former includes the New Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union. The latter includes the New Jersey counties of Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester.

There are two CPIs. The first, *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* (CPI-W) is based on prices paid by urban families or, more precisely, prices paid by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It has been estimated that this covers about 40% of the total noninstitutional civilian households in the United States.

The *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers* (CPI-U) measures the same thing but it has been expanded to provide a broader and more reliable index. The BLS has increased not only the list of commodities for which prices are obtained, but also the number of urban areas where the items are priced.

In addition, the CPI-U includes in its base not only the wage earners and clerical workers, but also the self-employed, the retired, and the unemployed. It embraces about 80% of the total noninstitutional civilian households in the United States--about twice the coverage of the CPI-W.

PICKING THE "RIGHT" INDEX

With so many different sets of CPI data available there is the inevitable question of which one should be used. For those in New Jersey the selection is especially wide because they have the choice of using either the New York City or the Philadelphia area index and then picking either the CPI-W or the CPI-U for that area. In some situations they may even wish to use the national average rather than an index for a particular metropolitan area. The final decision will hinge largely on how the index is to be used.

In using the CPI one should remember that it measures the change in prices from the base year 1967 when all prices were arbitrarily set at 100.0. Since it reflects change, it should always be used in comparison with the index for some other period such as a month ago, a year ago, or the base year 1967. Customarily the CPI is used to compute the percentage change in prices between two periods.

CHANGES IN LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor will release on October 1 a revised list of labor surplus areas eligible for Federal procurement preference as authorized under Executive Orders 12073 and 10582.

To be included on the list, an area must have a population of 50,000 or more and have experienced an average unemployment rate of 10.0% during the 1983-84 reference period.

The anticipated list will include the following areas: Cape May County, Cumberland County, Camden City, Newark City, Jersey City, Union City, Trenton City, Passaic City, Paterson City, Elizabeth City, and the balance of Hudson County (excluding Bayonne, Jersey City, and Union City). Two municipalities, East Orange and Bayonne are expected to be dropped from the old list because improved economic conditions have lowered the unemployment rate below 10%.

It should be noted that additional labor surplus areas can be established on the basis of "exceptional circumstances." The exceptional circumstance criteria are met when a sudden and unforeseen rise in unemployment occurs that was not reflected in the reference period.

Inquiries about labor surplus areas in New Jersey should be directed to the N.J. Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 (609) 292-2658.

STATISTICAL SECTION

> Please Note:
>
> Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average.*

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,868
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843	3,893	3,884R
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842	3,847	3,864P
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

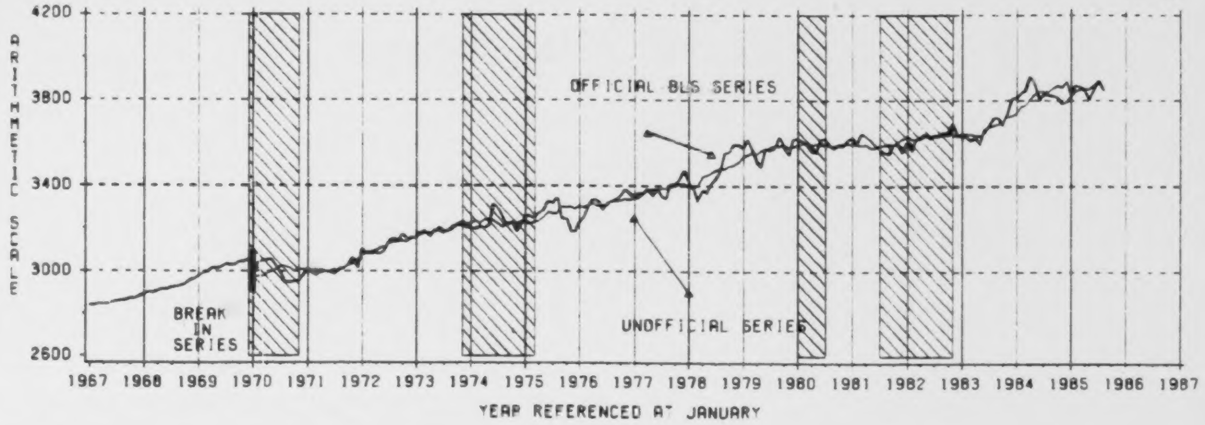
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,649
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603	3,662	3,658R
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603	3,678	3,655P
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617	Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.	
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

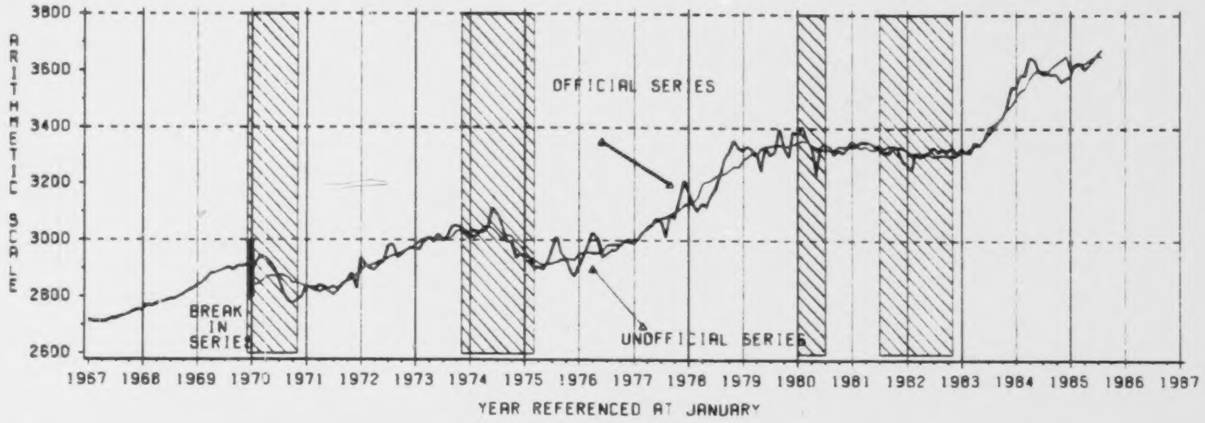
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240	231	226
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239	169	209P
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2 RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

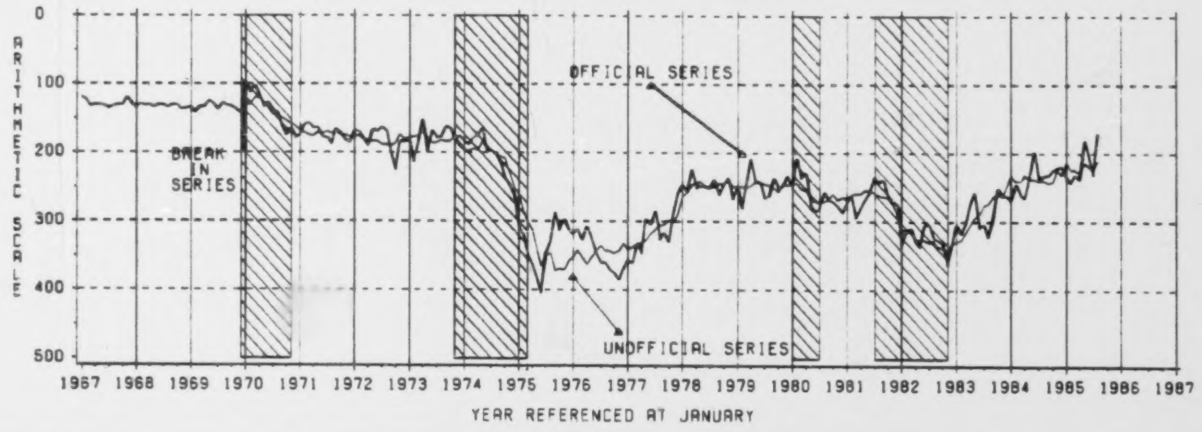


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8	66.0	65.8
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7	65.2	65.4P
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

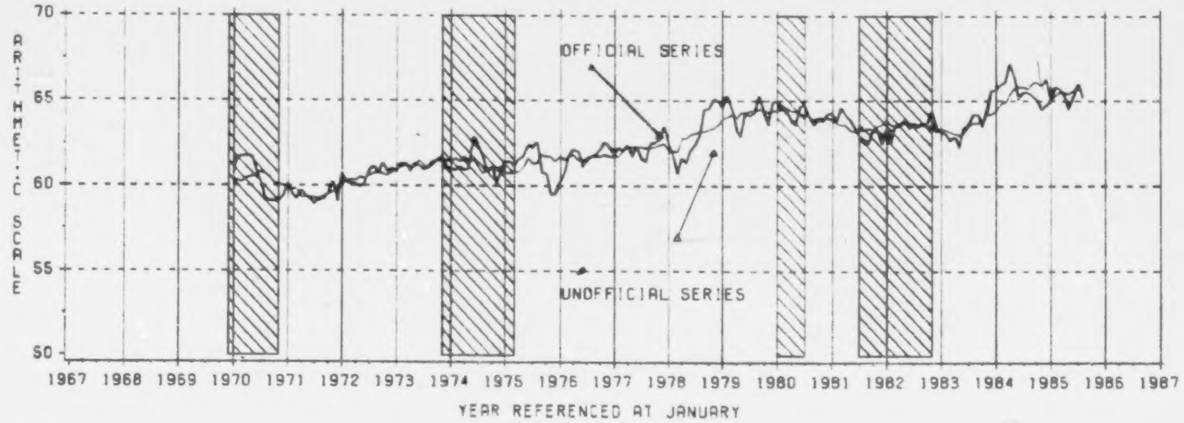
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7	62.1	62.0R
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6	62.3	61.9P
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

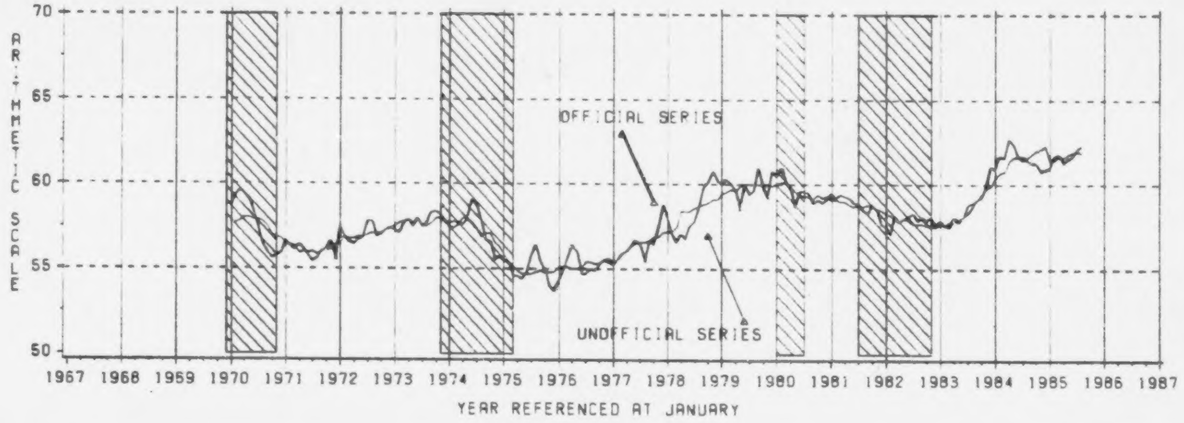
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.8
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2	4.4	5.4P
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

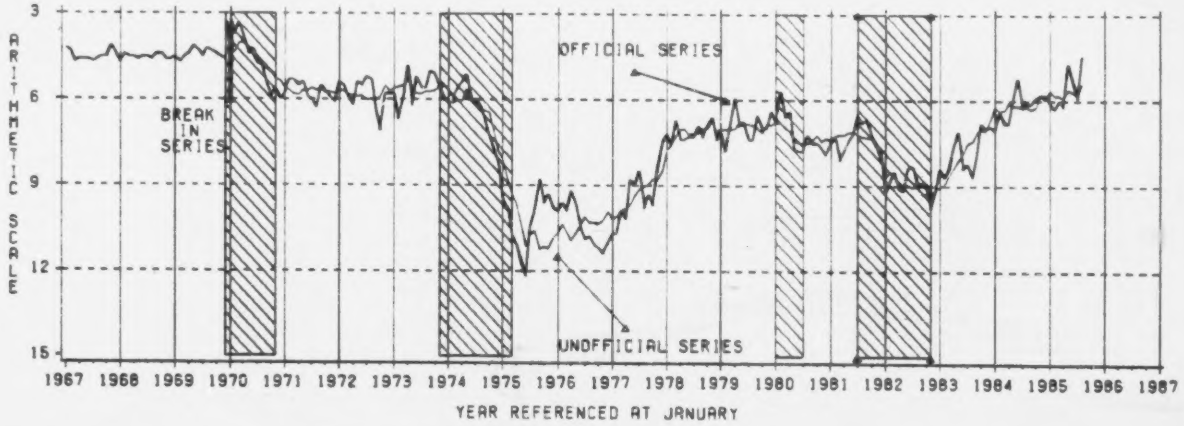


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1	3437.6
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3500.6	3440.1
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6	3501.2R	3444.7R
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0	3501.9P	3444.5P
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

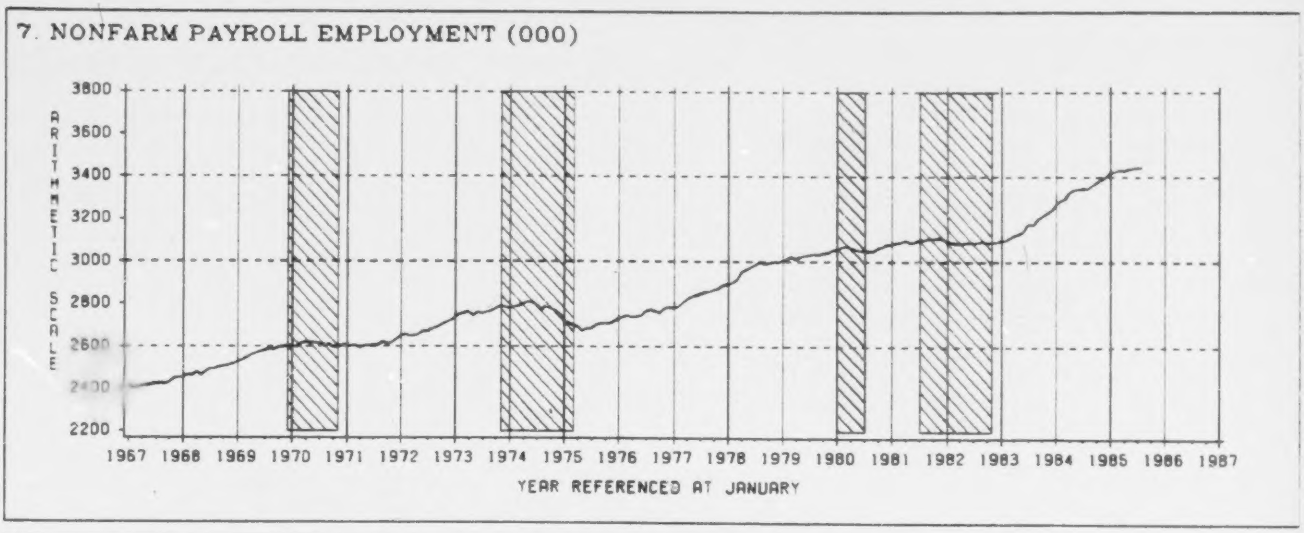
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

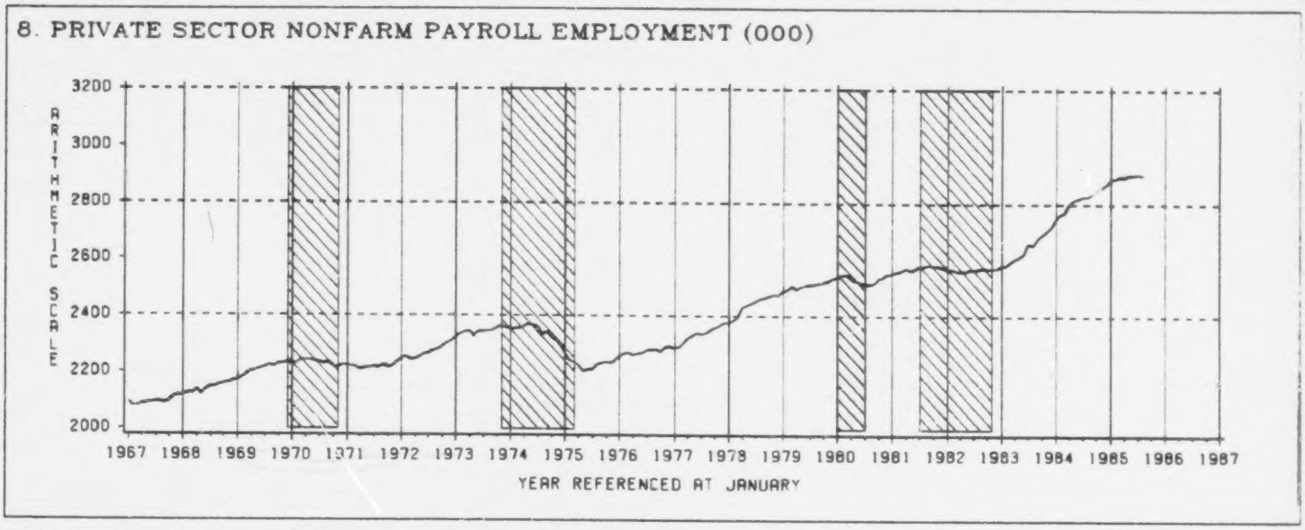
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4	2900.3
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2954.7	2900.9
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1	2959.2R	2904.7R
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3	2962.5P	2900.9P
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7	537.3
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	545.9	539.2
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5	542.0R	540.0R
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7	539.4P	543.6P
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I





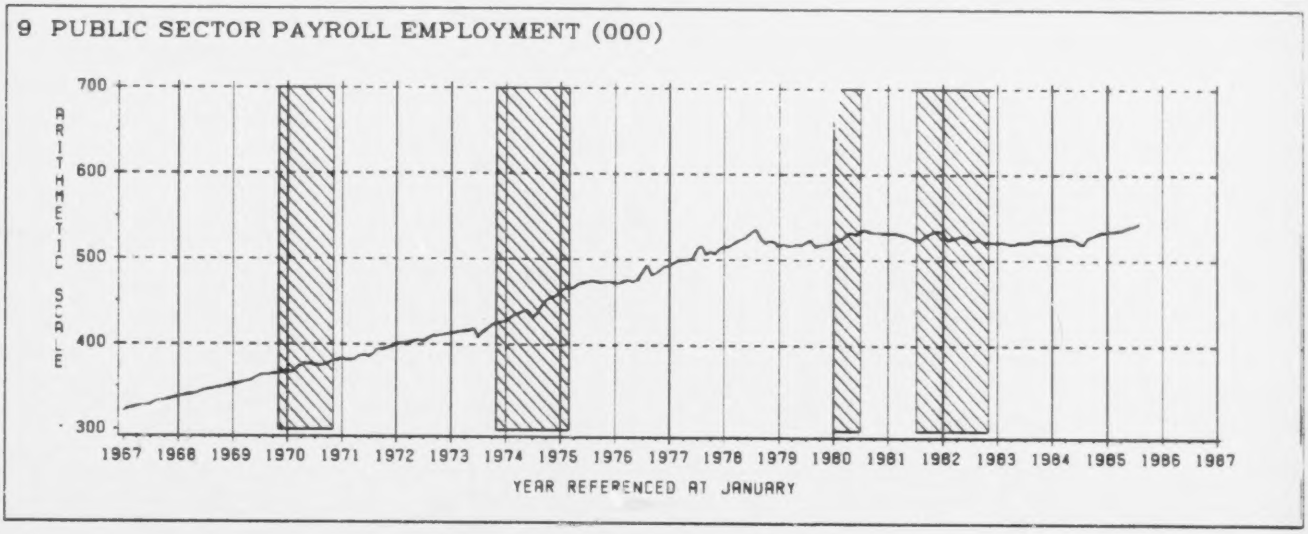


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7	726.3
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	731.0	724.3
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4	722.5R	724.1R
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5	726.9P	721.4P
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

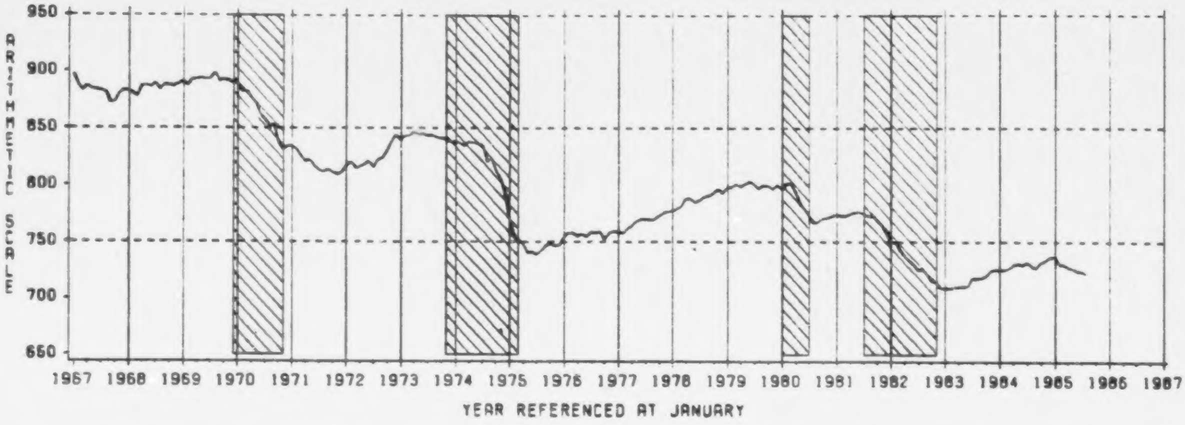
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9	152.5
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	157.7	150.8
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7	159.2R	148.6R
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1	161.0P	149.2P
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

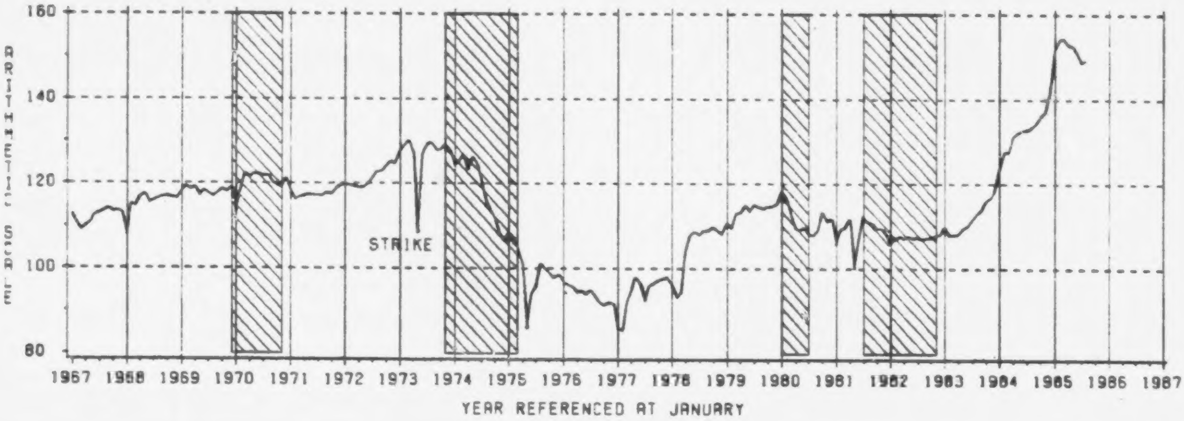
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5	2019.3
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2063.6	2023.5
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7	2075.2R	2029.8R
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.4	1961.4	2072.3P	2028.1P
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT (000)

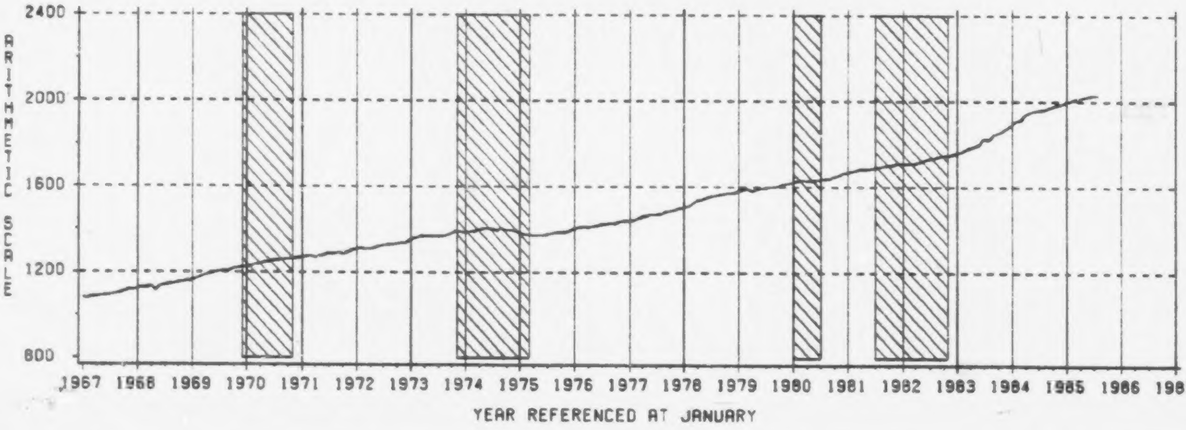


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7	453.6
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	457.8	453.3
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6	449.2R	453.7R
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4	453.8P	452.0P
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

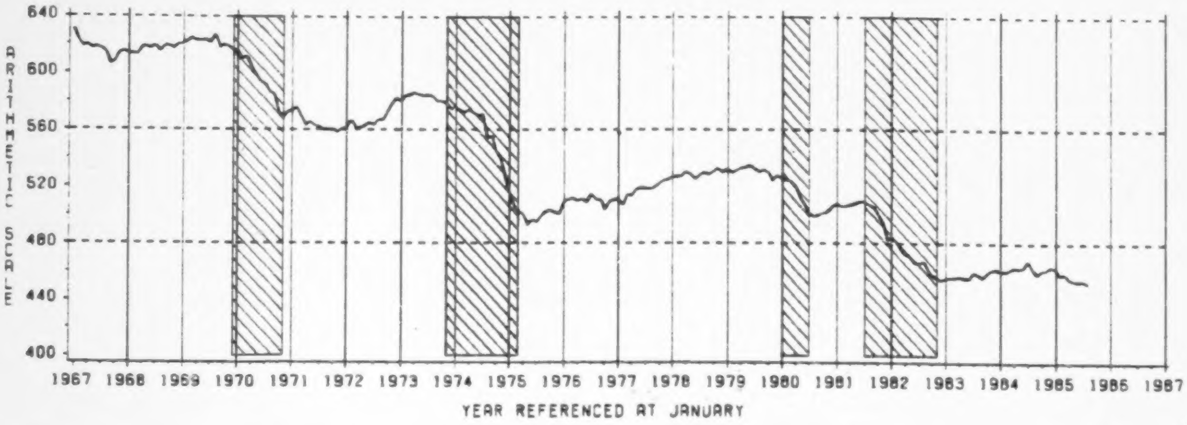
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2	40.7	41.1
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.7P	40.9P
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

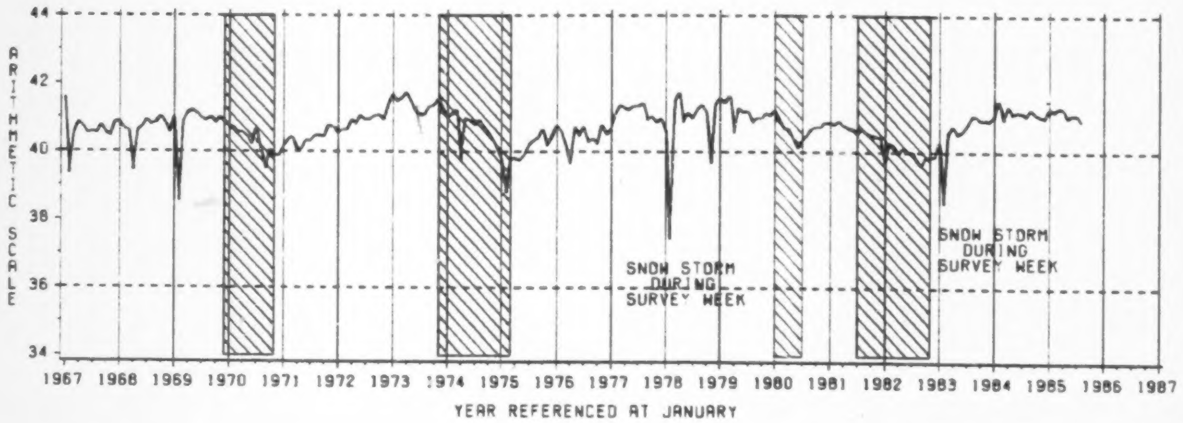
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515	18,598
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,816	18,631
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265	18,282R	18,647R
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958	18,470P	18,487P
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

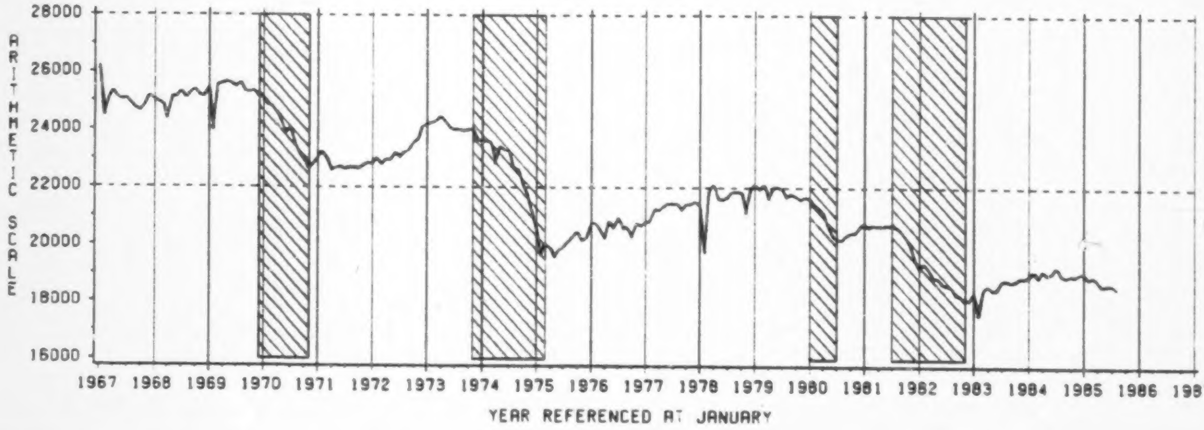


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	404.01
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	401.30
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	400.08P
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

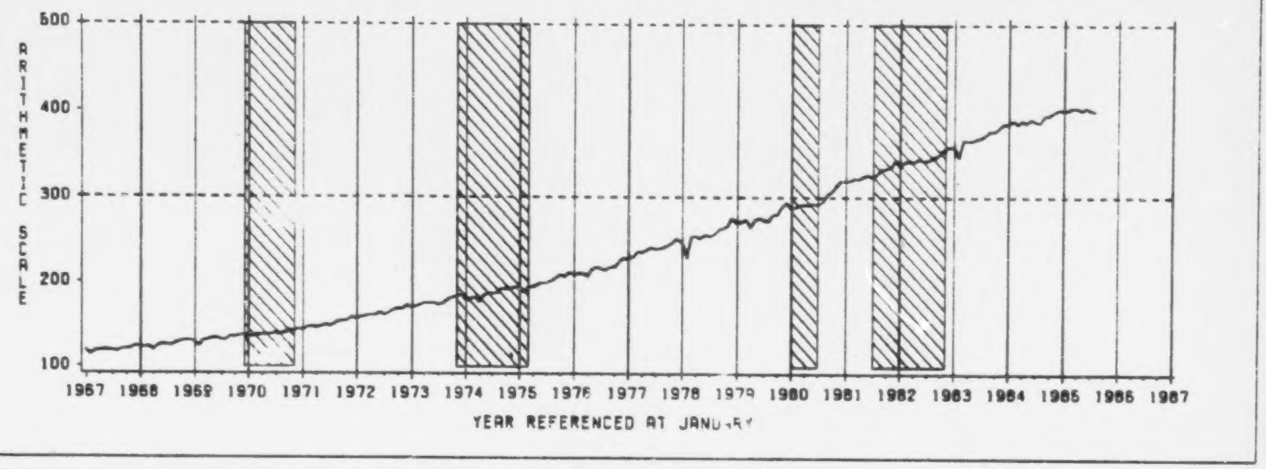
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3	319.1	306.5	318.6
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1	319.6	308.5	318.5
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

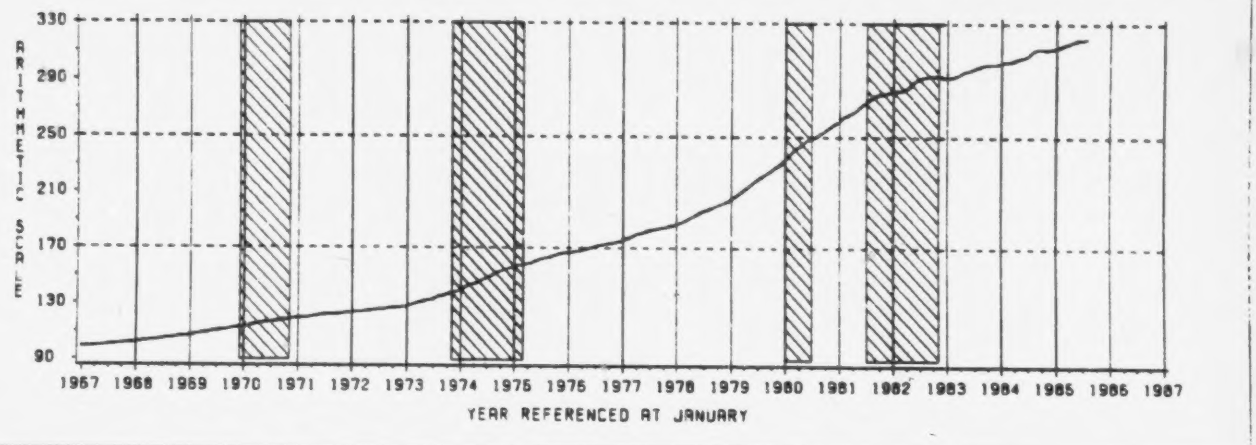
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64	105.78
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.13	106.33
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69	97.31	105.42
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88	96.78P	104.83P
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

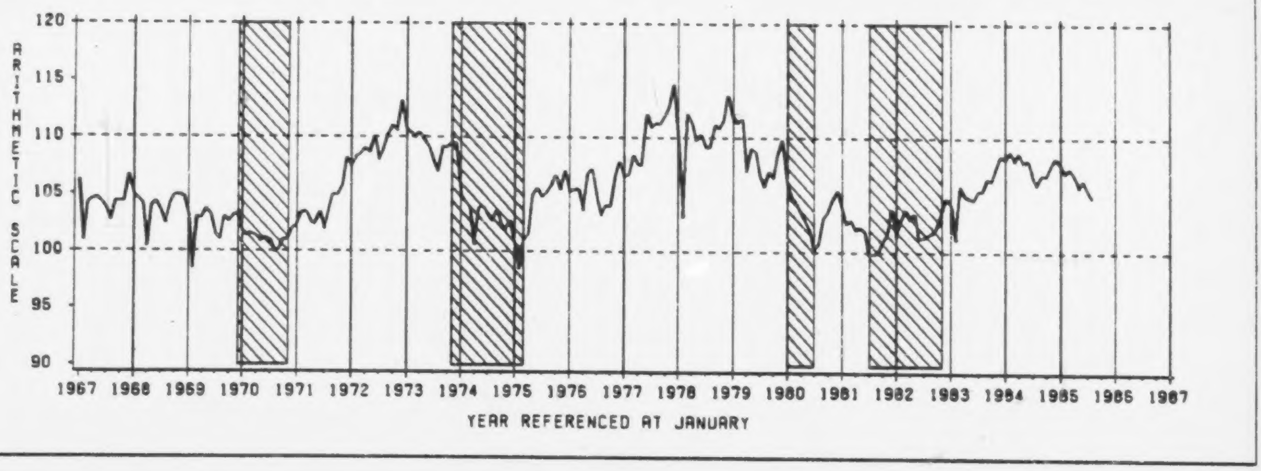


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122	2533	2257
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152	2627	2513
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157	2527	2227
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207	2348	2542
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

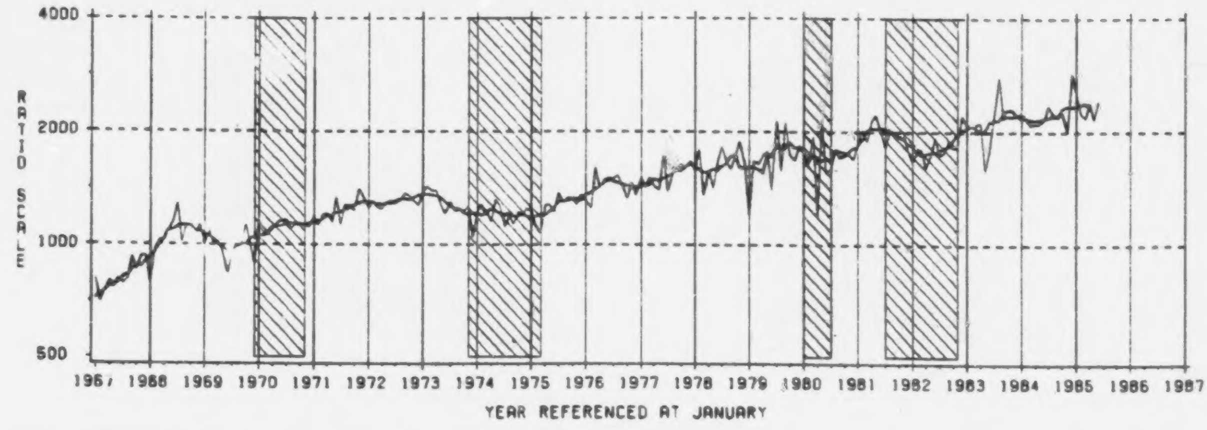
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	104	102
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77	88	76
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78	101	82
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64	63	55
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102	90	126
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75	Break in series beginning in January 1984. See page S-3 for explanation.	
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

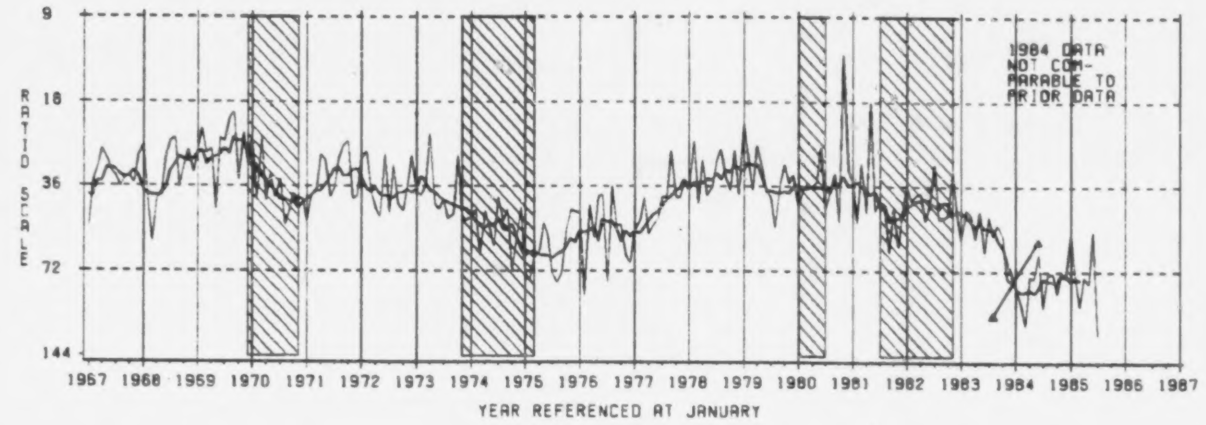
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376	4083	4457
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427	4136	4616
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613	4248	4335
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS) FOUR–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

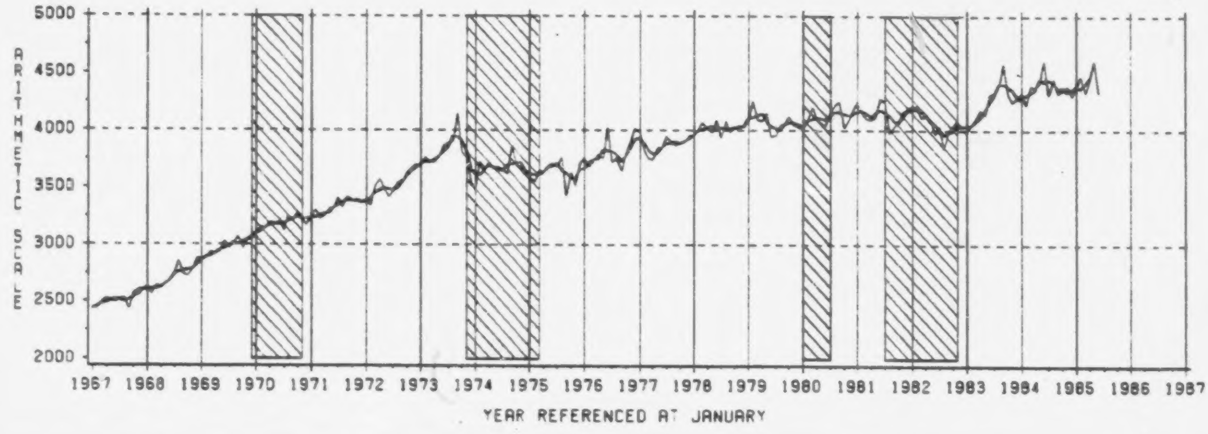


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	463.6	452.3	831.6	811.4
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	671.9R	556.2R	793.1	656.5
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

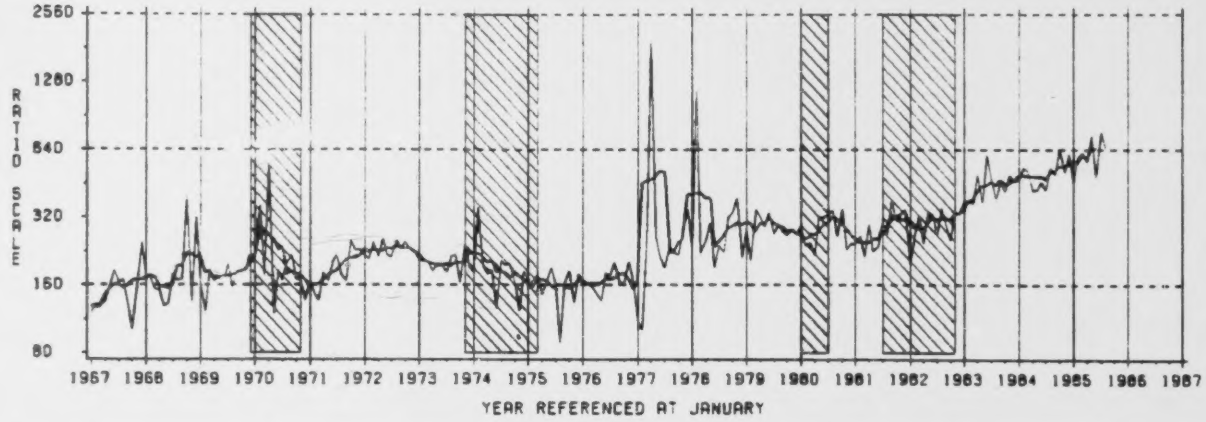
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	218.6	217.3	552.8	549.5
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	278.1R	227.4R	406.4	332.3
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

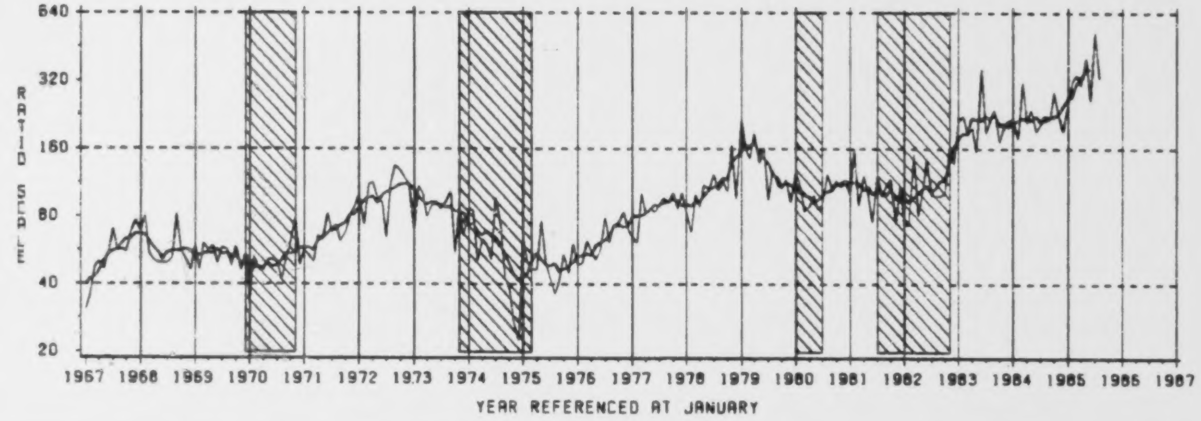
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	179.4	186.7	193.7	201.6
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	249.4R	211.9R	250.0	212.4
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

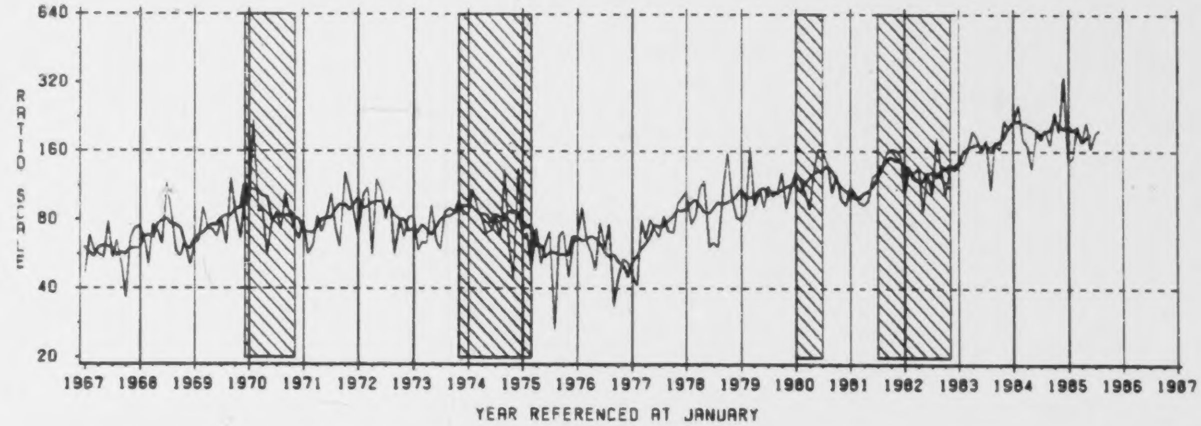


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593	3260	2738
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412	4138	3337
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

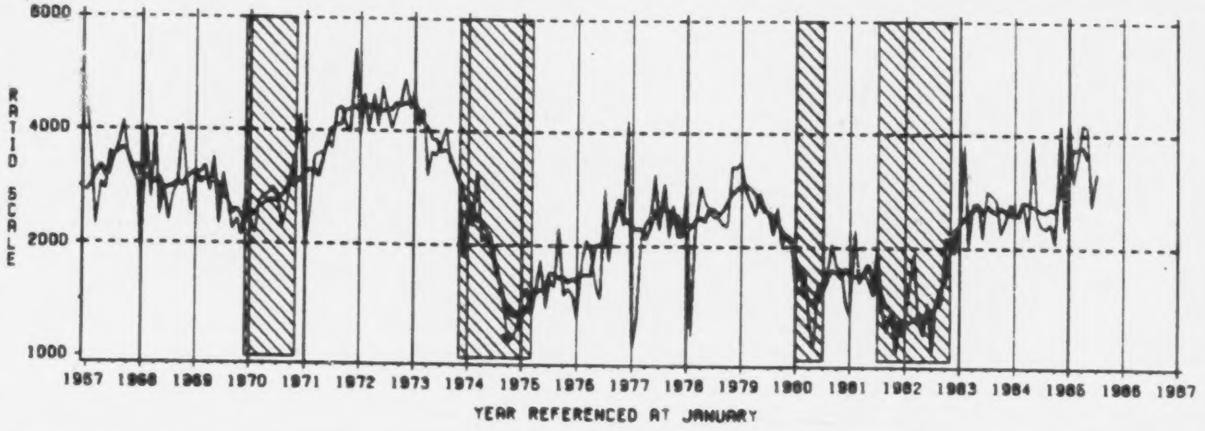
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979	2283	2065
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963	2682	2286
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

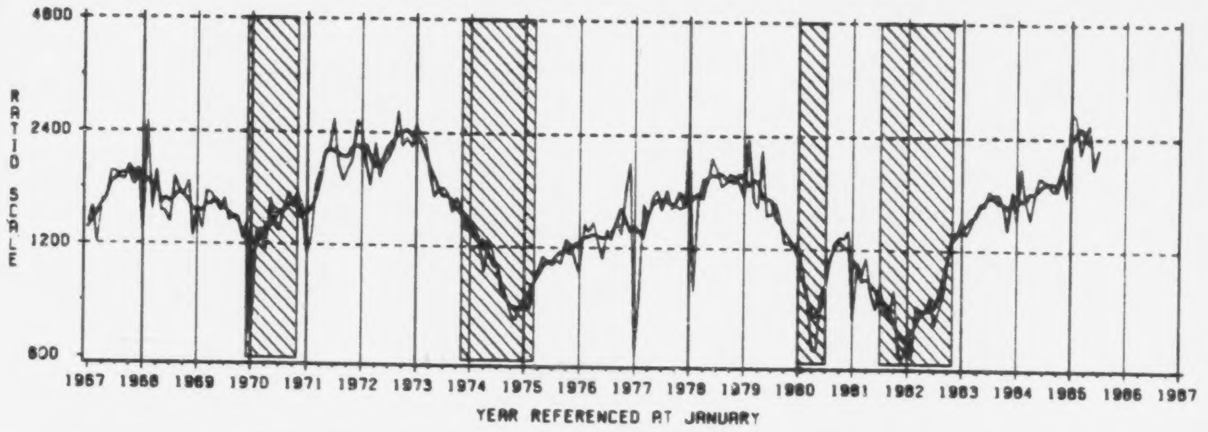
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375	796	561
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426	1298	919
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

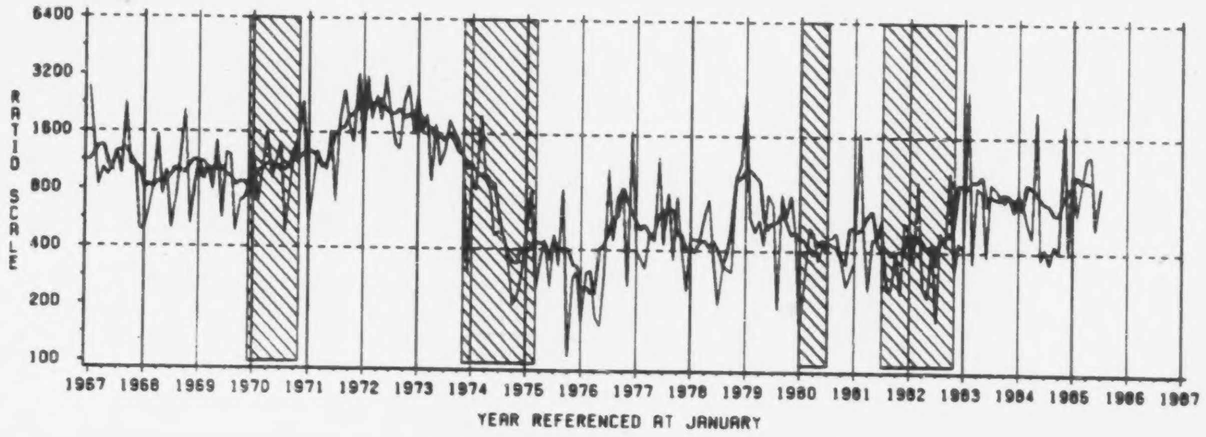


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893	4,010
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,186	4,047
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784	4,084R	4,184R
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739	4,077P	4,160P
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

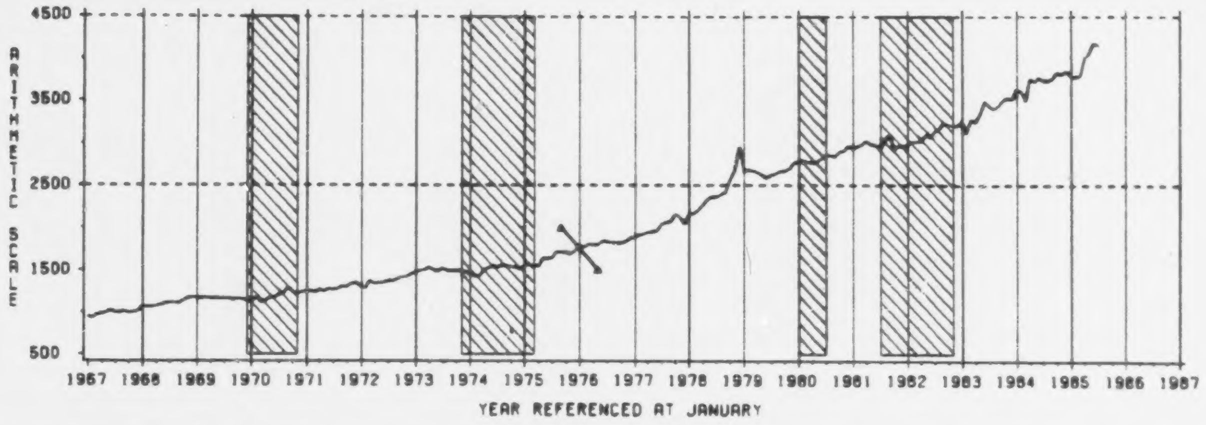
DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,448
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	1,502R
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	1,493P
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

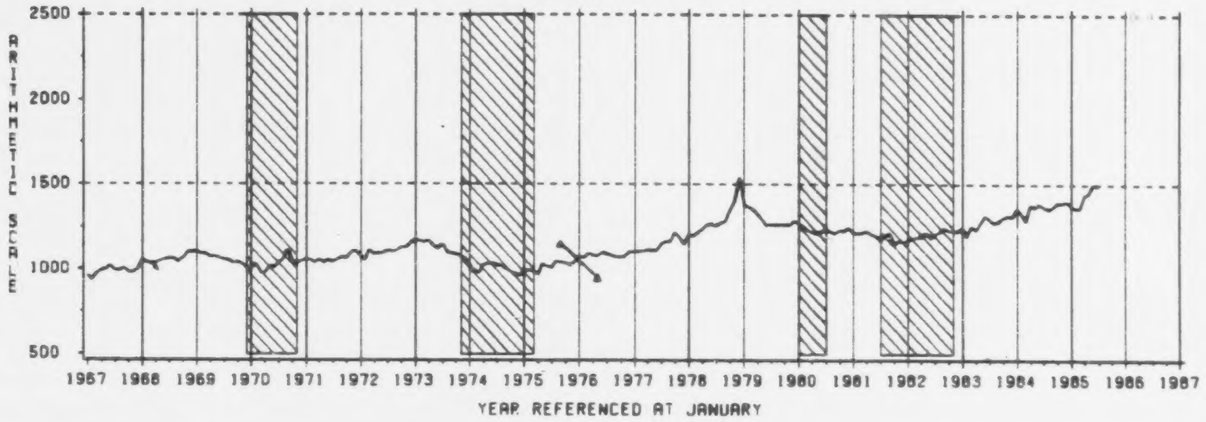
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251	Data Temporarily Unavailable	
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

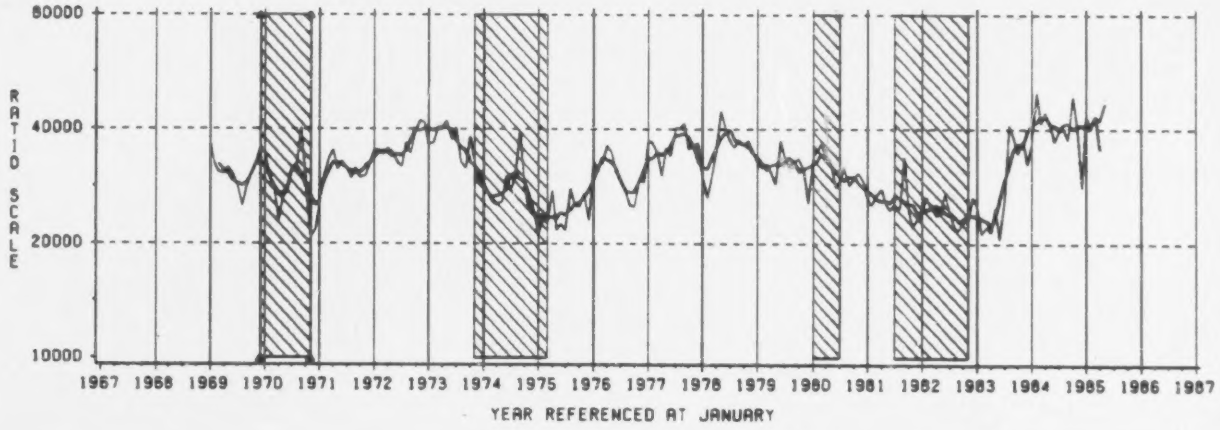


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522	10,692	11,863
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470	12,430	11,734
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

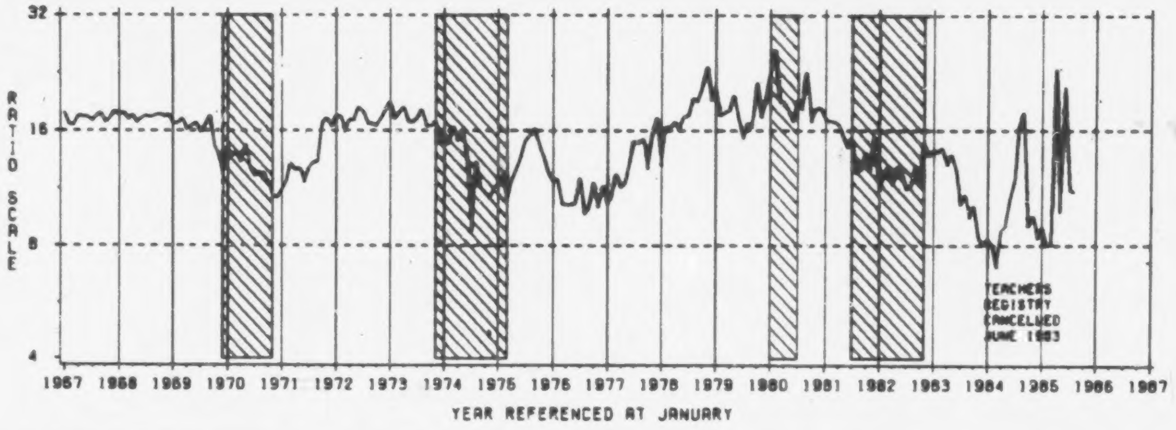
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152	5,780	6,945
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611	16,999	15,568
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

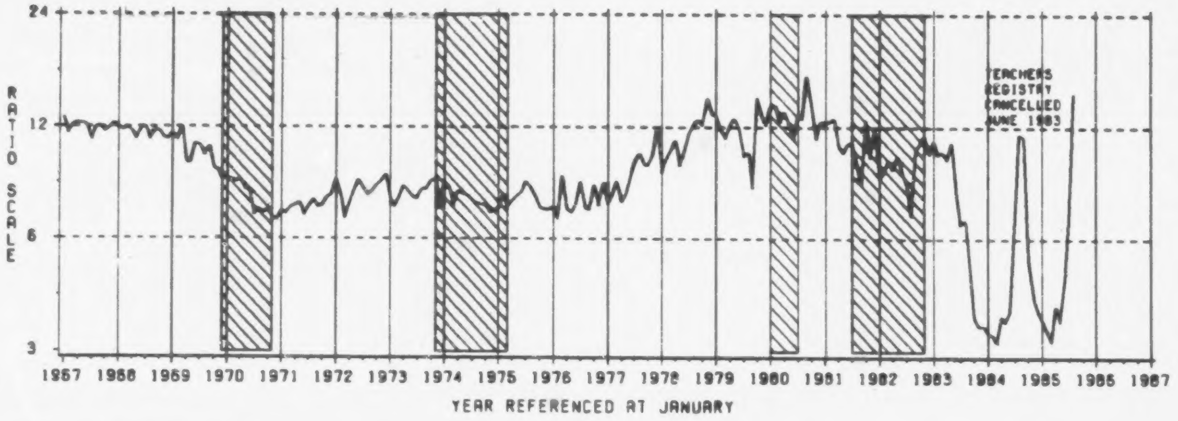
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6	89.9	94.1
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2	85.1	92.4
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

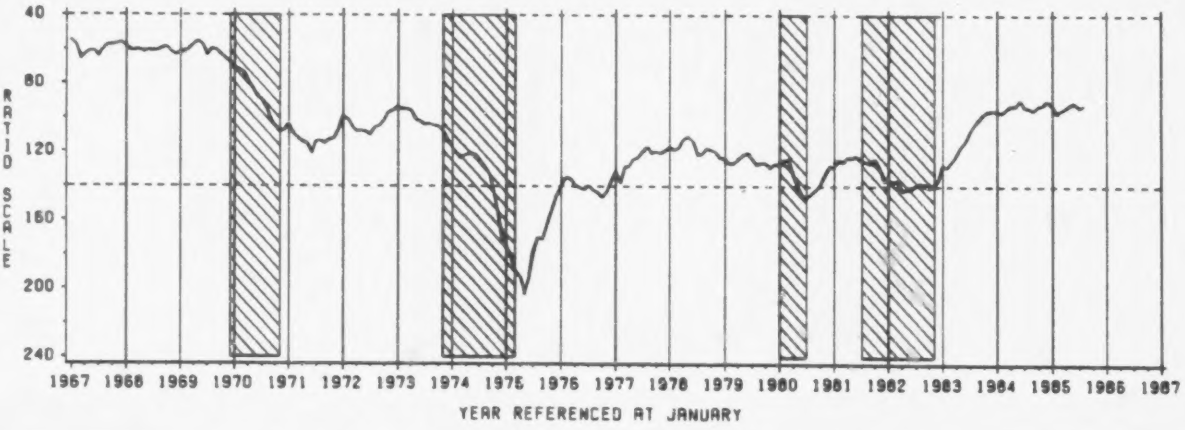


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

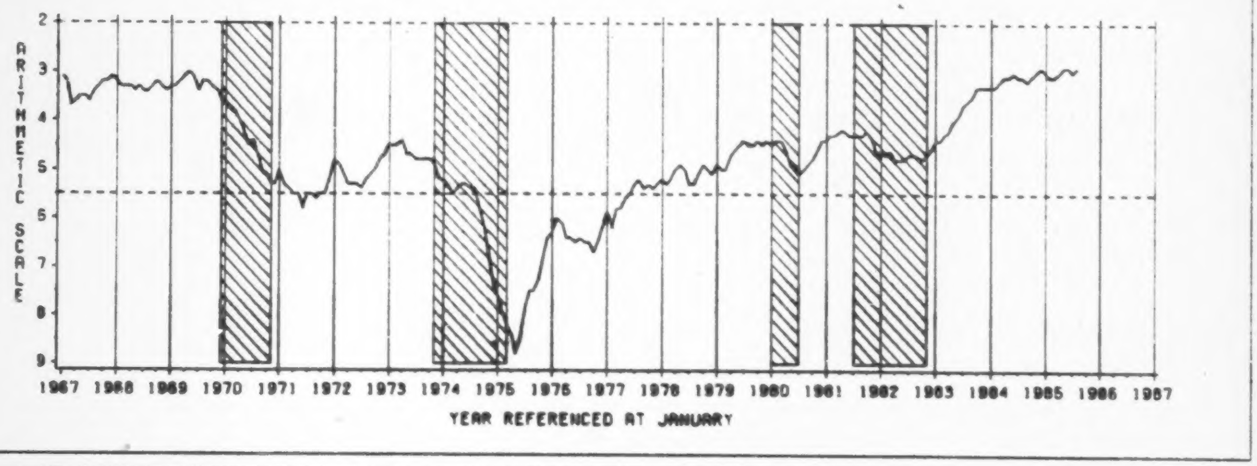
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529	11,656	10,782
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896	8,279	10,415
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

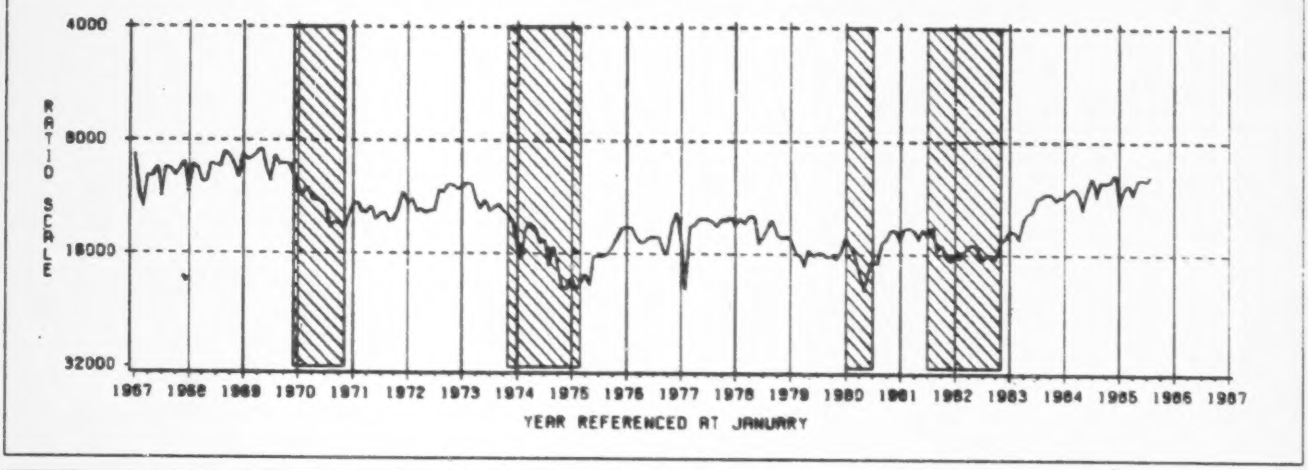
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231	9,836	9,522
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172	9,005	9,005
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513	9,354	7,135
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529	9,953	8,329
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,225	14,499	13,330	6,568	6,048
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826	6,046	6,252
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707	7,199	7,391
AUG	15,152	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139	6,262	6,919
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627		
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863		
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

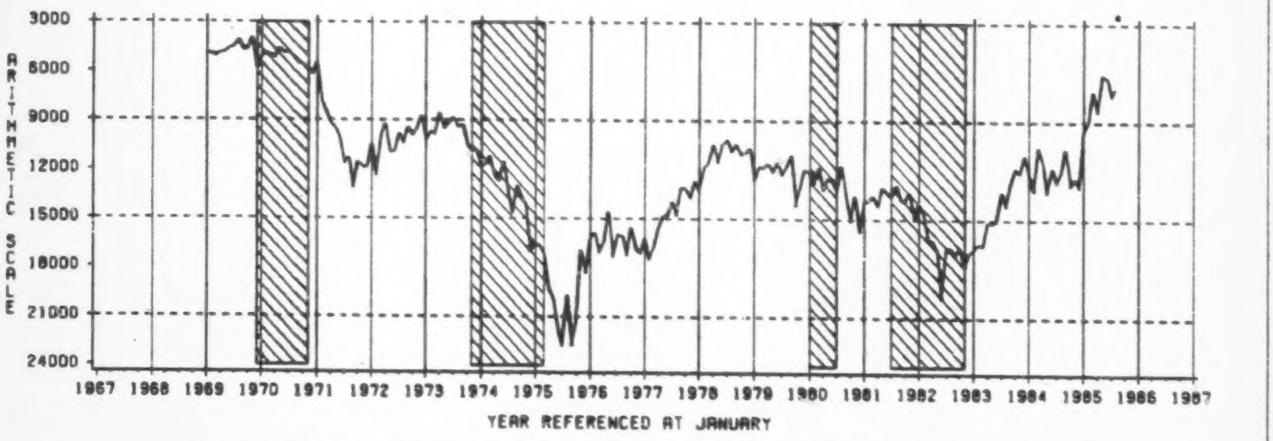


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7	36.2	38.2
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2	30.7	34.7
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3	7.1	11.5
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3	4.9	9.1
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2	46.0	44.7
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5	46.1	44.3
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3431.7	3429.4	3437.6	3440.1	3444.7	3444.5
PRIVATE SECTOR	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2900.9	2904.7	2900.9
GOODS PRODUCING	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	890.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.4	874.9	872.6
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2023.5	2029.8	2028.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	539.2	540.0	543.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3500.6	3501.2	3501.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.1	884.0	890.2
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Construction	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	157.7	159.2	161.0
MANUFACTURING	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	731.0	722.5	726.9
Durable Goods	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	348.2	346.2	344.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Furniture & Fixtures	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.4
Pottery & related products	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.6
Primary Metal Industries	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.6
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Iron & steel foundries	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.4-	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.9	50.7
Metal cans	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.8
Metal stampings	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.0	59.3	57.8
Construction & related machinery	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
General industry machinery	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.3
Service industry machinery	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.1	5.8
Other machinery, except elec.	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.0	21.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.6	94.2	94.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Communication equipment	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.8	43.0	43.2
Electronic components & access.	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.4
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
Transportation Equipment	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.4
Motor vehicles	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	33.0	32.9	32.7
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.4	26.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	23.0	22.9	23.6
Nondurable Goods	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.8	376.3	382.1
Food & Kindred Products	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	46.0	45.9	46.1
Canned, cured & froze	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2
Grain mill & bakery products	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8	12.8	12.9
Beverages	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.4	18.4
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.5
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Other textile mill products	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.8

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Apparel & Other Textile Products	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.3	49.4	52.7
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.8
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.5	24.9	27.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Other apparel & related products	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.3
Paper & Allied Products	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.0	30.6
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.9	11.2
Other paper & allied products	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.2
Printing & Publishing	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4	63.4	64.0
Newspapers	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8	18.0
Commercial printing	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.5	19.2
Other printing & publishing	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5	26.1	26.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.9	120.6	120.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5
Drugs	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2	46.4	46.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.3	23.7
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.5	20.5
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7
Petroleum refining	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2
Other petroleum & coal products	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	38.9	39.3
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.6	32.9	33.4
Leather & Leather Products	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Other leather & leather products	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2563.2	2609.5	2617.2	2611.7
Private-Service Producing	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2063.6	2075.2	2072.3
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	220.3	216.8	214.9
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Other transportation	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	126.4	122.9	121.2
Communications	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.2	59.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	26.1	28.4	28.8	29.0	28.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	819.0	816.8	807.9	816.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	843.9	848.0	848.0
Wholesale trade	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.0	256.3	256.6
Retail trade	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	588.9	591.7	591.4
Retail general merchandise	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6	77.0	76.6
Food stores	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.1	102.8	102.6
Auto dealers & service sta.	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.4	56.8	56.9
Apparel & accessories	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4	46.4	46.5
Eating & drinking places	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	189.0	190.7	191.0
Other retail stores	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4	118.0	117.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	187.1	184.9	184.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.0	195.2	194.8
Banking	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.9	51.4	51.6
Insurance agents & carriers	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.9	73.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	69.6	69.9	69.8
Services	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	805.4	815.2	814.6
Medical & other health services	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.8	206.9	207.0
Hospitals	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.6	110.9	111.0
Educational services	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.8	47.5	47.1
Other services	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	548.8	560.8	560.5
Casinos	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.7	43.2	43.2
Public Sector	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	545.9	542.0	539.4
Federal	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.9	76.3	76.1
Local	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	357.4	353.3	351.8
State*	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.6	112.4	111.5
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8	68.1	68.4

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.5	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	404.01	401.30	400.08
Durable Goods	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.87	419.32	417.48
Lumber & Wood Products	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	267.06	265.59	263.06
Furniture & Fixtures	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	317.93	307.69	319.18
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	427.98	428.71	437.91
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	456.51	452.91	465.11
Pottery & related products	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.69	392.44	399.37	408.63
Primary Metal Industries	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	432.90	427.24	423.45
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	483.24	484.75	483.84
Iron & Steel foundries	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93	385.63	378.10
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	649.15	642.27	617.23
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	351.55	346.32	346.53
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	408.24	406.55	400.73
Metal cans	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	443.50	430.92	444.62
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	572.66	592.34	593.01
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	360.04	359.26	349.97
Metal Stampings	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	378.10	376.94	366.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	430.54	430.98	431.81
Construction & related machinery	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	380.24	386.70	383.94
Metalworking machinery	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.75	443.33	439.46
Special industry machinery	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	476.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67	466.32	466.47
General industry machinery	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	447.12	449.45	441.16
Service industry machinery	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	394.21	397.26	393.34
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.46	417.92	416.79
Elec. test & distribution equip.	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48	319.79	322.33
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.93	319.35	319.49
Radio & TV receiving equipment	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90	352.37	341.11
Communication equipment	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	535.02	538.90	536.20
Electronic components & access.*	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.09	306.12	301.90
Transportation Equipment	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	662.65	624.56	619.76
Motor vehicles & equipment	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.39	670.42	664.52
Instruments & Related Products	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	462.89	463.91	459.06
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316.92	317.06	317.60	318.66	318.01	314.29
Nondurable Goods	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	384.91	384.54	383.94
Food & Kindreo Products	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	430.73	432.19	433.01
Canned, cured & frozen food	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	379.66	389.67	399.27
Grain mill & bakery products*	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	408.80	410.46	408.40
Beverages*	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	544.50	540.27	528.24
Textile Mill Products	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	336.38	329.38	336.80
Apparel & other Textile Products	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	221.58	224.35	228.94
Men's & boys' suits & coats	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	209.17	217.62	219.01
Men's & boys' furnishings*	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	226.20	220.78	231.67
Women's & children's undergarm.*	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.36	229.37	227.36
Paper & Allied Products	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	427.06	414.06	413.09
Paperboard containers & boxes	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	405.65	401.74	392.60
Printing & Publishing	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	383.93	383.90	392.19
Newspapers	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	409.03	408.98	412.58
Commercial printing*	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	418.42	421.49	434.71
Chemicals & Allied Products	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	483.84	480.06	479.74
Industrial inorganic chemical	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	476.64	471.02	483.55
Plastic materials & synthetics*	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	553.28	548.16	539.09
Drugs	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	474.29	468.12	472.53
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	414.12	420.25	410.44
Paints & allied products	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	440.12	432.15	426.00
Industrial organic chemicals	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	547.84	534.18	535.04
Petroleum & Coal Products*	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	660.26	655.11	655.25
Petroleum refining*	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19	691.36	694.94
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	321.19	314.79	313.53
Rubber & rubber products	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	356.61	358.39	368.43
Miscellaneous plastic products	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	315.15	308.07	304.59
Leather & Leather Products	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	254.70	252.50	256.00

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.7	40.7
Durable Goods	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.1	42.0
Lumber & Wood Products	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	39.8	39.4	39.5
Furniture & Fixtures	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.5	39.6	40.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.7	43.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8	44.1	45.2
Pottery & related products	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.6	40.3	40.7
Primary Metal Industries	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.0	43.7
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6	46.7	46.3
Iron & steel foundries	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.2	40.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.3	47.4	46.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.5	44.4	44.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.4	41.1
Metal cans	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1	42.0	43.0
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	42.8	43.3	43.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.6
Metal Stampings	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1	38.7	38.2
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.6
Construction & related machinery	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8	39.1	38.9
Metalworking machinery	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.0
Special industry machinery	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8	42.9	42.6
General industry machinery*	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	41.4	41.5	41.0
Service industry machinery*	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	38.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.3	42.1
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	43.4	42.3	42.3
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.5	41.1	41.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2	41.8	40.9
Communication equipment	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.4	44.1	43.7
Electronic components & access.*	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.2
Transportation Equipment	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.6	44.9	44.3
Motor vehicles & equipment	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8	45.7	44.9
Instruments & Related Products	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.6	42.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.3
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	40.1
Food & Kindred Products	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.1	39.4	40.7
Grain mill & bakery products*	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.4	40.0
Beverages*	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	43.7	43.5	42.6
Textile Mill Products	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.1	41.8	42.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.9
Men's and boys' suits & coats	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.1	39.0	38.9
Men's & boys' furnishings*	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8	38.0	39.3
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1	34.7	34.5
Paper & Allied Products	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	42.2	41.2	41.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	42.7	42.2	41.9
Printing & Publishing	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.6	38.3
Newspapers	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	34.2	33.8	34.7
Commercial printing*	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	40.6	40.5	41.4
Plastic materials & synthetics*	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.8	44.1	43.3
Drugs	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.6	40.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.6	41.0	40.2
Paints and allied products	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	44.1	43.0	42.6
Industrial organic chemicals	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.7	41.7	41.8
Petroleum & Coal Products*	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	43.9	43.5	43.8
Petroleum refining*	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1	43.4	43.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	39.8	39.3	38.9
Rubber and rubber products	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	36.5	37.1	38.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.3	39.7	39.0
Leather & Leather Products	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984					1985							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83	9.86	9.83
Durable Goods	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.96	9.94
Lumber & Wood Products	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	[illegible]	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71	6.69	6.56
Furniture & Fixtures	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	[illegible]	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.77	7.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.93	10.04	10.09
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.19	10.27	10.29
Pottery & related products	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.91	9.91	10.04
Primary Metal Industries	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.75	9.71	9.69
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.37	10.38	10.45
Iron and Iron foundries	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42	9.36	9.29
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.44	13.55	13.36
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.90	7.80	7.84
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.79	9.62	9.75
Metal cans	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.29	10.26	10.34
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.38	13.68	13.57
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76	8.72	8.62
Metal stampings	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.67	9.74	9.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.30	10.36	10.38
Construction & related machinery	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.80	9.89	9.87
Metalworking machinery	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.25	10.31	10.22
Special industry machinery	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86	10.87	10.95
General industry machinery	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.80	10.83	10.76
Service industry machinery	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.98	10.16	10.27
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.80	9.88	9.90
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.73	7.56	7.62
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81	7.77	7.68
Radio & TV receiving equipment	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25	8.43	8.34
Communication equipment	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.22	12.27
Electric components & access.*	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.49	7.54	7.51
Transportation Equipment	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22	13.91	13.99
Motor vehicles & equipment	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.05	14.67	14.80
Instruments & Related Products	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.74	10.89	10.93
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.66	7.70	7.61
Nondurable Goods	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.72	9.76	9.72
Food & Kindred Products	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.48	10.49	10.51
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.71	9.89	9.81
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22	10.16	10.21
Beverages*	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.46	12.42	12.40
Textile Mill Products	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	7.99	7.88	8.00
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.46	6.56	6.56
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.49	5.58	5.63
Men's & boys' furnishings*	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.83	5.81	5.90
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.55	6.61	6.59
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.12	10.05	9.93
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.50	9.52	9.37
Printing & Publishing	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.13	10.21	10.24
Newspapers	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.96	12.10	11.89
Commercial printing*	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.04	11.18	11.35
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.52	11.54	11.56
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.74	11.63	11.68
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.35	12.43	12.45
Drugs	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.54	11.53	11.61
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.20	10.25	10.21
Paints & allied products	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	9.98	10.05	10.00
Industrial organic chemicals	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.83	12.81	12.80
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04	15.06	14.96
Petroleum refining*	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90	15.93	15.83
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	8.07	8.01	8.06
Rubber & rubber products	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	9.77	9.66	9.67
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.82	7.76	7.81
Leather & Leather Products	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.32	6.25	6.29

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Aug 1985	Jul 1985	Aug 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,881	3,971	3,859	-90.0	22.0
Total Employment	3,709	3,733	3,624	-24.0	85.0
Total Unemployment	172	238	235	-66.0	-63.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	169	231	233	-62.0	-64.0
Unemployment Rate	4.4	6.0	6.1	- 1.6	- 1.7
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	4.4	5.9	6.1	- 1.5	- 1.7

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Aug 1985	Jul 1985	Aug 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	86,774	93,828	88,728	-7,054	-1,954
Federal Employees' Program	474	336	397	+ 138	+ 77
Veterans' Program	263	235	338	+ 28	- 75
TOTAL	87,511	94,399	89,463	-6,888	-1,952

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Aug 1985	Jul 1985	Aug 1984	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	86.8	93.8	88.7	-7.0	-1.9
Male	43.5	48.2	41.1	-4.7	+1.8
Female	43.3	45.6	47.7	-2.3	-4.4
White, not Hispanic	56.4	59.3	57.6	-2.9	-1.2
Black, not Hispanic	18.0	20.8	20.5	-2.8	-2.5
Hispanic	11.3	12.5	10.1	-1.2	+1.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.2	+0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.2	0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	+0.3
MANUFACTURING	30.7	36.2	31.9	-5.5	-1.2
Durable Goods	13.9	16.4	14.8	-2.5	-0.9
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.8	2.9	2.0	-0.1	+0.8
Machinery except electrical	1.9	2.4	2.9	-0.5	-1.0
Electrical machinery	3.8	5.0	3.4	-1.2	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	16.8	19.9	17.1	-3.1	-0.3
Food & kindred products	1.8	2.5	1.5	-0.7	+0.3
Textile mill products	1.0	1.3	1.9	-0.3	-0.9
Apparel & other textile products	5.5	7.5	6.3	-2.0	-0.8
Printing & publishing	1.3	1.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Chemicals & allied products	3.0	3.1	2.0	-0.1	+1.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.2	1.8	1.9	+0.4	+0.3
NONMANUFACTURING	55.5	56.9	55.0	-1.4	+0.5
Contract construction	4.9	7.1	4.4	-2.2	+0.5
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	6.3	6.5	-0.8	+0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	19.2	19.3	17.2	-0.1	+2.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.8	3.4	2.9	-0.6	-0.1
Services	17.0	17.1	17.7	-0.1	-0.7
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	13.8	14.5	15.4	-0.7	-1.6
25 through 34	27.6	29.6	28.2	-2.0	-0.6
35 through 44	18.8	19.8	18.3	-1.0	+0.5
45 through 54	13.5	15.1	13.4	-1.6	+0.1
55 through 64	10.5	12.0	10.7	-1.5	-0.2
65 and over	2.6	2.8	2.7	-0.2	-0.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	6.9	11.3	7.8	-4.4	-0.9
3 to 4 weeks	9.2	11.2	11.5	-2.0	-2.3
5 through 14 weeks	48.0	45.2	47.6	+2.8	-0.4
15 weeks and over	22.7	26.1	21.9	-3.4	+0.8

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jun[1] 1985	May[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1984	Year to Date[3] % Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	3,260	4,263	18,689	14,152	+ 32.1
Private Units	3,260	4,263	18,619	13,791	+ 35.0
Single Family	2,283	3,007	12,935	9,370	+ 38.0
Two-Family	142	182	926	758	+ 22.2
Three-or-Four Family	39	50	672	181	+271.3
Five or More Family	796	1,024	4,086	3,482	+ 17.3
Public Units	0	0	70	361	- 80.6
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$223,125	$293,907	$1,271,506	$956,571	+ 32.9
New Buildings	$186,632	$252,176	$1,076,299	$785,719	+ 37.0
Additions and Alterations	$ 36,493	$ 41,731	$ 195,207	$170,852	+ 14.3

[1] Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 396 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, (percent of labor force) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,2[illegible]	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%
	Jul	3,733	±53	1.4%	238	±22	9.2%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Aug	3,709	±53	1.4%	172	±19	11.0%	4.4%	±.5	11.4%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
Jun	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4
Jul	115,314	3,893.0	106,862	3,662.0	8,451	231.0	7.3	5.9
Aug	115,299	3,847.0	107,172	3,678.0	8,127	169.0	7.0	4.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4